

Fine Binding

THE CARSWELL COMPANY LIMITED

Canada Lumberman

& Wood Worker

New **RAILS** Relaying

12 to 80 pounds per yard.

LOGGING CARS

Jno. J. Gartshore

58 Front St. West, Toronto

EDGAR D. HARDY

8807
JAS. E. REYNOLDS

E. D. HARDY & CO.

INSURANCE

Specialists in LUMBER and WOODWORKING Plants

HEAD OFFICE:

OTTAWA, ONT.

Shimer Circular Bit Jointing Heads



A circular shear cut head that is unsurpassed as a Jointing Head for stock from 1" to 3"; always ready for the job without a set up, saving you money, and assuring a perfect square joint. Made in four, six or eight bits with or without Self Centering Colet.



Write for Prices

SHIMER CUTTER HEAD CO. OF CANADA, LTD., GALT, ONTARIO

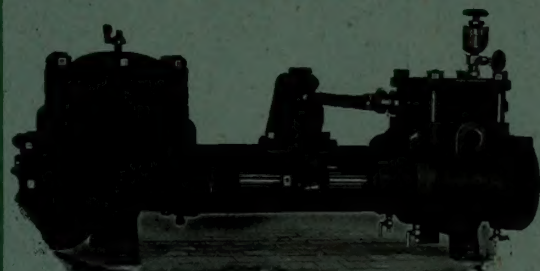
Successors to Samuel J. Shimer & Sons

ASBESTOS

We manufacture practically every article that can be made of Asbestos—including

Asbestos { Packings
Boiler Gaskets
Pipe and Boiler Coverings

Atlas Asbestos Co., Limited, Montreal



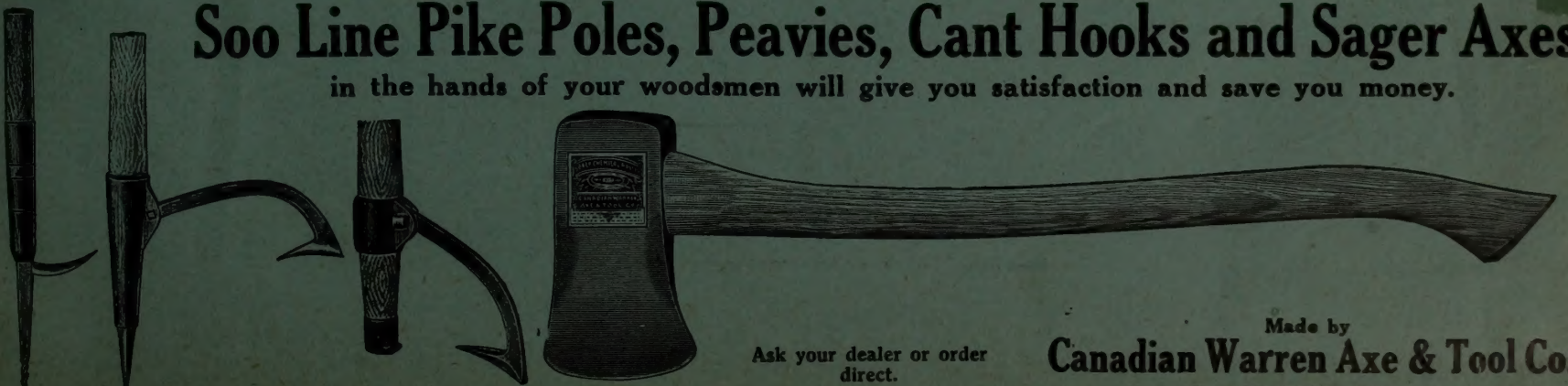
**SMART
TURNER**
Steam and
Power Pumps

The Pumps for Long, Hard Service

The Smart-Turner Machine Company, Limited
HAMILTON CANADA

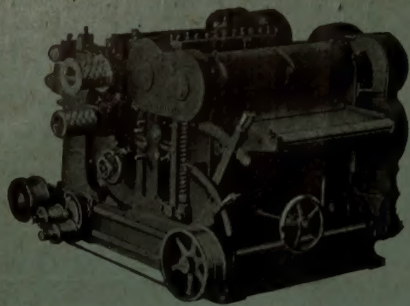
Soo Line Pike Poles, Peavies, Cant Hooks and Sager Axes

in the hands of your woodsmen will give you satisfaction and save you money.

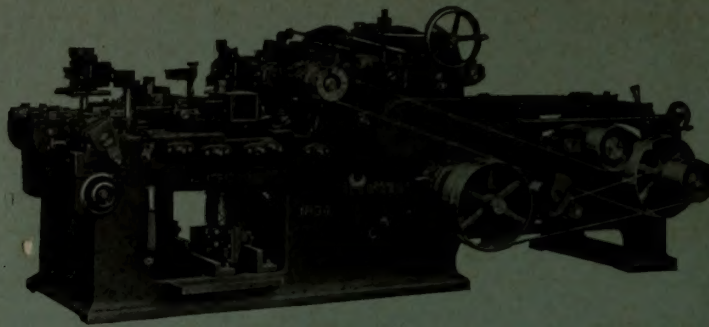


Ask your dealer or order direct.

Made by
Canadian Warren Axe & Tool Co.
ST. CATHARINES, ONT.



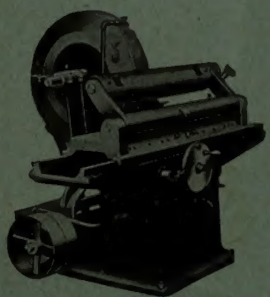
American No. 49 Double Surfer



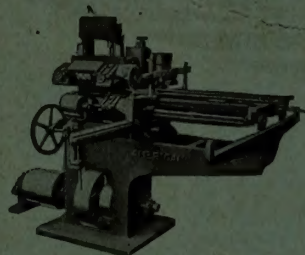
American No. 34 Inside Moulder



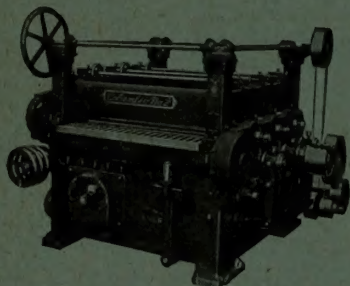
American No. 111 Band Resaw



American No. 200 Knife Grinder



American No. 2 1/2 Tenoner



American No. 2 Columbia Sander

*American Wood Working Machines
for Planing Mills
are sold by*

Garlock-Walker Machinery Co.
LIMITED

32 Front Street West
TORONTO, CANADA

If you want a machine to perform
a certain service Mr. Garlock can
point the way. He is a practical
man and you can rely upon him
for whatever your problem is. Get
in touch with him.

American Wood Working Machinery Co.
ROCHESTER, N. Y.

London Agents—The Projectile Co.



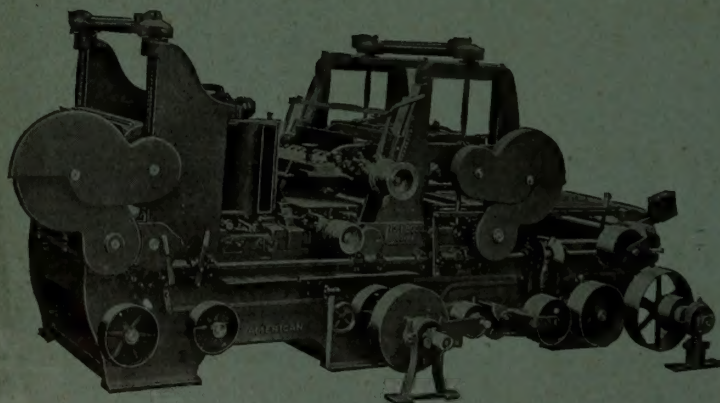
American No. 600 Double Surfer



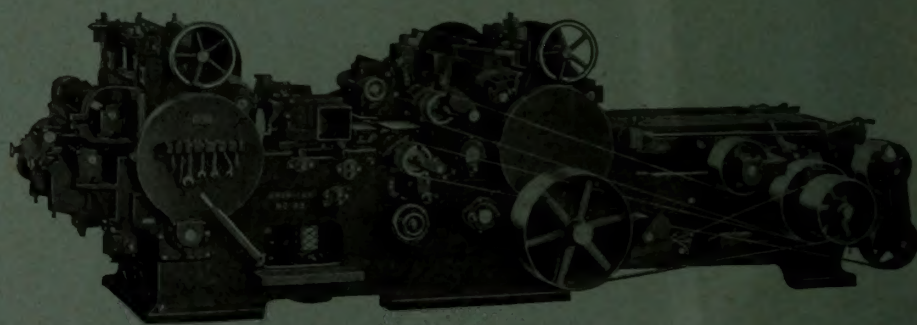
American No. 25 Edging Saw



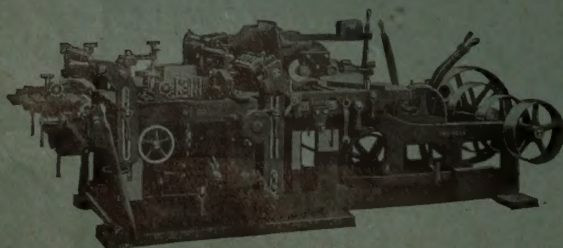
American Endless Bed Sander



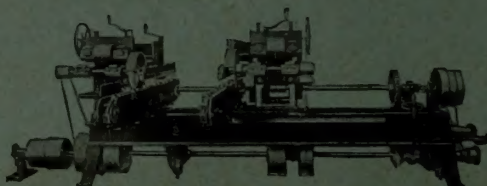
American Six Roll "Boss" Timber Sizer



American No. 65 Planer and Matcher



American No. 505 Fast Feed Moulder



American Double End Tenoner



American No. 229 Hardwood Matcher

Spruce Hemlock Jack Pine

Bartram & Ball Limited

WHOLESALE LUMBER

215 Drummond Bldg.

-

Montreal, Que.

We have the following B.C. material for sale:

The first eight items are now in transit and the balance will be in transit by December 20th

Item No. 1. Car CP 214312— 80,000 ft. $\frac{1}{2}$ x 4 clear
"A" short cedar bevel
siding

Item No. 2. Car CP 100768— 15,000 ft. $\frac{1}{2}$ x 5 } short
60,000 ft. $\frac{1}{2}$ x 4 } clear
"A" cedar bevel siding

Item No. 3. Car CP 318677— 12 x 12, 20 to 35 ft.

Item No. 4. Car CP 317199— 12 x 12, 24 to 32 ft.

Item No. 5. Car CP 325729— 12 x 12, 24 to 32 ft.

Item No. 6. Car CP 312729— 12 x 12, 24 to 40 ft.

Item No. 7. Car CP 138600— 7000 ft. 1 x 6 No. 1
common cedar D1S
11000 ft. 1 x 8 No. 1

common cedar D1S
5000 ft. 1 x 10 No. 1
common cedar D1S
4000 ft. 1 x 12 No. 1
common cedar D1S

Item No. 8. Car CP 57262, 1 x 6 & 8 rough clear fir

Item No. 9. Car 2 x 6 to 12 rough clear fir

Item No. 10. 2 cars $1\frac{1}{2}$ in. and 2 in. rough clear fir

Item No. 11. 3 cars 1 in., $1\frac{1}{2}$ in. and 2 in. rough clear
fir kiln dried

Item No. 12. 3 cars XXX shingles

Item No. 13. 2 cars XX shingles

Item No. 14. 2 cars 1 x 3 edge grain flooring

Item No. 15. 2 cars $\frac{5}{8}$ x 3 & 4 ceiling

Write us for prices if you are interested

Knox Brothers, Limited

513 DRUMMOND BLDG.,
MONTREAL

CHEMAINUS

CHEMAINUS FIR



Clear Kiln Dried B. C. Douglas Fir

We can make prompt shipment on straight or mixed cars of clear kiln dried B. C. Douglas Fir in all sizes rough or dressed. Also flooring, ceiling, mouldings and siding.

If quality can talk to you — get in touch with us.

VICTORIA LUMBER & MFG. CO., LIMITED

Head Office and Mill
CHEMAINUS, B. C.

Eastern Representatives:
KNOX BROS.,
Bank of Hamilton Building, Toronto,
and
Drummond Building, Montreal.

Everything in Lumber

Dimensioned Timber, Telegraph Poles, Posts, Railway Ties, Plaster Lath, Shingles, Mouldings, Hardwood Flooring, Dowels, Beaver Board, Plywood. All kinds of Fancy Woods and Veneers.

Immediate Attention Given All Inquiries.

SPECIAL FOR PROMPT SHIPMENT.

1" Hemlock In stock sizes and
2" " lengths

1" to 4" x 8, 9, 10 & 11
Merchantable Spruce

We are in the market for

Canadian Ash, Bass, Birch, Maple, Pine, Spruce

The McLennan Lumber Co., Ltd.

OFFICE & YARD—21 DORCHESTER ST. W.
MONTREAL

P.O. BOX 1854

PHONE—MAIN 8656
QUEBEC

Geo. Gordon & Co.

Limited

Cache Bay - Ont.

White and Norway Pine Timbers on Hand

8 x 10" x 16'	20,000 feet.	8 x 12" x 16'	15,000 feet
10 x 10" x 12 to 16'	43,000 feet.	10 x 12" x 16'	18,000 feet
6 x 12" x 16'	6,000 feet.	12 x 12" x 12 to 16'	94,000 feet

Write us for Prices.

For Prompt Delivery of



Hemlock, Spruce, Lath, Pulpwood and Hardwoods

**The Year Round---In Any Quantity
Dressed and Ripped to Your Orders**

We specialize in Hemlock and Spruce Timbers. Let us know your requirements. We can assure you of immediate shipment through our splendid transportation facilities. Rail and water delivery.

Fassett Lumber Company, Limited FASSETT
QUEBEC



FOR
Canadian Forest Products
 TRY



TERRY & GORDON

Head Office
 703-704 CONFEDERATION LIFE BUILDING,
 (CABLE ADDRESS "TERIGORD")
TORONTO
 ONT.

Vancouver Office—
 513 Metropolitan Building.

Export Agents—
 SPENCER, LOCK & CO.,
 London, E.C.

Representatives in Ontario of

The British Columbia Mills Lumber & Trading Co.
 VANCOUVER, B.C.



A NEW YEAR'S WISH

At the dawn of a New Year we greet
 our many good friends and customers through-
 out the lumber industry.

May the light that illumines the highroad
 to health, wealth and prosperity, shine steadily
 for you during all your endeavors of 1920,

HOCKEN LUMBER CO. LIMITED

603 Confederation Life Building, TORONTO

Phone Main 3153



This is unusual

*The First of the New Year
and out of some sizes entirely*

As it will be at least four months before the mills start again and another two months at least, before lumber will be in fair shipping condition would it not be well to check up your stock and put yourself in the position that you will not be forced to turn down desirable business because you are **OUT OF STOCK**.

UNION LUMBER COMPANY LIMITED
701 DOMINION BANK BUILDING
TORONTO CANADA

Davison Lumber & Manufacturing Co., Ltd.

Bridgewater, N. S.

THE LARGEST LUMBERING INDUSTRY IN NOVA SCOTIA

PRODUCTION 40 MILLION FEET PER ANNUM

Send us your enquiries for

**Spruce, Pine, Hemlock or Hardwood Lumber
Box Shooks and
Dry Pressed Baled Sulphite and Sulphate Pulp Chips**

OUR SPECIALTIES:

Nova Scotia White Spruce and Hardwood Flooring

We are equipped with everything appertaining to Modern Saw Milling and operate from the Woods to the finished product.

If you want something special quickly, try us. We will cut, dry, work and ship within a few days from receipt of order.

We are located on the main line of the Halifax and South Western Railway and on Tidewater.

We Operate:

A Double Band Mill at Springfield, N.S.,	Capacity 120,000 ft. per day	A Box Shook Factory at Bridgewater, N.S.,	Capacity 50,000 ft. per day
A Rotary and Gang at Mill Village, N.S.	" 40,000 ft. per day	A Dry Kiln at Bridgewater, N.S.,	" 100,000 ft. per day
A Rotary and Gang at Bridgewater, N.S.,	" 80,000 ft. per day	A Chipping Mill at Bridgewater, N.S.,	" 100 cords per day
A Planing Mill at Bridgewater, N.S.,	" 100,000 ft. per day	A Ground Wood Pulp Mill at Charleston, N.S.,	Capacity 40 tons Spruce Pulp per day.

PHONE: BRIDGEWATER 74

DUNFIELD & CO., Limited

Exporters of Nova Scotia and New Brunswick

***Spruce, Pine, Hemlock
and Hardwood***

in 1 in., 2 in., 3 in., 4 in.

Spruce Laths and Railway Ties

Head Office: 8 Prince St., Halifax, N.S.

Branch Office: 8 Market Square, St. John, N.B.

U. K. Brokers: Duncan, Ewing & Co., K21 Exchange Bldg., Liverpool. Telegraphic Address: Dunfield, Halifax. Codes: ABC 5th Ed. Western Union

"British Columbia Fir" TIMBERS

*Rough Clears
Flooring, Ceiling and Finish*

Alberta Lumber Co., Limited
VANCOUVER, B. C.

WANTED

We are in the market for all kinds of
RAILROAD TIES
CEDAR FENCE POSTS, SWITCH TIES & PILING

Write us for prices

Canadian Tie & Lumber Co.
LIMITED
511 TEMPLE BLDG. TORONTO, ONT.

Fraser Bryson Lumber Co., Ltd.

Office, Castle Building
53 Queen St. Ottawa, Can.

Wholesale Lumber Dealers
and Selling Agents for

Fraser & Co.

Mills at
DESCHENES - - - QUEBEC

**White Pine
Red Pine
Spruce
Lumber and Lath**

SPRUCE

IN TRANSIT

2 cars	1 x 4	Merchantable Spruce	D2S and C. M.
1 "	1 x 5	"	"
4 "	1 x 6	"	D4S
4 "	1 x 7	"	"

PINE

IN GOOD SHIPPING CONDITION ...

40,000'	1 x 5	Mill Run White Pine
25,000'	1 x 8	" " " "
25,000'	2 x 4	" " " "
20,000'	2 x 8	" " " "
100,000'	1 x 4 and up	No. 3 White Pine Culls
175,000'	2 x 4 and up	No. 1 & No. 2 Jack Pine Culls

WRITE FOR PRICES

The Long Lumber Co.

Head Office, TORONTO BRANCH:
HAMILTON, ONT. 25 Toronto Street.

**California White Pine
California Sugar Pine
and Arizona Soft Pine**

Best Stock for Factory and Pattern Lumber

Ask **LOUIS WUICHET**

Room 716 Railway Exchange, CHICAGO, ILLINOIS

Milling in Transit

A Well Equipped Mill

C.P., G.T., & C.R. Railway Connections

Large Dry Kilns Special Millwork

J. R. Eaton & Sons, Limited

ORILLIA, ONT.

Austin & Nicholson

CHAPLEAU, ONTARIO

**Largest Producers of
RAILROAD TIES**
in the Dominion

Pine and Spruce Lumber

Lath Piling

**Railroad Ties
Pulpwood**

First Class Planing-mill Equipment

Facilities for delivering Pulpwood
to Michipicoten Harbour, Lake Superior

Splendid facilities for Dressing and Matching
in straight car lots; one or more widths

Mills at NICHOLSON, ONTARIO, Main Line C.P.R.

Basswood

1 in., 1¼ in., 1½ in., 2 in., and 3 in.,
Dry Basswood

Dry Birch Stock

All thicknesses and grades in
Maple, Birch, Elm, Basswood and Brown Ash

Also Cottonwood, Tupelo, Gum, Magnolia
and Buckeye

Spruce, Hemlock and Pine

Can saw to order at MacDonald's Siding

Let us quote on your requirements

HART & McDONAGH

Temple Building, Cor. Bay and Richmond Streets
TORONTO, ONT.

SOUTHERN HARDWOODS Dry Stock at Buffalo for Quick Shipment

WHITE ASH					CYPRESS					PLAIN RED OAK					QUARTERED WHITE OAK					
		Clear	No. 1	No. 2			No. 1	No. 2			Clear	No. 1	No. 2			Clear	No. 1	No. 2		
		Strips	Com.	Com.			Shop	Shop			Strips	Com.	Com.			Strips	Com.	Com.		
1	in.	800	36,000	75,000	2 1/2	in.	4,000	1,150	1 1/2	in.	4,000	1,300	1,000	1	in.	1 & 2	Strips <td>Com.</td>	Com.		
1 1/4	in.	69,000	15,500	4,000	3	in.	2,800	1,300	2	in.	3,400	4,200	1,200	1 1/4	in.	5,800	39,000	40,600		
1 1/2	in.	33,900	5,200	51,000	4	in.	1,500	300	2 1/2	in.	11,000	9,000	3,700	1 1/2	in.	5,900	39,000	3,000		
2	in.	82,300	500	119,000	PLAIN RED OAK					3	in.	1,400	5,350	500	2	in.	16,400	2,400	8,000	
2 1/2	in.	6,500	2,000	1,500						3 1/2	in.	100	200	200	2 1/2	in.	17,000	3,400	1,300	
3	in.	10,590	5,500	2,500						4	in.				3	in.	15,500	8,000		
4	in.	4,500	300	500											4	in.	31,500	21,100	4,700	
BASSWOOD					PLAIN RED GUM										POPLAR					
		Clear	No. 1	No. 2 <td colspan="2"></td> <th>No. 1</th> <th>No. 2<td colspan="2"></td><th>Clear</th><th>No. 1</th><th>No. 2<td colspan="2"></td><th>1 & 2</th><th>Box</th><th>Bright</th></th></th>			No. 1	No. 2 <td colspan="2"></td> <th>Clear</th> <th>No. 1</th> <th>No. 2<td colspan="2"></td><th>1 & 2</th><th>Box</th><th>Bright</th></th>			Clear	No. 1	No. 2 <td colspan="2"></td> <th>1 & 2</th> <th>Box</th> <th>Bright</th>			1 & 2	Box	Bright		
		Strips	Com.	Com.			Com.	Com.			Strips	Com.	Com.			1 & 2	Boards	Seps		
1	in.	16,700	2,200	201,000	1	in.	21,300	12,200	1	in.	243,200	21,000	47,400	18	in.	8,800	20,600	4,600		
1 1/4	in.	220,300	17,000	199,500	1 1/4	in.	3,200	200	1 1/2	in.	107,700	2,400	13,200	1 1/4	in.	1,200	45,000	10,600		
1 1/2	in.	101,600	86,800	35,000	1 1/2	in.	9,000	11,300	2	in.	117,100	4,300	15,200	1 1/2	in.	2,800	1,900	2,000		
2	in.	20,900	9,000	4,500	2	in.			2 1/2	in.	53,100	84,800	12,000	2	in.	4,300	300	12,000		
2 1/2	in.	87,000	24,900	13,000	2 1/2	in.			3	in.	46,100	28,800	1,100	2 1/2	in.		16,600	16,000		
3	in.	19,550	8,500	3,900	3	in.			4	in.	28,800	12,500	3,000	3	in.		25,800	28,000		
4	in.	1,300			4	in.								4	in.		7,900	38,600		
BUTTERNUT					FIGURED RED GUM					PLAIN WHITE OAK					POPLAR (Continued)					
		1 & 2	No. 1	No. 2 <td colspan="2"></td> <th>1 & 2</th> <th>No. 1 C.<td colspan="2"></td><th>1 & 2</th><th>Clear</th><th>No. 1</th><th>No. 2<td colspan="2"></td><th>Stained</th><th>Clear</th><th>No. 1</th></th></th>			1 & 2	No. 1 C. <td colspan="2"></td> <th>1 & 2</th> <th>Clear</th> <th>No. 1</th> <th>No. 2<td colspan="2"></td><th>Stained</th><th>Clear</th><th>No. 1</th></th>			1 & 2	Clear	No. 1	No. 2 <td colspan="2"></td> <th>Stained</th> <th>Clear</th> <th>No. 1</th>			Stained	Clear	No. 1	
		Strips	Com.	Com.			No. 1	Com.			Strips	Com.	Com.					Saps	Strips	Com.
1	in.	17,300	45,800	23,600	1	in.	6,000		3 1/2	in.				5 1/2	in.	13,800	22,300	2,600		
2	in.	8,400	17,000	10,000	4/4	in.	1,000	6,000	3 1/4	in.	20,150		16,900	1 1/2	in.	32,600	56,900	97,300		
2 1/2	in.	3,000	3,000		5/4	in.	4,100		3 1/2	in.	80,900	115,000	28,000	1 1/4	in.	2,600	15,600	8,000		
CHERRY					6/4	in.	2,900	2,500	3 1/2	in.	33,300	80,000	50,200	1 1/2	in.	13,700	32,000			
		Clear	No. 1	No. 2 <td>8/4</td> <td>in.</td> <td></td> <td></td> <td>1</td> <td>in.</td> <td>73,300</td> <td>10,000</td> <td>8,000</td> <td>2</td> <td>in.</td> <td>7,000</td> <td>141,500</td> <td>27,500</td>	8/4	in.			1	in.	73,300	10,000	8,000	2	in.	7,000	141,500	27,500		
1	in.	177,000	8,000	139,200	SAP GUM					1 1/2	in.	37,500	20,000	12,000	2 1/2	in.	3,700	1,900		
1 1/4	in.	11,500	3,600	2,000			No. 1	No. 2	No. 3	2	in.	21,000	50,000	23,000	3	in.	1,500	17,000	32,000	
1 1/2	in.	41,000	31,700	70,300			Com.	Com.	Com.	2 1/2	in.	146,800	47,500	1,000	4	in.	700	750		
2	in.	10,100	16,200	31,900	1	in.	101,400	47,000	4,500	3	in.	75,800	45,800	4,400						
2 1/2	in.	2,500	1,100	1,200	1 1/4	in.	3,000	8,600	2,100	3 1/2	in.	5,500	3,000	1,500						
3	in.	17,700	500	3,300	1 1/2	in.	300	1,000	2,500	4	in.	60,000	13,500	18,000						
4	in.	9,900	2,200	1,600	2	in.	2,700	32,100	7,700						BLACK WALNUT					
CHESTNUT					QUARTERED SAP GUM					QUARTERED RED OAK										
		Clear	No. 1	No. 2 <td colspan="2"></td> <th>1 & 2</th> <th>No. 1 C.<td colspan="2"></td><th>1 & 2</th><th>Clear</th><th>No. 1</th><th>No. 2<td colspan="2"></td><th>1 & 2</th><th>No. 1</th><th>No. 2</th></th></th>			1 & 2	No. 1 C. <td colspan="2"></td> <th>1 & 2</th> <th>Clear</th> <th>No. 1</th> <th>No. 2<td colspan="2"></td><th>1 & 2</th><th>No. 1</th><th>No. 2</th></th>			1 & 2	Clear	No. 1	No. 2 <td colspan="2"></td> <th>1 & 2</th> <th>No. 1</th> <th>No. 2</th>			1 & 2	No. 1	No. 2	
		Strips	Com.	Com.			No. 1	Com.			Strips	Com.	Com.					Com.	Com.	
3/4	in.	6,500			5/4	in.	14,500		3/4	in.	300	1,700		1	in.	700	21,000	23,100	1,000	
1	in.	79,900	33,300	140,500	HICKORY					1 1/4	in.	20,200	2,300		1 1/2	in.	100	1,300	1,200	
1 1/4	in.	125,800	1,800	58,200			No. 1	No. 2	No. 3	1 1/2	in.	2,000			2	in.	250	8,500	3,200	
1 1/2	in.	90,500	55,000	20,000	1	in.	2,200	3,800	1,600	1 1/2	in.				3	in.	500	12,500	4,500	
2	in.	28,200	65,300	107,200	1 1/4	in.	300	700	650	2	in.	1,000	7,400		4	in.	110	250		

Also Large Stock of BEECH, BIRCH and MAPLE

THE ATLANTIC LUMBER CO., Inc., 310 MANNING CHAMBERS **TORONTO**

MANUFACTURERS SOUTHERN HARDWOOD LUMBER

Head Office: BOSTON, MASS.

Yards: BUFFALO, N.Y.

Mills: KNOXVILLE, TENN.; FONDE, KENTUCKY

*Just
the
same
in
1920*

QUALITY LUMBER

A HAPPY NEW YEAR

*To All Our Friends Throughout The Trade.
We trust the coming year will be one of unalloyed
happiness and prosperity for you and yours. May
your business thrive and may we continue to
supply you with prime forest products in*

Pine, Spruce, Hemlock Hardwoods and B.C. Lumber and Timber

We can meet your requirements in the above woods in
rough and sawn lumber

G. A. Grier & Sons

Limited

TORONTO
507 McKinnon Building

MONTREAL
Head Office: 1112 Notre Dame St. West

We have absolutely no connection with or interest in any other firm bearing a name similar to ours.

ESTABLISHED 1871

JOHN MCKERGOW, President
W. K. GRAFFTEY, Managing-Director

The Montreal Lumber Co. Limited

Wholesale Lumber

Ottawa Office: 46 Elgin St.
Montreal Office: 759 Notre Dame St., W.

H. CARDINAL

D. PAGE

Cardinal & Page

180 St. James St.
Montreal, Canada.

Wholesale Dealers and Exporters of All Kinds of

FOREST PRODUCTS

Cable Address "Carpage"

Lake Lumber Co. Ltd.

Manufacturers of

Fir, Cedar, Hemlock, Spruce
QUALICUM QUALITY LUMBER

Rough Fir Timbers

Any size up to 60 feet long

Select Grades a Specialty

FIR PIPE and TANK STOCK

Market wanted for Rough Cedar Timbers
Inquire for prices

Office and Mills:

Qualicum Beach, V. I., B. C.

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Hardwood Lumber
Handles

Staves Hoops
Headings

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Limited

Booth, Liverpool, England

London Office
Dashwood House 9 New Broad St. E. C.

SPECIALTIES

Sawed Hemlock
Red Cedar Shingles
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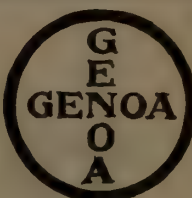
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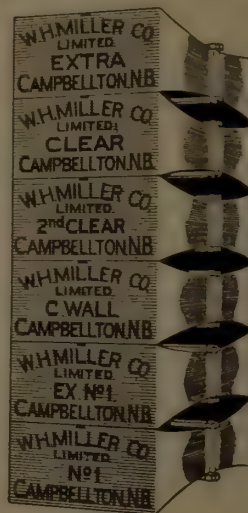
Kiln Dried, Soft, Short Leaf Kind

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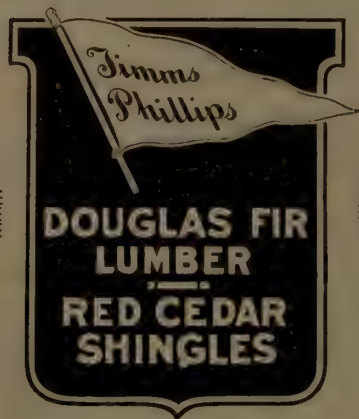
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Lumber, especially, will go a deal higher, on account of labor trouble, heavy rains in the south, and other conditions, and also on account of the heavy consumption which will be increased materially in the spring. Look at the prices on Hardwoods and see how they are advancing every day.

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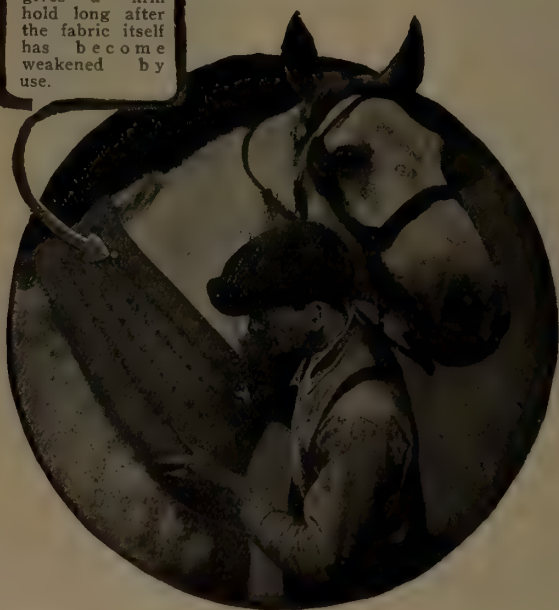
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"The Canada Lumberman and Woodworker" is published in the interest of, and reaches regularly, persons engaged in the lumber, woodworking and allied industries in every part of Canada. It aims at giving full and timely information on all subjects touching these interests, and invites free discussion by its readers.

Advertisers will receive careful attention and liberal treatment. For manufacturing and supply firms wishing to bring their goods to the attention of owners and operators of saw and planing mills, woodworking factories, pulp mills, etc., "The Canada Lumberman and Woodworker" is undoubtedly the most direct and profitable advertising medium. Special attention is directed to the "Wanted" and "For Sale" advertisements.

Authorized by the Postmaster-General for Canada, for transmission as second-class matter.

Entered as second-class matter July 18th, 1914, at the Postoffice, at Buffalo, N. Y., under the Act of Congress of March 3rd, 1879.

Vol. 40

Toronto, January 1, 1920

No. 1

The Forward Movement in 1920

It is customary in certain lines of industry to present a review and preview of existing conditions at the close of one year and the inception of another. This has become a sort of tradition, the same as individuals generally make a self-inventory at this season, taking stock of their virtues and faults and making new resolves to carry out certain desirable undertakings or assume personal attributes, the excellence of which they readily recognize. It is true that the zenith of ambition is rarely attained, but the mere fact of looking up causes an uplift, and if there is nothing very concrete in the way of results at the end of each season, there is a certain amount of satisfaction, mental and moral.

In past years it was comparatively easy to make a reasonably accurate forecast of lumber trade conditions, basing predictions and observations on the experience of the past and the status of matters at the present, but all standards by which the future was described have been set at nought and during the period of readjustment, chaos and clamor, unrest and rapidly shifting events, nothing that transpires arouses more than passing interest. The only advice that can be given by leading exponents of any industry is to keep affairs well in hand and to pursue a steady, even course, trusting that all will come out right in the end.

Just what 1920 holds in store for the lumberman it is impossible to foretell. Whether the present abnormal demand will continue, whether values, high as they are, will go on ascending, whether labor will be as restless and exacting during the next twelve months, and whether the era of good times and activity in all industrial undertakings, closely allied with lumber, will be evidenced in as large a measure as in 1919, are things that for the present remain unknown.

As long as building activity keeps up, it is a pretty sure sign that many other co-related industries will enjoy a full quota of prosperity. After all the lumber industry depends for its stability and progress on home consumption and export. One of the greatest sources of home consumption is the erection of new homes, warehouses and factories. When one stops to analyze just what this means—particularly the construction of new dwellings—it can be broadly interpreted as an increase in the population of each town, a growing demand for furniture, automobiles, musical instruments and other like conveniences or luxuries, the creation of which reflect activity in the woodworking line. Without the multiplication of new abodes, production in other avenues is likely to fall off. The interdependence of every branch of the woodworking world is seen when it is considered that about 80 per cent. of all forest products of the Dominion enter into building construction or in the equipments and facilities closely connected with this department.

During 1920 the lumbermen may have more acute problems to face than he had during the war. While help may be more plentiful, it is more costly and inefficient, and if hours are shortened and wages still increased, all this means that the producer must get a higher figure for his lumber, and just how exalted values will become it is not possible to predict. Each individual has his own opinion, based largely upon his personal horizon, the amount of stock he has in hand or the prospects of having his needs met during the coming season by new sources of supply. There is, however, a feeling of optimism prevailing in the trade, such as has not been in evidence for many years, and if every attempt is made to obtain the maximum of efficiency in production and labor realizes its position and does not make unreasonable demands, with a fair snowfall, good winter weather and early spring rains, the output of lumber in the Dominion should on the average show a gain from 10 per cent. to 25 per cent.

With courage, co-operation and a mutual appreciation of the need of greater production, there is no reason to look disparagingly upon the lumber situation for 1920.

The stability and strength of the market will depend upon several contributing elements, only a few of which have been outlined. In the midst of perplexity and cross-currents there is every reason to believe that 1920 should be a bountiful one to the lumberman, be he a manufacturer, wholesaler or retailer, for after all these branches are linked closely together and what affects one has a corresponding response on the other. If all departments will pull together in 1920 it should prove a banner year for the exponents of a great national industry.

Practical Steps to Ensure Comfort

The town of Grand Mere, P.Q., is a model town in many respects—in others, it is the reverse. The Laurentide Company, Limited, takes a great interest in municipal affairs, not only on its own account, but also by reason of the hundreds of employees in its lumber, pulp, and paper mills. The company has gone a step further than mere academic interest. A citizens' committee was appointed to investigate the town's affairs, with the result of a report to the effect that many changes are desirable, both as to the methods on which the town's business should be carried on and as to improvements in the way of waterworks, lighting, and sewerage.

These involved considerable financing, and this is where the Laurentide Company comes in. The company stipulates that a manager of the town must be appointed, the directors agreeing to pay the salary. The company further agrees to contribute \$10,000 per annum towards the general administration expenses and to spend, by annual instalments of \$40,000, the sum of \$200,000 on a municipal waterworks system.

Quebec lumber, pulp and paper companies have taken the lead in providing housing accommodation for their employees, and the Laurentide Company has now extended the idea of participation in the material wellbeing of men and has taken a hand in the direction of municipal affairs. This is, of course, an exceptional case, but it indicates what can be done where the management believe in going beyond the mere employment of men, and take practical steps to ensure their physical welfare and comfort.

The True Value of Associations

The work of trade associations is not appreciated at its true value. There is too often a lack of interest in the various questions affecting particular trades—questions of vital importance which have a very decided bearing on the growth of an industry or on matters which involve pecuniary considerations. The excuses for not becoming members are various—"No time," "Cannot afford it," "Association no good," are samples of the pretexts on which men shift their responsibilities. These men are not alive to the invaluable work which associations are doing, and in which these men, indirectly, share the benefits.

Every trade is more or less subject to attacks by federal, provincial, or municipal authorities, while in the matter of freights the railway companies look very keenly after their own interests. The defence of the trades involves the collection of much detailed data and the presentation of arguments to various bodies by qualified representatives. In the absence of an association, the trades are helpless, for individual efforts are of little avail against powerful combinations. Co-operative effort is therefore the only means of successful defence, and the trade association is the ideal organization for combatting attacks on trading interests.

In our last issue was published the annual report of the Montreal Lumber Association, and a perusal of the subjects dealt with during the past year indicated the value of such an association in handling such questions as stop-off and reshipping arrangements on lumber in transit, tariffs, collection of transportation charges, and delays in cartage freight. Questions like these often call for immediate action, and with a live organization at hand, there is a medium through which reasonable adjustments can be made, and the trade relieved of burdensome regulations. Such work is not of an ostentatious character, it calls rather for careful negotiations, but the work is none the less of immense value to all members of the trade. It could be made doubly so, if more members of the trade would do their part and support the associations, financially and by active co-operation.

The Glamour of Public Service

If there is any service in the country where the highest qualifications are expected and the lowest salaries offered, it is, possibly, in connection with new or vacant positions in the Civil Service Department of Canada.

A recent issue of the "Canada Gazette" announces that an instructor is wanted in Mathematics for an Eastern institution, an engineering clerk for the Department of the Interior, steamship inspectors for Vancouver and Quebec, an Assistant to the superintendent of the Experimental Farm in B. C. as well as in Fredericton, while applications are also invited for an Inspector of gas and electricity.

All seekers after these public berths are required to have experience, a wide knowledge, sound, basic training, and, in some cases, pass a qualifying examination for which a fee of \$2.00 is charged. It is specially announced, however, that returned soldiers are exempt from paying the fee, which concession is possibly regarded as a life-long gratuity or an outburst of generosity on the part of the federal authorities. In most cases, it is stipulated that the applicants must not be over thirty-five years of age and must be proficient in everything, both related and unrelated to the position sought, and yet what are the salaries offered? The majority of them range around \$1,200 and \$1,300 per annum; as high as \$1,800 in one instance and \$2,700 in another. When it is considered that there are ordinary manual laborers and coal-heavers earning much more than the minimum amounts mentioned for these public posts, it will be seen how inadequate is the compensation. There are any number of industrial employees without any education or special training doing menial tasks who clean up enough in the way of return for their services to make the salary figures offered by the Government look anything but attractive, yet the federal powers exact—or rather expect knowledge, sound judgment, practical experience, recognized standing, general all-round ability, good health and qualifying examinations.

While considerable criticism of an unfavorable character has

been hurled against the Ottawa authorities in not attaching larger salaries to federal appointments, it is, perhaps, not entirely the fault of the employers. There are always numerous persons who are willing to work for practically nothing if they can only secure public employment or any kind, directly or indirectly, connected with the outside civil service. Rightly or wrongly the conception has gone abroad that a Government post is a comparatively easy one and, while the money end of it may be very remunerative at the outset, still it may offer something particularly alluring later on, or once in the ranks, there is opportunity for advancement if one's ears and eyes are kept open.

As long as there are swarms of applicants for every job that does not yield as much as many lumberjacks and general helpers around a sawmill and yard receive, so long will the federal authorities keep down salaries, knowing full well that the very glamour of it being a public position will draw many men and women from the East and West, the North and the South to fill these vacancies, whereas if such openings occurred in the ordinary commercial or industrial arena, they would not think of entertaining such a proposition.

The mere mention of the words "civil service" and "public position" seems to prove a stimulant and an incentive—a magnet or a charm—which a mass of otherwise well-educated and thoughtful people cannot resist. As long as this rush continues and occupants can be secured for a bagatelle, so long will the Government keep down salaries and the administration in various departments suffer from inefficiency and mediocre service. Skilled, carefully trained and competent workers are always the most economical and satisfactory from every standpoint but such help will never be secured at the present scale of federal remuneration.

Editorial Short Lengths

There are 126 daily papers published in Canada, and the total number of publications is nearly 1,600. Still the growth increases even with the constantly ascending costs of raw materials and wages.

* * *

According to recent reports there is a possibility that an order for 121 vessels may be placed by the French Government with Canadian shipyards. The price mentioned is \$170 a ton.

* * *

Lumber is not the only commodity increasing rapidly in price at the present time. During the last few months ground wood pulp has jumped from \$26 a ton to \$50, an advance of nearly 100 per cent., and the end is not yet.

* * *

Victoria, Australia, is establishing state sawmills in order to stop profiteering in timber. Probably government ownership will prove as "economical" and "effective" in the sawmill line as it has in connection with railways and other experimental enterprises. 'Rah! for government management and operation.—we trow not.

* * *

It is announced now that the Canadian Press Association has been divided into three bodies, the daily, the weekly, and the trade and class section, with separate offices and managers; that a better service will be rendered and efficiency maintained at a higher level in various departments. It is declared that the daily papers will receive a more comprehensive news service, as sources hitherto inaccessible will be available. This probably means that instead of recording events after they happen, readers will be apprised of matters ere their actual occurrence. This will be particularly useful in political and market data of all kinds and will rob Canada of a great and growing nuisance known as "I told you so," "I knew that all along," "The result is exactly what I predicted," etc. In other words, there will be more facts and fewer prophets. Perhaps the dailies may tell us beforehand what 2 x 4 good white pine strips and 2 x 8 good sides will be commanding on the market about May 1st, 1920?

How Lumber Business in West Has Piled Up

Curtailment in Log Production May Mean that Mills Will Have to Close Down for While—American Buyers Keen for Stock of all B. C. Plants

Writing to its Eastern representative in Toronto a leading lumber firm of Vancouver presents an intimate and comprehensive review of conditions in the Pacific Coast province. The date of the communication which follows is December 9, 1919, and the facts set forth will be perused with much interest.

Lumber prices here have changed with bewildering rapidity. The last list was mailed you yesterday, and it is impossible to do any business even on a basis of these high prices. In response to a circular sent out to the mills yesterday we were quoted—\$68.00 mill on a car of No. 3 E. G. flooring, which, as you will note, is \$3.00 over this latest price list.

The situation is that the mills have more business booked than they can ship for the next sixty or ninety days—taking into consideration the car shortage, which shows no signs of improvement. In October orders fell off, and the price weakened for the extent of ten days or two weeks. Eastern American buyers, Seattle wholesalers, and Prairie line yard concerns immediately came into the market with such an avalanche of orders that the mills were swamped with business. In a space of four weeks unfilled orders among mills belonging to the West Coast Association increased from six thousand cars to nearly thirteen thousand cars—the total on hand last Saturday night. This represents a net increase of seven thousand cars, although the mills were shipping during all this time as much as they were able to secure equipment for. Our own mills in the B. C. Association were affected much the same way—orders rising from one thousand cars to approximately three thousand cars. The natural consequence was that the prices increased to the highest known this year.

Unprecedented Demand and Low Stocks

The mills have two excuses for this: One—the rapidly increasing cost of logs, which now represents an average price of \$21.00 per thousand for camp run. The other reason is the unprecedented demand for their product combined with the very low stocks on hand to-day. The mountain mills have decreased their stocks about one hundred and twenty million feet since a year ago December first, and coast mills have decreased their stocks almost that much. The shortage of uppers is particularly severe, and the common lumber is all green.

Seattle wholesalers, as usual, were largely responsible for the increase in the market and for a short time the mills eagerly took on business at increasing prices. For the past week or ten days, however, there has been practically no business placed as the mills refuse to accept any further orders. They know that stocks are very scarce, that the car supply shows no prospects of improvement, that their order files are heavy, and that it is most uncertain what they will have to pay for logs before they have filled the orders which they have on hand.

We are experiencing an early and very severe winter, which, if continued, and attended by the heavy snows which we sometimes get in this country, will mean an absolute curtailment of log production in B. C. for some six weeks to two months. It will not surprise us if practically all the mills are unable to operate during January and part of February for lack of logs. This undoubtedly will mean that prices will either remain on their present high level for some little time to come, or go even higher. Prairie dealers have yet to place the bulk of their requirements for the spring trade, as they were unable to get covered during the time prices were going up in October and November.

Booking No Orders for Spring Shipment

The mills now refuse to book any orders for spring shipment. It is possible too, that the East will find it necessary to purchase West coast lumber even at prevailing prices, and this should mean that there will be steady buying all through the spring months when the mills are once more in a position to accept orders for future shipment. This condition makes it very difficult for wholesalers to do business, and of itself is a good defence of the practice of putting lumber in transit.

Next year will probably be a very good year for the mills; but a rather difficult year for the wholesalers, especially the Canadian wholesalers who must compete with American buyers who are willing to pay any price that will procure lumber for them, and to pay

for it in American funds, which means a premium of from \$2.00 to \$4.00 per thousand added to the already high price.

Our plans for the coming year have not yet been made, but it would seem necessary that we secure the stock of two or three mills which we can handle, although it does seem hazardous to contract for lumber for delivery over the period of a year based on such high prices as now existing.

A frank survey of the situation as you find it in your territory will be of material assistance to us in the forming of our plans. Will your trade pay \$48.00 for No. 2 fir shiplap and boards? \$75.00 for F. G. flooring and V Joint ceiling? and \$90.00 for E. G. flooring? Stocks of pine and spruce in Eastern territory are reported to be low, but to what extent have they been reduced, and are their prices on a par with ours? What are the prospects for building houses and factories in Ontario next year, and do you think it wise to contract for mountain and coast stocks on the present prices?

Nova Scotia Lumbermen Had Good Year

B. H. Dunfield, managing director of Dunfield & Co., Limited, lumber exporters and dealers of Halifax, N. S., and St. John, N. B., in speaking to the "Canada Lumberman" regarding the position of the lumber situation in Nova Scotia said:—

The output during the past season was somewhat above the average owing to the fact that large Government orders were taken early in the season, which stimulated the production. This Government stock is largely piled at the railway stations and mill yards yet. It is understood it will be largely shipped before spring. Aside from this stock, quantity of lumber on hand to-day is very small. Local demand is good and recently quite large shipments were being made to the States, mostly by rail. Lath are all shipped, and we doubt if a single carload could be procured in the Province to-day.

The demand for hemlock boards has been good and stocks are getting very low. On the whole 1919 has been a good year for the manufacturer, and preparations are now being made for the new cut, but on a smaller scale than 1919. Shipments to the United Kingdom were made during the summer and early fall mostly by new tern schooners built in Nova Scotia, but since September very little has gone forward owing to the prohibitive rate of ocean insurance on sailing vessels, and the low rate of exchange. Recently some liners running from Halifax to Liverpool, London, and Manchester have taken forward parcels of hardwood planks, in 2, 2½, 3 and 4 inch, which has found a ready market.

The labor question has improved to a marked degree and woodsmen are now quite plentiful, but wages are about \$10 per month higher than last year.

Record Lumber Cut in New Brunswick

New Brunswick's lumber cut may exceed all previous records of the province according to the announcement made by officials of the Department of Lands and Mines.

Reports have been received from twenty-nine forest rangers and they estimate the cut of logs in their districts at 228,000,000 feet and there are thirteen other rangers whose reports have not yet been received. When all the reports are received it is expected that the cut will exceed 300,000,000 feet. The record cut was reached about ten years ago when the cut amounted to some 307,000,000 feet, and it is predicted that with good weather this season the record will be passed.

Last year the cut amounted to 202,000,000 feet of sawlogs with about 19,000,000 feet of poles, ties, pulp, etc., bringing the total cut up to 221,000,000 feet. This year the cut will probably be over 300,000,000 feet and it was said at the Department of Lands and Mines that the revenue from stumpage alone would amount to upwards of a million dollars.

The preponderance of ignorance killed a proposition to raise money for good roads, voted on by the people of Texas last month. Had every lumber dealer in Texas been busy working in favor of this project, as he should have been, this continued reproach would no longer have been upon the people, says an exchange in the lumber field.

Conditions in Old Country Improving

C. W. Wilkinson Returns from Visit to British Markets
—Business Outlook is Encouraging



C. W. Wilkinson, Toronto, Ont.

C. W. Wilkinson, of the Union Lumber Co., Ltd., Toronto, returned recently from a six-weeks' visit to the Old Country where he went with a view to looking into the export situation and attending to some private business. Mr. Wilkinson came home on the Carmania of the Cunard line, which was rammed by the U. S. freighter "Maryland" off Cape Race about 8 o'clock on Wednesday night, December 10th. A thick fog prevailed at the time and the Cunarder was proceeding at half speed through a relatively calm sea when the impact occurred. The starboard side of the Carmania was scraped, four portholes smashed in near the stern bow, the rivets ripped off and the plates bent above the line of the main deck over an area of approximately 250 square feet.

There was considerable excitement on the vessel at the time but no one was injured although a number of women became hysterical and several fainted. The last day or two the trip was very rough.

Touching upon conditions in the Old Country, Mr. Wilkinson said that building operations had not yet got under way but manufacturing was gradually being resumed in all lines. Practically all commercial efforts in this direction had been suspended during the war, as every plant turned attention toward munitions or supplies for the army. While there was considerable labor unrest, the trend of affairs seemed now to be in the direction of reverting to a peace footing much more rapidly than during the first few months of the year. It was expected that 1920 would see renewed activity in the structural line. Mr. Wilkinson stated that he did not have time to make any calls on the timber merchants and wholesalers but found that all stocks were very low with the exception of spruce, of which there is a considerable quantity on hand. The Government still has a limited supply of white pine, and for this there is an active call. White pine is regarded with much favor for window sash, doors, tables, shelving and many other lines of household use.

Mr. Wilkinson stated that he had heard splendid reports of the excellent propaganda work which had been done by Mr. A. C. Manbert during the time that the Ontario Lumber Commissioner was in Great Britain. The white pine of Canada was well known and a brisk demand awaited it as soon as shipping and other conditions were propitious.

"There is great congestion," added Mr. Wilkinson, "at the ports of London and other importing centres, and the condition seems to be worse instead of better. The quays are piled high with goods and fresh boats arrive with quantities larger than are being piled away. Ocean freight rates are still heavy, and while there is greater accommodation in the matter of tonnage for commercial purposes than there was many months ago, the close of navigation at Canadian ports and the congestion at the various cities in the Old Country have practically suspended the timber export business for some months, but, judging by present indications, a trade of gratifying proportions should develop early in the spring."

Completing New Mill at Paudash Lake

The Bancroft Lumber & Manufacturing Co., Limited, whose headquarters are at Bancroft, Ont., are building a new mill at Paudash Lake, nine miles west of Bancroft, Ont., in Hastings County.

They are installing a double cut band saw mill and other machines for making flooring, siding, cornice stock, ship lap, shingles and lath. The stock will be well manufactured. The mill will be one of the best equipped ones in that section and although they were late in starting the company have the mill nearly completed and a good cut of logs out. They expect to start operating as soon as the weather permits. D. W. Avey of Detroit, Mich., President of the Company, has been in the business for years in Detroit. He manufactured wood split pulleys and interior finish and held an interest in the Avey Bros. Lumber Co., at Kennaway, Ont. He has, however, resolved to devote all his time to the planing mill end of the business

as he has had long experience with the building trade in Detroit and understands its requirements.

The Vice-President of the company is D. A. Davis of Windsor, Ont. He possesses a wide insight into the manufacture of lumber. Mr. Davis was a stockholder and manager of the Harcourt Lumber Co., until the limits were sold out and has been in the saw mill and woods end of the lumber game since his boyhood days.

E. S. Hubbel is secretary and with his brother has been doing business under the name of Hubbel Bros. They have been engaged in the manufacturing of lumber for several years and have been successful. They purchased a large limit of the Rathbun Company, Deseronto, consisting of over fourteen square miles, which has been bought by the Bancroft Lumber & Manufacturing Co.

U. A. Hubbel is treasurer of the organization, and is an experienced man in the lumbering line, having been in the business for twenty years. He takes an active part in the woods end and will look after that branch. Mr. Hubbel is well known in the vicinity, having served the people for seven years as Reeve.

With the timber limits they hold, the mill they are installing and the experienced members taking the active part they do the Bancroft Lumber and Mfg. Co. should enjoy a prosperous and productive season.

Pertinent Pointers for the Busy Yardman

No building is too small to be architecturally correct.

Too many people are digging for oil, and not enough of them digging ditches, planting potatoes, and building homes, for the good of this country.

If a fellow could hit the bullseye every time, there would be no fun shooting.

The merchant who does not exercise his jawbone systematically, intelligently, and efficiently, never gets anywhere.

It is a distinct weakness to declare that you cannot make sales in the face of high prices. You can. Your customers want buildings, and they are willing to pay what they are worth.

If the earth were covered with flowers the year around, the bees would get lazy.

Take your work as a tonic and not as an anaesthetic.

Set it down as a fact to which there are no exceptions, that we must labor for all that we have, and that nothing is worth possessing or offering to others, which costs us nothing.

The very best and most efficient way to sell lumber, is to sell it in the shape of a garage, a home, a barn, or some other completed structure.

Don't permit your local trade to search for the best place to get building information with their eyes shut; keep something before their vision to remind them of you.

Good luck has a favorite way of lighting on the shoulder of the fellow who comes to meet it.

Still Another Mill to Their String

The Fraser Companies, Limited, have added another to their list of saw mills in New Brunswick and Quebec, making a total of eleven mills which they now own and will have in operation. The latest mill which they have acquired is that which the Hammond Lumber Company, of which A. E. Hammond, of Van Buren, Maine, is president, recently purchased at Notre Dame du Lac, Quebec, a small town on the Temiscouta Lake some twenty miles north of Edmundston.

Travelled Many Miles to Prove Innocence

Tramping his way through muskeg and forest, across mountains and ridges, over rivers and creeks, walking by forced marches, Joseph Godbout, a sturdy lumberjack of St. Georges, Beauce, P.Q., but at present foreman in the camps of the John A. Morrison Company, away up in Maine, arrived in Jackman, Maine, for the sole purpose of proving he had nothing to do whatever with a recent murder.

He said he had tramped his way to civilization just to show himself and find out who started the talk that he had something to do in connection with the recent murder of Nelson W. Bartley, hotel-keeper at Jackman, who was murdered in the bush.

Godbout had a quarrel with Bartley some time ago, and when the dead body of the latter was found hidden beneath the tree trunk in the woods close to the Quebec border, people recalled the dispute between Godbout and Bartley, and some hinted that Godbout may have had some knowledge of the crime.

Godbout heard of this talk about him so decided to hike it back to Jackman, starting from the head of the waters of the St. John River, that he may prove he knew nothing of Bartley's death.

Quebec City Getting Ready for Big Meeting

Active Local Committee Appointed with Sir William Price as Chairman—Cordial Welcome Assured all Visiting Lumberman on February 4 and 5

Every arrangement is progressing splendidly for the Twelfth Annual Meeting of the Canadian Lumbermen's Association, which will be held in Quebec on Wednesday and Thursday, February 4th and 5th. Quebec is doing all in its power to give the visitors from all parts of Canada an enthusiastic reception, and recently a gathering of Quebec lumbermen was held at which there was a most representative attendance.

Sir Wm. Price has consented to be the chairman of the local committee, and this, of course, means there will be no sparing of effort in order to make the coming convention the most successful and outstanding of any that the organization has ever held. An active committee, consisting of the following, has been appointed:—Col. Walter J. Ray, Major H. R. Goodday, C. V. Norris, R. Quirouet, G. J. Staton, H. R. Van, A. G. Auger, John Levie.

The meeting of the Canadian Lumbermen's Association will be held at the Chateau Frontenac, and the usual banquet will take place

tion was launched. Gordon C. Edwards of W. C. Edwards & Co., Ottawa, was the first president, and held office until January 1910. The next president was J. B. Miller of the Parry Sound Lumber Co., now of Toronto, who filled the chair most acceptably for two years. The third president was Alex. MacLaurin of the St. Maurice Paper Co. and Campbell MacLaurin Lumber Co., Montreal, who directed the Association until January of 1914. During the succeeding two years Hon. George Gordon of George Gordon & Co., Ltd., Cache Bay, was the presiding officer. He was followed by W. E. Bigwood of Graves, Bigwood & Co., Toronto, and in January 1918 the present incumbent, W. Gerard Power of the River Ouelle Pulp & Lumber Co., St. Pacomie, was elevated to the presidency. Practically every presiding officer has discharged the duties for two years, and it is the intention of Mr. Power to retire at the forthcoming meeting. He will be succeeded by Dan. McLachlin of McLachlin Bros., Arnprior, who is one of the present vice presidents, the other being Walter C. Laidlaw of Toronto, who is in line for the first vice presidency.

Many matters of moment will come up at the forthcoming gathering when reports of the different standing committees will be presented and important action taken on many problems, which are now engaging the attention of the lumber industry in the matter of production, sale and distribution.

Many Annual Meetings of Lumbermen

The annual meeting of the Lumbermen's Section of the Toronto Board of Trade, of which A. C. Manbert is chairman, and W. J. Lovering vice chairman, will be held on Wednesday, January 7th, in the Council Room of the Board of Trade at 2 o'clock. Officers for the coming year will be elected, reports presented, and other matters of interest that may arise will be discussed.

The annual meeting of the Lumbermen's Credit Bureau will be held on Friday, January 9th, at 2 p.m. in the Council Room of the Toronto Board of Trade. It is expected that there will be a large and representative attendance. Many items of importance will come up, the officers for 1920 will be elected, the work of the past year reviewed and plans prepared for the coming season.

The annual session of the Wholesale Lumber Dealers, Inc., will be held on Friday, January 9th, in the evening, when the work of 1919 will be reviewed and the program for 1920 lined up.

Heavy Adverse Balance of Trade

The premium on the Canadian dollar in the United States continues to vary owing to the heavy adverse balance of trade against Canada, and many papers are pointing out that the surest and most effective way of providing an equilibrium in the comparative status of the Canadian dollar with the American one is that more people in the Dominion should purchase goods at home and patronize Canadian manufacturers and products. It also urged that Canada should become a greater exporting country, and less of an importing one. There is little fault to find in regard to the importation of lumber, as a recent return shows that the imports from the United States to Canada at the end of the fiscal year 1914, was in lumber (including hardwoods) \$116,000,000 and in 1918 \$9,500,000.

Handsome Historic War Calendar

The McGibbon Lumber Co. of Penetanguishene, Ont., have sent out to their friends in the trade a large and decidedly attractive calendar, entitled "Holding the Line. The scene is a reproduction from the original painting by Harold M. Brett, who is a well-known New England artist. His story-telling pictures, many of them of an historic nature, have been widely published. "Holding the Line" depicts most vividly and clearly the stand made by Col. S. Carey, Commander of the Brigade of British Artillery who undertook the task of closing the gap between the British 3rd and 4th Armies at the time the Germans made their great drive in March, 1918. Col. Carey and his fighters hatled and eventually turned back the Germans, and no more heroic action has ever been told in story or song.

National Retail Lumber Dealers' Association of Detroit, Mich., have sent out to their members and friends a handsome Yuletide greeting card of a dainty design.



Sir William Price, Quebec,
Chairman of local reception committee



H. B. Poliwka, Quebec,
Local member of C. L. A. executive

on Thursday, February 5th. The local entertainment committee has undertaken to provide plenty of entertainment for both ladies and gentlemen during the convention days and nights and has promised that there will be no lack of special attractions for the ladies. The Chateau Frontenac will be thrown open and their arrangements for skiing, skating, sliding, curling, snowshoeing, etc., will be available for all visitors to the forthcoming gathering of the Canadian Lumbermen's Association.

It may be interesting to state that the Canadian Lumbermen's Association, which was formed twelve years ago, has enjoyed a most successful history. The beginning was small but the interest has rapidly developed and this federation has now become a nationally-known organization. The membership has grown rapidly and at the last annual meeting held in St. John, it was shown that 128 progressive wholesalers, exporters and manufacturers belong to this outstanding body. At that time Ontario had 64 members, Quebec 36, New Brunswick and Nova Scotia 18, while the Western provinces made up the remainder. At the St. John meeting 21 directors were elected, 10 from Ontario, 6 from Quebec, 4 from New Brunswick and Nova Scotia and 1 from Manitoba, Saskatchewan and British Columbia. The directors who will retire this year are H. B. Poliwka, Quebec, W. T. Mason, Montreal, James G. Cane, Toronto, Duncan McLaren, Toronto, W. J. Bell, Sudbury, B. H. Dunfield, Halifax, and Arch. Fraser, Edmundston.

All the meetings of the Canadian Lumbermen's Association were held during the first few years of its formation in Montreal and Ottawa. In 1917 the convention met in Toronto and in 1918 in Montreal and in 1919 in St. John. The latter session was one of the most enjoyable, thoroughly representative and enthusiastic ever held, and from present indications it would appear that the Quebec assembly will be productive of equally satisfactory and widespread results.

It was in August 1908 that the Canadian Lumbermen's Associa-

The Spirit and Ideals of Public Service

Men Make Real Progress Through Open Dealing—How Efficiency in an Association is Best Obtained—Individual Responsibility

*By W. H. Alderson, Toronto, former President of Rotary Club and Second Vice-President of Board of Trade.

Most organizations build themselves deliberately on a recognized platform.

The selection of a member to participate in the deliberations of such organization, association, club, or Board of Trade, is an expression of the confidence of the club in such member and of its good-will toward him. As his business is an expression of himself he is expected to represent his business, not submerge it, and by so doing he reaps such benefits as naturally and properly flow from an enlarged acquaintance and from the recognition of his efficiency and integrity, of which his selection to membership is evidence.

Membership is both a responsibility and a privilege. If the one is met, and the other is used, by each member, the result will be the effective direction of the vitality of commerce towards progressive efforts for good.

Long ago Confucius said, "What you do not like when done to yourself, do not do to others." This scarcely suggests service, but it was kindly. In the Old Testament they taught, "Cast thy bread upon the waters: for thou shalt find it after many days." This suggests action, generosity, and a sort of blindfold service.

Then our Saviour gave us the Golden Rule of life, "As you would that others do unto you, do you even so to them." Selfishness is wiped clean out of this, and religiously this command has actuated millions.

Broad Highways of Open Dealing

Individual selfishness is wretched enough; organized selfishness is utterly repugnant. Men make real progress in business along the broad highways of open dealing, not through the alleys of unearned preferment.

The men who have caught the spirit of "Service not Self," men who have for their motto, "He profits most who serves best," men who reach out their hands to each other, confident in the same ideals of business and spirit, come naturally to express their highest and best selves.

The primary object of any organization should be to prepare its members for a higher and more efficient service. What greater love for our fellow men can we display than to spread the gospel of service, demonstrating to our members that service is life's highest ideal, and that he who receives without rendering full service in return, receives either as a thief or a beggar. We should all strive to make each of our respective communities a better place in which to live and a better place in which to make a living.

Our responsibility to the world is great. Let us not shirk it or treat it lightly. Let us not hew to the line implied in the oft repeated slander, "Scratch my back and I'll scratch yours," but rather to the line or principle, "Scratch my back and yours will be scratched," or as you render good unto others so will good be rendered unto you, a law as natural, true, fixed, and inflexible as is the law of gravitation. It is a law that in its results is simply a sequence of the consistent practice of the Golden Rule.

Self Seeking Strength is Weakness

Since my boyhood days I have realized that strength not used for the services of others, and exhibited only in self-seeking, is after all a weakness; that the indomitable character of the great Napoleon is not one to be emulated now.

"He profits most who serves best" is the motto or subject, and I shall endeavor to deal with two phases of it. First, "The best service," and second, "The most profit."

It is marvelous what can be accomplished by persons who do not have even the possession of all their faculties, or who do not have even the blessing of good health.

Just opposite the Broad Street Station in Philadelphia there is a statue of Stephen Girard, bearing the inscription by which he delighted to call himself, "Mariner and Merchant." There have been many dark things said concerning his character and doings. He has been accused of engaging extensively in the slave trade under conditions by no means creditable. He has been condemned as a hard-hearted money-seeker. His appearance and actions were odd. He had but one eye, which rendered him the subject of ridicule by the children of his acquaintance in his earlier days, and which throughout his life affected his disposition and rendered him a less

approachable person. However, when they asked for volunteers for nurses in the smallpox epidemic in Philadelphia, he was the first one to go forward to volunteer. Other heroic deeds are credited to this one-eyed, eccentric man, who also founded an institute in Philadelphia.

It would be far too long a task to enumerate the names of persons who have accomplished great things despite the limitations of their opportunities, and with little assistance from others. It might almost seem that limitation inspires superior qualities in men and brings out the best in them.

If such service can have been rendered to the world by those who labored under such disadvantages, how much greater service may be rendered by those who are in possession of physical qualities and mental equipment suitable for the accomplishment of labor.

Nothing More Honorable than Service

There is nothing more honorable than service. All of us must pass our lives in the performance of it, and each of us must strive to do the best he can in the particular line of work in which his efforts may be best.

If in the future those things which we may now do may be more excellently done, nevertheless if we have done the best that it is possible to do in our own age, it will be a fine thing for all time.

The construction of some small canal was no less a notable feature in the world's progress because of the building of the greater Panama Canal. The first steamboat which crossed the ocean was a landmark in the history of development even though it would seem a very crude thing in comparison with the great dreadnoughts and superdreadnoughts of to-day.

The most that is expected of anyone is that he shall serve the best in the line that he has chosen. If he gives any less service than the best of which he is capable, it would be a dishonorable thing of which he could in no wise be proud.

If the manufacturer turns out a shoddy article he soon gains the reputation for a shoddy thing, and his standing among his fellow men and particularly in the community in which he lives can never be one of which he would be proud. If the physician who knows he is to operate feels that he has not had the experience or does not possess the knowledge to perform the operation, and yet does it in a way that is not worthy of his profession, he must lower himself in his own eyes as well as in the eyes of all of us. So through the whole of human life, if a thing is worth doing, it is worth doing well.

The Expression of Every Day Honesty

Above all things we should encourage honesty in our lives and actions. One often wonders what the person who professes much religious fervor on Sunday and practices no religious honor on Monday must think of himself. It is not difficult for us to know what we think of him, and it is not very difficult for us to form an estimate of what in our judgment the great Supreme Ruler of the universe must think of him. If a person is to perform service toward his fellow men he must perform it every day and all the time. It must not be confined to just a few occasions and just a few instances.

The service which should be the aim of every member of an organization is the very best service to the community or industry in what he does for the people of the community or the industry. It should be the aim of an association to see to it that every person who is a member of it is giving honest service and conducting his business or profession in an honorable manner, and that he is doing so far as possible his share of the work for the welfare of the many in his community or his town or city.

He should always remember that "the proper study of mankind is man," and he should endeavor to understand his fellow man in order that he may be able to do for them the things which they need. It may not be very material assistance; it may be just a bit of encouragement, the "cup of cold water," but sometimes even a little given in a kindly way and at a timely season, will be the turning point in someone's career.

Honest Wares of Highest Grade

Sometimes when I look out of the car windows while travelling and see the smoke coming from the chimneys of the many factories and mills, it is a gratifying sight. It means prosperity and wealth.

*Address delivered before the Wholesale Lumber Dealers Association, Inc., of Toronto.

The service which has been rendered by the manufacturers of Canada has been a great one to the citizens of the world. The wares which are manufactured in Canada are in most instances recognized as honest wares of the highest grade. The very competition which exists in other countries exhibits this fact.

In conducting our manufactures our citizens have given a great deal of their intellectual energy. It would be gratifying if we did not stop here, but if we continued to strive even more to add the power of intellectuality and to increase the fulness of our lives.

The aim of the members should be that sort of service which comes from a healthy and active body. It should be practically the three-fold development, in each individual, of the mind, the body, and the spirit, which is the aim of the Christian Association, and that applied strongly to the service of others.

If a person has developed himself physically, intellectually, and morally, and has developed a liking for the production of the finest articles or the most superior work of which he is capable, the profit cannot help but follow.

The Bearing of Self Respect

It is a physical principle that the exercise of muscles develops and strengthens them: so likewise does the dwelling upon fine thoughts develop and strengthen and uplift the mind; so does the knowledge that one is doing good service give that bearing of self-

respect which comes unfortunately to too few of us.

By the methods which I have endeavored to outline, there is an effort made to round out a man so that he shall become well-formed and capable. This is one of the greatest profits which can come to him. One member gains the point of view of another member; he has a friend to whom he can go for information concerning those things about which he does not know. He can become better informed and, therefore, better capable of splendid service. By the joining together of forces of many men in many lines of activity, a great power for the betterment of civic life can make itself felt.

Under these circumstances, we may well say as a summary, that the aim of any organization should be that each member should give the best service of which he is capable. In so doing he will profit himself and his city by gaining greater strength and greater prestige, and a higher personal and civic development and satisfaction.

An association should be no sordid thing where one member should seek to gain material things from the other. It should be above that. Each member should strive with all that is in him to develop himself in order that he may have the most lasting and enduring satisfaction, and in order that people may say of him when he is gone, "He has fought a good fight," never forgetting what Lord Nelson said: "England expects every man to do his duty."

How the Yardman Can Increase His Business When Market is Advancing Sales Should be Made on Basis of Current Prices Rather than What Material Cost When it was Put into the Yard

The matter of lumber prices at the retail yard is one of importance to the dealer, particularly at times like the present, when there is a change every few days. But the matter of prices per thousand ought to be no concern of the consumer. With the contractor it is impossible to get away from quoting per thousand prices, for he bases his bids for construction on the per thousand prices he will have to pay for the materials, says a writer in the "Mississippi Valley Lumberman."

When it was the common thing for retail dealers to quote prices to everybody in this manner, and more especially a number of years ago, it was almost necessary for the yard man to establish his prices for the year early in the spring, and he rarely changed them during the building season.

Farmers were a jealous lot—and they still are. So, if the dealer sold material to one farmer for a certain price, the news would spread, and the next customer would not expect to be charged any more for it. If the dealer made the attempt, he was immediately in trouble.

During recent years the retail trade has been getting away from the idea of quoting prices by the thousand, and, as I have said before, they are not quoting lumber prices at all. The exception to this is where a single price, or a small number of pieces, are wanted.

Giving a Price on the Whole Lot

The thing to do now is to find out what the buyer wants, figure out the kind and amount of material he will need, and make a price on the whole lot. As it is a rare thing for two jobs to require just the same kinds and amounts of material, the dealer has gotten away from the price per thousand feature, and away from trouble at the same time.

With prices changing as they have been doing for the past few months, it is not possible to make the same estimate for a certain building now that was possible a few weeks ago, and all sales, particularly when the market is advancing, should be made on the basis of current prices rather than on what the material cost when it was put into the yard.

Some of the line yard concerns employ people at their headquarters to figure out the prices with which their yard managers should work, and when the market prices are changing constantly, this is done every time there is a change. Most of these concerns have their headquarters in large centres, where they are in constant touch with the market. The individual yard owner may not have the facilities for getting this information as quickly, but he does receive almost every day, changes in quotations from manufacturers and wholesalers, and he should pay close attention to these. Whenever there is a material change in the market, whether it is up or down, he should take note of it and base his figures on sales on the market at the time he figures his bills.

The yard owner may think that when prices in the lumber mar-

ket drop by a considerable amount, he can go on selling at the old price, thus making a little more profit. But if he is in competition with a line yard concern that follows the market, he will lose business.

On the other hand, he may figure his stock at cost, whenever he gets it, and add the percentage which he knows will cover the cost of his operations; but he should always figure this advance on all the stock on hand, regardless of when he bought it or what he paid for it. This is merely good merchandising.

Assuming that it is the purpose of every dealer to give service to his customers, he should make good on this purpose. If he advertises service, and does not give it, he is taking money under false pretense.

Many line yard concerns maintain a force at their headquarters offices to figure out estimates and make plans, but the yard manager, and the yard owner, can do a large amount of this detail work, and he ought to do it.

Should Have a Room for Customers

Every retail yard office ought to have a room for customers, and this room should have the kind of equipment that will help build up business. If the yard is operated by an individual owner, the equipment of this room will have to be more varied than if it is one of a line of yards. Much of the work that is done at the headquarters of the line yard concern must be done at the yard of the individual owner.

A part of the equipment of this office should be pictures, or drawings, of various types of buildings, with plans for each. The dealer should be able to figure estimates from the plans, and, as I said before, these estimates should be based on the current market price, plus the percentage added for operating costs and profits. When you give a man an estimate on the cost of a certain building or repair work, tell him it is for acceptance at the time, as the market may change if he holds off for too long a time.

The various large number associations and a good many of the large concerns selling building material have departments whose work it is to give aid to the dealers who handle their goods, and the amount of assistance the dealer can get from them is almost unlimited. Do not be afraid that you will be "spronging" on them if you ask for this service. They are not giving it out of charity, nor are they philanthropic concerns. They may not charge you anything for this help, but they know it pays them. Everything they can do to increase the volume of sales of the retail dealer means a larger sale of their products, and while this service may seem like a big thing to the dealer, it is really a much bigger thing for those who furnish it.

Of course, the retail associations also have systems of plan service, and every dealer who has not the facilities for doing this work

himself, or whose business does not warrant the expense, should get his association service.

Making Callers Think of Building

Your "customers' room" should be comfortable and attractive. It should have an atmosphere that will make people think of building. A few well selected pictures of various types of buildings should be neatly framed and hung on the walls, and there should be a table on which are trade papers and architectural magazines. The psychological effect of these things is greater than most people think. There are very few people who are not attracted by pictures of buildings, or reading matter about buildings. Every man or woman who expects or hopes to own a home will be advanced toward the stage of actual building if attention is directed along those lines. Every man or woman who already owns a home is a potential customer for something that will improve that home or add to its conveniences and comforts.

You want to make people want to do business with you, and to do this you must make it easy. If your yard is on a well-traveled street, or if there is considerable traffic by your door, have a show window in front that will attract attention. Some good pictures of buildings right up against the glass of a large front window will make people stop and look. In season you can have small models of various things made of building material and placards calling attention to something seasonable in the way of buildings or improvements. And change them frequently.

Most of the buying for line yards is done at headquarters, but the managers of some systems are given some latitude in this matter, particularly if they have shown ability along that line—and all individual retail yard owners do a large part, if not all, of their buying from the salesmen on the road.

You don't think much of a salesman whose methods you do not approve and whose personality is not attractive. But, put yourself in the salesman's place and make a guess at what he thinks of you—and why.

There are some salesmen—a very few—who try to make volume of sales regardless of the real needs of the customer. Such salesmen do not hold customers. There are other salesmen, and they are in the large majority, who are always fair, and while they draw their salaries from the manufacturer or wholesaler, they are always solicitous for the welfare of their customers. And you can trust most of them absolutely.

Putting the Salesman on His Honor

I know of a manager of a line of yards who never quibbled with a salesman over the price of what was offered. He made out his list of stocks needed and turned them over to salesmen with the understanding that he would be taken care of and that he would not be charged more than the stuff was worth. When you put the average salesman on his honor, you need not fear that you will not be fairly treated. If you ever are not given a square deal, it is all off between you and the man who has treated you in this manner. This manager that I speak of never got the worst of it, and the salesmen who knew he trusted them would go out of their way to offer him any bargain they had.

The dealer who is always trying to beat the market gets a reputation among the salesmen which will lead them to work just as hard to get the better of him, and I believe they have the advantage—the greater opportunity.

There may have been a time when there was a constant battle of wits between the retail dealers and the traveling salesmen; but with a few exceptions, that class of dealers and that class of salesmen have disappeared. Both are now business men, in the best sense of that word, whose relations are pleasant, but business-like. Neither asks favors of the other; but, because of mutual confidence and respect, each is ready to grant the other a legitimate favor without expecting something in return.

A very few salesmen believe that they can get business by "knocking" the goods and the methods of competitors. I do not believe that the average employer of such salesmen approves of that kind of conduct; but there are also a few employers who will do the same thing, and that kind will employ salesmen who are knockers.

Buy from Reputable Mills and Wholesalers

I never bought lumber from a salesman of that character, and I never will. Criticism of others is too often used to cover up one's own short-comings, and the man who continually tries to depreciate what others are doing ought to be watched.

I believe that an employer who has goods to sell, and the salesmen who represent him, ought to boost their own stocks; but that it can be done without making comparisons with the stocks of others.

A possible exception to this is the case of the manufacturer or wholesaler who is a known flim-flammer. A few such exist, and their methods ought to be known, even if there is a chance for being misunderstood when their characteristics are told. A really good

merchant owes it to his customers to protect them from such dealers.

I have always found that it pays to buy lumber from reputable mills and wholesalers who make an effort to fill orders the way the buyer wants them filled, and who, when they are unable to do so, will ask the consent of the buyer before they make changes.

In these times, when stocks are scarce, it is often necessary to substitute for some items that are scarce, and the reasonable buyer will accept such substitutions, but he likes to know they are to be made, and does not care to have the shipment come through quite different from the way he placed his order without having been notified and told the reasons for the changes.

The Possibilities of Wood Distillation

The distillation of wood with recovery of bye-products appears destined to extend considerably in countries where suitable wood is grown, and in which skilled direction is available. The products are likely to increase in demand, and the price obtained should yield a good return where the conditions are favorable.

The chief countries in which this industry has been carried on hitherto are North America, France and Germany, but India, Scandinavia, Australia and New Zealand appear to offer scope for development.

The initial process is to heat the wood in a closed chamber or retort, thus producing charcoal, whilst the volatile part passes over to a still in which some is condensed into a dark brown liquid; the rest, a combustible gas, is generally used for burning under the retorts. The charcoal, if of suitable size and quality, may be used for iron smelting, and in special cases the possibility of the manufacture of calcium carbide should be considered.

The retorts may hold up to 30 tons of wood at one charge. They are usually in the form of horizontal cylinders, into which trucks on wheels carrying the wood are run, the doors then being closed and the whole heated for 24 to 48 hours. The trucks are then removed while the retorts are still hot, and run with their charcoal into another iron cylinder, of the same size as the retort, in which they are cooled.

The dark brown liquid is allowed to stand and separate into layers. The middle layer, known as crude pyroligneous acid, is composed of water, acetic acid, methyl alcohol and tarry matter, with small quantities of other substances. The upper and lower layers form wood-tar, with a certain amount of acetic acid and other impurities. At this point the process diverges into two parts.

(1) The crude pyroligneous acid from the middle layer is distilled fractionally and produces:—(a) wood spirit or methyl alcohol, which is used as a denaturant of alcohol, and also for making varnishes. In suitable cases a further product, formalin, can be produced by passing the vapor with air over heated copper; (b) crude acetic acid, which forms the second fraction, may be neutralized with various bases to form sodium acetate, calcium acetate (the "grey acetate of lime" of commerce) or the acetates of copper, iron, aluminium or chromium, which are used in the dyeing industry; (c) there remains the third fraction, the tarry residue, which is usually burned. The sodium acetate and grey acetate of lime may be further treated with sulphuric or hydrochloric acid to produce acetic acid which is of great importance in the arts, notably in the manufacture of India rubber. As an alternative, these acetates may be used for the production of acetone, a solvent which has important industrial uses.

(2) To return to the crude wood-tar. This on distillation yields acetic acid, light wood-oil and wood tar. The last named is passed into a still and heated to 230 degrees Centgrade, splitting up into heavy oils and wood pitch. Further treatment of the heavy oils with caustic soda yields creosote oils.

The process for manufacture of "brown acetate of lime" from the crude pyroligneous acid need scarcely be referred to, as all evidence points to the need for the development of the process for systematic production of ultimate products rather than stopping operations when a crude product has been obtained. The method most favored is to commence with a simple process and to develop successively along lines that promise the best commercial return for the products, dovetailing in such further processes as appear to be desirable.

Two types of wood are distilled, hard woods, such as oak, elm, beech and birch; and resinous woods, such as pines and firs. The soft woods do not yield sufficient bye-products.

As a side line to the lumber trade, using the wood not suitable for the ordinary uses to which timber is put, the process of wood distillation appears to offer considerable advantages.

The names of United Kingdom manufacturers of wood distillation plant can be obtained from the British Trade Commissioners in Canada.

New Wholesale Lumber Firm Formed

Rose-McLaurin Limited Will Handle Native and Western Woods—Principals are Popular

Rose-McLaurin, Limited, with headquarters at Lachine, Que., is the name of a new lumber organization which has recently been granted a federal charter. The company has an authorized capital of \$100,000 and the active members are Arthur L. McLaurin, Lachine, Que., and Hugh A. Rose of Toronto, both of whom are well and worthily known in the lumber arena.

The executive offices of the company will be at Lachine and will come under the direction of Mr. McLaurin, the president, while Mr. Hugh A. Rose of Toronto, vice-president and managing director, will look after the purchasing and selling end and will continue his offices at No. 2 Toronto St., which until recently have been leased by Mason, Gordon & Co. of Montreal, with whom Mr. Rose has been associated for a number of years.

Mr. Arthur L. McLaurin, Lachine, the president of the company, comes from a lumbering family, his grandfather, father, uncles, and brother, being all in the same line of business. Born in Ottawa, Mr. Arthur L. McLaurin is the second son of Mr. Alex. MacLaurin, of the St. Maurice Paper Co. Ltd., with which his brother, Mr. J. P.



Hugh A. Rose, Toronto, Ont.



Arthur L. McLaurin, Lachine, Que.

MacLaurin, is also connected. After leaving school he spent two years in Montreal, and then removed to Charlemagne, P. Q., where he entered the service of the Charlemagne and Lac Oureau Lumber Company, and gained experience in the yards, office, and woods. From there he returned to Montreal, as secretary-treasurer of McLaurin Bros., Limited, wholesale and retail lumber merchants, sash and door manufacturers, and also specializing in the manufacture of telephone and telegraph cross arms and wire and cable reels. The office, yard, and factory are at Lachine, just outside Montreal. The business was then under the direction of Mr. Wilmer T. McLaurin, an uncle of Mr. Arthur L. McLaurin. In 1911 the former went into business on his own account, under the name of the McLaurin Lumber Company, on St. Catharine Street East, Montreal, still, however, retaining his interest in McLaurin Bros., Limited. He was succeeded in the management of the latter company by Mr. Arthur L. McLaurin, who also, on the death of his uncle, took over the management of the McLaurin Lumber Company, which was incorporated in 1918.

Mr. Arthur L. McLaurin is a nephew of Mr. John R. McLaurin, president of the C. C. Isley Lumber Company, Cimmerson, Kansas, who is also connected with the Lake Superior Lumber Company, Ellsworth, Kansas, and other lumber companies in the United States and Canada.

Mr. Hugh A. Rose, vice-president and managing director of the new wholesale organization, will shortly leave for the Pacific Coast province on an extended trip, for the purpose of purchasing stock and forming new associations. He is an old Woodstock boy who has been identified with the lumber industry for some twenty years, getting his first acquaintance with it when he took a position as shipper in the sash and door warehouse of the Rat Portage Lumber Co. at Brandon. When fire wiped out the warehouse Mr. Rose then entered the service of A. R. McDiarmid, a retail lumber dealer of Brandon, who has just retired from the mayoralty of that city. After a few months he went to Winnipeg as shipper in the sash and door warehouse of the Rat Portage Lumber Co., and left this organization to go on the road for the Empire Sash & Door Co., Winnipeg.

At the time the Fraser River Lumber Co. (now the Canadian Western Lumber Co.) was formed with headquarters in Fraser Mills, B. C., Mr. Rose was engaged by them, being the first salesman appointed on the staff after the selection of the general sales manager, Mr. H. J. Mackin.

On the 1st of August 1907 Mr. Rose came to Toronto and opened an office at 3 Toronto St., being the first travelling salesman in Eastern Canada to devote his time and attention exclusively to the marketing of B. C. products, which now enjoys such a favorable connection in the East. It was uphill work at first but Mr. Rose persevered, and his courage and optimism eventually conquered all doubts and difficulties, and to-day B. C. fir and other lines are household words in Ontario, Quebec, New Brunswick and Nova Scotia.

In the spring of 1916 Mr. Rose entered the employ of Mason, Gordon & Co., Montreal, with a view to gaining an intimate insight into the wholesale lumber business, and eventually embarking in that line on his own behalf. He has proved himself an aggressive salesman not only of Western woods but also native and Southern stock, and in entering upon his new relations carries with him the heartiest well wishes of his late employers.

The new firm of Rose-McLaurin, Limited, will handle practically all lines of lumber and devote special attention to B. C. timber, shingles, doors, etc. They announce that they will carry on a wholesale lumber business, dealing with retail lumber dealers, railways and railway contractors, government requirements and contractors for Government work and manufacturers who use lumber in separate cars or larger quantities for manufacturing or crating, but that they will not sell building contractors within the limits served by any recognized retail lumber dealers.

Guy Long Interested in New Tractor

When Guy Long, the well-known lumberman, Hamilton, and D. L. McIntyre, of the Ellis Motor Company, Hamilton, get their tractor on the market Hamiltonians interested in machines for pulling heavy wagons are going to see one of the greatest inventions of the age. For the past month Mr. McIntyre has been working on the tractor, which will undoubtedly be known as the "Little Giant," but it was not until recently that he tested it and found it up to expectations. A wagon bearing three tons was hitched on behind the little wonder, which has a 70-inch wheel base, and it pulled the heavy load without any trouble. Later the load was increased to seven tons, but the "Little Giant" did not balk a particle at the heavy load.

The motor used is of the Ford make, and the machine is not any more than two feet in width. With the seven tons hitched on behind the "Little Giant" ran up and down John street at a rate of speed three to four times faster than a team of horses could go and with a much heavier load than many teams could pull.

Would Survey Northwestern Limits

In a statement urging enactment of his bill for a Government survey of pulp timber in the Northwest, Senator Poindexter, Republican, Washington, declared it was believed this timber would supply enough pulp to end the present shortage of newsprint paper and supply all publishers for decades to come. "If the pulp wood supply actually exists," Senator Poindexter said, "the survey will go far toward compelling Eastern paper manufacturers to abandon their claims of acute scarcity and stop profiteering."

He proposes appropriation of \$1,000,000 for the survey.

"It will be found," added Mr. Poindexter, "that newsprint can be made in Oregon, Washington and California, at a cost that will permit the product to be sold at prices far below those now being charged by Eastern mills."

Eastern Pulp Co. Under New Management

The MacLeod Pulp Co., Limited, of Liverpool, N.S., have recently disposed of their plant and limits to interests which are headed by F. J. D. Barnjum, who has been making his summer home in Annapolis, N. S., and spending his winters in the Southern States. Mr. Barnjum controls between two and three thousand acres of timberlands in Nova Scotia, and it is also understood, has considerable holdings in New Brunswick. The property of the MacLeod Pulp Co. consists of two groundwood mills with a capacity of fifty tons, dry weight, per day, and also a water-power sawmill. The company also own the shares of the Mersey Hydraulic Co., Limited, who have exclusive waterpower rights on the Mersey River and watershed, this being one of the best power propositions in the province. In addition, the MacLeod Co. have seventy thousand acres of land, timbered with spruce, pine and hemlock. Very little lumbering has been done on this area, as the MacLeod people have devoted their attention principally to the manufacture of pulp. Having made a practice of buying wood from farmers and small holders rather than operating their own lands, the original holdings of the company remain practically intact.

Canada or India — Which is Right?

The Investigation of Forest Products as Valuable Investment—
What the East is Undertaking

The visit to Montreal of Mr. Ralph Pearson, forest economist of the Indian Forest Service, is part of a generous programme of the Indian Government to secure for its forest service the best methods, appliances and expert staff.

Mr. Pearson is in charge of the department of Forest Utilization at the Forest Research Institute at Dehra Dun, and has been commissioned to visit research laboratories in the United States, Canada and Great Britain for the purpose of obtaining information on the methods of research into the nature and use of forest products, of purchasing apparatus and machinery for testing, seasoning and preserving timber and of securing the services of experts in timber testing, seasoning, preserving and other branches of wood technology. The fulfilment of these aims is a necessary part of the great development in forest research, which the Government of India is promoting.

Five years ago the Indian Government spent about 350,000 dollars on a fairly extensive forest research institute at Dehra Dun and at the time that it was erected it was thought that it would not require much expansion for twenty years. The stimulus given by the war, and especially the realization that the units of the Empire must be more or less self-contained, have brought about an entire change of ideas in India, and it is clearly seen that to advance with the times and to meet the increasing demands of the commercial world for produce from the forest a great expansion in research work is necessary in order to prove that such produce is suited to the requirements.

The result of this development of ideas is seen in the decision of the Government of India to expand their research institute very largely and, as the 43 acres of land on which the present institute stands are insufficient, they have determined to erect a new institute on 1,300 acres of land in the vicinity of the old one, which will cost at least \$2,000,000, while the staff of experts will be quadrupled, and the most modern laboratories and testing equipment will be installed.

Apart from this mission of Mr. Ralph Pearson on behalf of his department of forest utilization, the expert on pulp, the forest entomologist and the forest botanist are being sent to England to secure experts and equipment for their departments.

Importance of Scientific Investigation

Sufficient has been said above to show that India is going to possess an institute for research into her problems in forestry and forest utilization which will be of considerable importance in the world, and, whether the expense is justifiable or not, the promotion of the scheme shows that the Government of India realizes the importance of scientific investigation into a most valuable natural resource.

It would be interesting to compare the efforts of a country like India, which, in the popular mind, is ultra-conservative and bureaucratic with those of a confessedly go-ahead and democratic country like Canada.

What is Canada doing to discover the real value of her forest products?

Six years ago, under the inspiring influence of Dr. Roche, then Minister of the Interior, and in co-operation with McGill University, were established in Montreal the Forest Products Laboratories of Canada. The war has, of course, exerted a retarding influence upon the work of these laboratories, but those of the staff who were kept from going overseas in order to carry on the programme of investigations served their country loyally and did much useful work. What they did may be seen by referring to the publications issued by the forestry branch of the Department of the Interior.

But the war is over and instead of these laboratories being fully staffed and the work accelerated the work is seriously affected by the fact that the Government of Canada is unable to retain the services of many of those who kept things going during the war, as well as those who returned from overseas. These men have left the laboratories to do, not scientific research, but something far less attractive. They have mostly gone into commercial plants to control manufacturing processes, to check quantities and qualities, and to engage in a deadly routine of daily comparisons of either.

Why Should Canada Do Cheese Paring?

The reason for men giving up interesting work for less attractive employment is very simple. An artist once met an old acquaintance of the art school carrying a lead pipe; "Art didn't pay, so I chucked it and went in for plumbing," was his explanation. Research doesn't pay apparently when the Canadian Government is paymaster.

In the Indian service, however, the same view is not held. India

is willing to pay three times the salary that Canada offers for the same service.

India finds a \$350,000 institute far too small for her Forest Research Institute, and is replacing it with a \$2,000,000 institute. Canada thinks that it is sufficient to lease a private residence and garage for her forest products laboratories.

India regards the investigation of her forest products as a valuable investment. Canada seems to regard the study of her far larger resources as of little account.

Which is right? Canada or India?

Checking Spread of White Pine Blister

That the white pine, most valuable of American soft woods, can be saved, and not made extinct by the dreaded blister rust was the consensus of opinion at the international blister rust conference in Albany, N.Y., when experts from all parts of the country gathered to discuss means of stopping the spread of the infection. If proper care is taken to prevent its spread there is no reason why reforestation with white pine can be continued. Methods of treatment of the infected tree, but particularly of stopping the carrying of the spores to uninfected trees were discussed. Dr. L. H. Pennington, head of the Forest Pathology department of the New York State College of Forestry at Syracuse, told of important tests in the Essex county region, to determine the distance to which the disease could be carried, and gave his opinion that the blister rust spores were able to carry the infection to much lesser distance than has commonly been supposed thus making the protection of uninfected stands of pine much simpler. He urged that the greatest care be taken, however, to completely eradicate the currant and gooseberry bushes which participate in transmitting the pest within the danger zones. Prof. John W. Stephen, head of the silviculture department of the New York College of Forestry, told of practical investigations in Wisconsin.

Effect of Time of Cutting Timber

Many of the theories which have been advanced regarding the durability of wood attribute too much importance to the time of cutting. As a matter of fact, the time of cutting has very little effect upon the durability or other properties if the timber is properly cared for after it is cut. The method of handling posts, poles, and logs at different times of the year, however, does influence their durability.

Posts, poles and other rough products cut in late spring and early summer are more likely to be attacked by insects and fungi because the wood is freshly cut, and in the most favorable condition for attack at a time when insects and the spores of fungi are most active. Seasoning also proceeds more readily during the warmer months and may cause excessive checking. If the wood is peeled when cut and piled openly on skids for seasoning the opportunity for decay will be reduced to a minimum, but checking will not be retarded. In no case should the wood be allowed to lie in direct contact with the ground. If checking is an important consideration it can be reduced somewhat by locating piles in a shaded but dry place. The bark peels most easily in spring. It can be removed at any other time of the year, but the labor and expense will probably be greater.

Timber cut in late fall and winter seasons dries slowly and with less checking than during the warmer months, and when proper storage or handling is impracticable, winter cutting is best. Fungi and insects do not attack wood out of doors in cold weather and by the time warm weather arrives the wood is partly seasoned and somewhat less susceptible to attack. It is for this reason that winter cutting is advantageous and not on account of a smaller amount of moisture or sap in the wood in winter as the popular belief has it. There is practically no difference in moisture content of green wood in winter and summer.—U. S. Forest Service.

New Organization Will Double Production

A charter was recently granted to Murray Crawford, Limited, of Campbellville, Ont., and the new company have elected the following officers: President; Murray Crawford; Vice President, Lloyd Crawford; Secretary-Treasurer, E. D. Mahon; Directors, Hart Crawford and James K. Mahon. The new organization have taken over the lumber business conducted for many years by Murray Crawford, and the plans to be followed out will be largely along the same lines as in the past. It is their intention to manufacture rough lumber, timber, ties, posts and poles and to double their output. The company will shortly enter upon the production of lath, shingles and berry crates. A big stand of cedar is owned by them and a large cut of posts and poles will be taken out. Campbellville is located in Halton county.

Two New Administrators of Lands and Forests



Hon. Beniah Bowman,
Ontario Minister of Lands & Forests

Hon. Beniah Bowman, the new Minister of Lands and Forests for Ontario, is one of the two members of the Drury cabinet who, previous to the recent election, had sat in the Provincial Legislature. He has already created a favorable impression in connection with his recent visit to the northern part of Ontario, and been invited by the Wholesale Lumber Dealers' Association, Inc., to attend one of the regular monthly meetings in Toronto, where he will be accorded a hearty welcome. Mr. Bowman has evinced a disposition to grasp all the details of his department and approach every proposition with an open mind. For many years he has been a successful farmer and will, no doubt, become equally as capable an administrator in the Department

which he has the honor to direct. P. F. Cronin, a well-known writer of Toronto, in a recent sketch of the subject of this reference, says: Beniah Bowman has inherited with the late Bob Gamey's seat the entirely flattering nick-name of "the man from Manitoulin." Mr. Bowman was first champion of the farmers' movement on the hustings to take a fall out of the Hearst Government in a by-election. He showed no sign of vocal animation in the legislature until Widdifield arrived from North Ontario to give him countenance. When Mr. Widdifield confronted the time-honored concession to custom of a formal introduction to the Speaker he found the ceremony required two supporters, one on his right hand and one on the left. Such persons are of course supposed to be members of the political family of the M. P. P. Mr. Widdifield had but one sponsor available in Beniah Bowman. Sir William Hearst and Mr. Proudfoot saw an opportunity for grand condescension but to their surprise were declined. When the time for introduction arrived Mr. Widdifield walked up from the bar between Beniah Bowman and the late Allan Studholme. A certain benchman of Sir William's could not conceal his feelings at the spectacle presented, which to his mind, was little short of disorderly democracy, and remarked in a voice loud enough for all to hear: "Look how these fellows come into the House." Beniah Bowman before many minutes had elapsed found an opportunity to retort to the remark and made his first impression upon the contemptuous assembly. He is now acknowledged a man of parts, well read in current economics and has same practical ideas for the protection and renewal of the forest wealth of Ontario. He is one of those who hold to the necessity of a separate department of Mines, and urged it upon Mr. Drury as soon as the Crown Lands Department was offered to himself.

Hon. Mr. Bowman was, as already stated, one of the two U. F. O. members who sat in the last Legislature. He was born in the county of Waterloo thirty-three years ago and at one time worked in the factory of Christie, Brown & Co. Ltd., Toronto, manufacturers of biscuits. He owns a fine farm of 100 acres at Long Bay, Manitoulin Island.

Stocks Low and Production May Grow

Mickle, Dymment & Son, whose headquarters are at Barrie, Ont., and mills at Gravenhurst and other points, report that they are operating four camps this season in Haliburton County, and employing about two hundred men. The help supply is only fair, although a little better than last season. The company expect to take out approximately the same quantity of logs and if the weather continues favorable will no doubt somewhat increase their production of last year. Stocks at the various sawmills of the company are getting pretty well reduced. It is expected that the general production during 1920 will run about the same as in 1919. Mickle Dymment & Son add that the high costs of living and supplies are altogether against operating on an extended scale, and they believe that, until there is some easing up in this regard or a general advance of the same proportion in the price of lumber as in labor and other things entering into its manufacture, it is not likely that lumbermen in general will operate to their full capacity. The prices for lumber tend to firmness.

Hon. Honore Mercier, who recently succeeded the Hon. Jules Allard as Minister of Lands and Forests for the province of Quebec, has already demonstrated that he is a capable and progressive administrator. Previous to entering upon his present portfolio, Mr. Mercier was Minister of Colonization, Mines and Fisheries, to which post he was appointed by Sir Lomer Gouin, Premier of the province, in April, 1914. The new Minister of Lands and Forests is a son of the late Hon. Honore Mercier, who was Premier of Quebec from 1887 to 1891. He was educated at St. Mary's College, Montreal, and at Laval University in the same city. The subject of this reference was admitted to the Bar of his native province in 1900, and has since successfully practised law in Montreal. He began his public career when elected as an alderman for Centre Ward in 1906, and the following year was made a member of the Legislative Assembly for the county of Chateauguay. He has been returned in every subsequent contest. Mr. Mercier has shown an active and intimate acquaintance with the great natural wealth of Quebec, and is intensely interested in advanced forestry legislation and in the conservation and perpetuation of all timberlands. When a recent deputation waited upon him in connection with several amendments desired in the matter of the cutting of timber on Crown lands, he assured the members that he was always ready to hear any propositions or suggestions which might tend to develop and protect one of the greatest assets of the province. Mr. Mercier added that he was alive to the points suggested by the deputation and that his previous experience as Minister of Colonization, Mines and Fisheries, when he travelled over many parts of Quebec, had kept him in touch with numerous problems connected with the lumbering, pulp and paper activities.



Hon. Honore Mercier,
Quebec Minister of Lands & Forests

No More Venison for Lumberjacks

The Quebec Government is proposing legislation dealing with the game laws which will effect lumber camps. It is proposed to make September a closed month for the killing of deer, caribou and moose. The season will open only on October 1st, but will last until January 1st, as now. Hunting associations have been pressing for a long time to have September made a prohibited month.

Another amendment to the law is designed to protect still further deer, moose and caribou. It is to be absolutely prohibited that any venison whatever shall be in the shanties. The lumbermen must not kill any of this game at any time for food or other purposes. The law at present permits each person to kill two of each animal, and the Government, according to a Quebec despatch, found that lumbermen have been practically feeding their men in the camps with venison, and the slaughter has been heavy. When an inspector under the new law, finds venison in a camp, it will be confiscated and a fine imposed. When it is a case of 500 to 2,000 men in a lumber camp being fed on game, the destruction is claimed to be too heavy to allow the practice to continue. There is such prohibition in the State of Maine.

Many Farmers are Cutting Pulpwood

Many farmers along the Q. R., L. H. & P. C., in Quebec, are busy cutting wood to carry out contracts they have made with jobbers in supplying them with large quantities of pulpwood that is being transported to the United States. There is an immense growth of wood owned by the farmers, who are now getting the material ready to haul to the railway station, where it will be placed on cars and shipped direct to the mills across the border. There is a new source of revenue for the farmers who own and live on lands along the lines of the railway, which expects to carry many thousand cords of wood during the coming winter and spring from a number of centres. This new business is altogether separate from the wood cut at the St. Anne Power Co., who ship annually 30,000 cords.

New Eastern Salesman Appointed

K. M. Brown Enters Upon His Duties in Toronto as Representative of the Vancouver Lumber Co.



K. M. Brown, Toronto, Ont.

Kenneth M. Brown, who was recently appointed Eastern Canada representative of the Vancouver Lumber Co., Limited, Vancouver, with headquarters in the Excelsior Life Bldg., Toronto, succeeding Chas. J. Brooks, who returned to Vancouver, has had eight years experience in the various branches of the lumber industry.

Mr. Brown, whose native city is Minneapolis, Minn., took his first position with the Atlas Lumber Co., being a member of the head office staff. This was in 1912, and two years later he went north to become identified with the International Lumber Co. He was engaged in the warehouse and also in clerking, scaling and logging operations at their divisional headquarters at Ray, Minn.

Later he returned to Minneapolis and again joined the Atlas Lumber Co., and in 1916 journeyed north once more to become associated with his old employers, the International Co., at Gemmell, Minn., where he had charge of their railway warehouse. Not having had a holiday in several years, Mr. Brown took a rest for some weeks, which he spent in Spokane, and then went to British Columbia, where he was in the employ of the Adams River Lumber Co., as scaler. He was next moved to the head office at Chase, B. C., where he was in the shipping and sales departments, and finally was made assistant sales manager, which post he held until May of last year. Then he took up his residence in Vancouver and discharged the duties of shipping clerk for the Vancouver Lumber Co., where he remained until his recent appointment.

Mr. Brown is a young man of pleasant address and is proving himself an energetic salesman. He is already well known to the trade in Toronto and Western Ontario, and is taking a lively interest in all affairs pertaining to the welfare and progress of the lumber industry.

New Distinction for Mr. Isherwood

Owing to his having been appointed Vice President of the Commercial Journal Company, publishers of "Lumber," St. Louis, Mo., E. D. Tennant has decided that it will be impossible for him to retain his position as Secretary-Treasurer of Hoo-Hoo and has tendered his resignation. Realizing the splendid service that Mr. Tennant has rendered the Order of Hoo-Hoo in bringing the organization up to its present high standing, the Supreme Nine was loath to accept his resignation. H. R. Isherwood, Retail Service Representative of the National Lumber Manufacturers Association, is the new Secretary-Treasurer of Hoo-Hoo. By securing the services of Mr. Isherwood the Hoo-Hoo will have as an officer one who is known to thousands of lumbermen throughout the country. He is a firm believer in the value of Association work and fully realizes the important factor that the Order of Hoo-Hoo is in bringing lumbermen and their allied friends together on a fraternal basis. Secretary-Treasurer Isherwood has had wide experience in the lumber game and is known as an authority on the retailing end. He will be ready at all times to give his advice and assistance to members of Hoo-Hoo, and the lumber industry, on all matters pertaining to the work which he has been so successfully connected with.

Many Amendments Wanted in Forestry

A meeting of the Forestry Advisory Committee was held in Quebec recently and it was recommended that the extra length which would be allowed without charging stumpage to cover "brooming" of logs in rapids would be as follows:

Logs four to seven feet long, two inches; logs eight to eleven feet, four inches; twelve feet and longer, six inches. Logs cut longer than this would entail a stumpage charge for an extra foot.

Several other very important recommendations were made to the Minister of Lands and Forests. A proposed reforestation policy was

outlined by Mr. Piche, the Chief Forester, and met with the hearty approval of the committee.

On the same day a meeting of the Quebec Forest Protective Association was held, the Minister of Lands and Forests sitting as a director. Many matters of importance were discussed.

The question of the clearing of the right of way of the Canadian Government Railways of inflammable debris was brought up and the minister was urged to try to get the Department of Railways and Canals to attend to it. The number of railway fires during the past season was very large and the committee felt that efforts must be made to stop them. The question of compelling limit holders and settlers to clear a strip 100 feet wide back from the railway lines of logging debris was also discussed.

The necessity of having permits, issued free of charge, to all persons going on Crown timber lands so that fire rangers could keep track of them, and also so that they would feel more responsibility about caring for their camp fires, was also urged. Many fires are set by berry-pickers, gum pickers, prospectors and hunters. The burning of debris from the construction of logging and tote roads, and of colonization roads was recommended. Legislation was also asked fixing a minimum term of imprisonment for infringements of certain of the forest laws. At present there is a maximum and minimum fine fixed and a maximum term of imprisonment, but no minimum term, so that in certain cases magistrates have given men one hour or one day in prison in lieu of a fine, which has made the law only a farce.

Lumber Company Greatly Increases Output

Zotique Mageau, M.L.A., Sturgeon Falls, Ont., who some time ago purchased the equipment and saw mill of James Playfair at Midland, Ont., which had not been in operation for the past few seasons, states that he has disposed of considerable of the machinery, but has quite a quantity yet to sell. The McGibbon Lumber Co., of Penetang, have bought two boilers, one engine, carriage, trimmers, band resaw, edger, chains, etc., to place in the new mill which they will build owing to their plant having been burned down a few months ago. The Mageau Lumber Co., of Field, Ont., are replacing their circular by a twelve inch, double cut band and also a steel, steam set carriage. They are also adding more power in the way of an extra boiler and an engine, which will take care of the band saw. With these alterations, Mr. Mageau reports that they expect to increase their cut by, at least, 10,000 feet a day, and their estimated production for next year is 7,000,000 feet of lumber.

In reference to the cost of logging operations for the present season Mr. Mageau says: "We find there is an improvement in the quality of labor, but the wages that we have to pay this year is undoubtedly the highest that was ever paid in this part of the country. When you figure hay shipped out from the surroundings here at \$30 to \$32 per ton, oats at \$1.25 per bushel, and the food increased on an average of 25 per cent. over last year, with the exception of beef, it can be readily understood, in order to secure a fair margin of profit over the high expenditure, that lumber should sell in this section from five to ten dollars more per M feet. In my judgment this would leave about the same profits as were realized from last year's operation."

Vancouver Wants New Lumber Wharf

Pointing out the necessity for a lumber wharf and booming grounds for Vancouver, the manufacturers bureau of the Board of Trade recently wired to the Vancouver harbor commissioners at Ottawa, urging that the government be approached on the matter. While such improvements are contemplated in the government scheme, it was pointed out by the bureau that greater benefit would result from their early construction.

Another appeal will be made to the Canadian Freight and Traffic Association by the bureau in conjunction with the transportation bureau in an effort to have the discriminatory freight rate against Vancouver, over American roads, abolished.

Saw Dust is Not Good for Pulp

Almost every kind of wood has been proved suitable for the manufacture of some form of paper, but there are considerations affecting the use of each kind which must always be observed. Most of the pulp is made from the wood cut especially for the purpose, but almost any wood can be used provided it is free from dirt, knots, and bark. On account of short fibres sawdust is not considered feasible. The pulp produced from sawdust will not felt properly and there is usually much difficulty in cooking it. There are several mills in the country now using mill slabs, shavings, and waste. Of course this cheapens the cost of production. Of the mill waste referred to shavings are considered better for the purpose and if in sufficient quantity make very good raw material.

Gloucester Lumber Co. is Expanding

Progressive Eastern Organization Will Get Out Unusually Large Cut This Season at Bathurst

The Gloucester Lumber & Trading Co. have for nearly twenty years conducted a most progressive and ably administered lumbering industry, with headquarters at Bathurst, N. B., which is one of the most important lumbering centres in New Brunswick. The company's natural location, splendid shipping facilities and convenience to timber limits, have contributed in no small measure to the success and expansion of this organization.

The company are aggressive and alert, and has a large force of men engaged in the industry. Many important additions and improvements have been made during the past few years, until at present they own and operate two large saw mills, one at Bathurst and the other at Burnsville, some thirty miles distant, situated on the property formerly owned by the Eureka Lumber Co. These two mills are run during the months between April and November, having a combined daily capacity of 150,000 feet, b.m., per ten working hours.

The present Bathurst mill is 190 ft. x 50 ft., with a brick boiler house, which is designed in the most modern manner. The sawing equipment consists of two rotaries, resaw, edgers and lath and shingle machines. The Burnsville mill, which has recently undergone extensive repairs and additions, is 165 ft. x 65 ft., having a

expected the firm will get out about sixteen million feet of logs. The operating costs are considerably in advance of last year, with the prices of provisions soaring. Labor is more plentiful, but demands higher wages and shorter working hours. It is generally thought higher prices will be asked for next year's cut; in fact the firm have closed for a winter's cut at a figure considerably over that received last season.

The Profitable Utilization of Sawmill Waste

Discovery by government chemists and efficiency engineers, of numerous ways in which waste from lumber mills, woodworking factories and other enterprises of a like nature may be used to much profit, promises to be a boon to the lumber industry in this country. Government experts have been carrying on timber tests, and have reached some interesting conclusions. Utilization of waste from the numerous woods has been the object of much experimenting. As an example, the manufacture of lath calls for annual production of about 68,000,000 feet, every bit of which is now made from waste lumber.

In the manufacture of chairs and chair stock, more than 87,000,000 feet of waste material is used and 101,000,000 feet of waste now goes into the construction of woodenware and novelties. The largest item of saving is in boxes and crates, in which industry nearly five hundred million feet of waste lumber is used. Certain industries have been built up in the distillation of hardwoods, in which 70 per cent. of the hardwood used might be termed waste. The woods mostly used in this industry are beech, birch, and maple, from which wood alcohol, acetate of lime, charcoal and hardwood tars are made. One of the things to which the government experts are giving special attention is the manufacture of wood pulp from wood waste.

Already a large number of mills in the southern states operate almost exclusively on waste material, producing the so-called "kraft" papers. Another means of utilizing waste material is in the tanning extract industry. Tests show that the waste from chestnut lumber is as rich in tanning as the solid wood, and experiments are now being conducted with a view of utilizing the sawdust, slabs, and chips. The Osage orange is the source of supply of a yellow extract which is used to produce a series of yellow and brown colors used for dyeing leather, paper, and textiles. The wood now being used is practically waste which comes from Oklahoma and Texas.

Sawdust has constituted one of the great wastes of lumber operations. While a great deal of it is burned at the mills to furnish steam for power machinery, in many cases the supply has been greater than the demand. Sawdust, has to a very small extent, been used as a fuel in gas producers, but when so used it is necessary to mix it with chips to prevent backing.

In Los Angeles a plant is in operation which mixes sawdust with other ingredients to form a fuel briquette which is used quite extensively. There have been very many other uses found for sawdust, but a very small portion of it goes into the making of artificial floor covering.

It has been the experience of the Forest Service that each new use found for waste material has resulted in the establishment of plants to utilize some portion of the great quantity of the waste material, and it is hoped that in due time some use can be found for every part of the tree, once it is down.

Big Stock of Woods Still Available

The Timber Disposal Section of the Board of Trade holds a stock of some 38 million cubic feet of constructional woods, lying at various ports in the country, as well as some 7,000,000 ft. super of hardwoods suitable for the furniture and kindred trades. So far little of this constructional wood has been put in the public auction sale hooms, the Timber Disposal Section preferring apparently to dispose of its stock through the usual trade channels. Some authorities in the trade, however, are of opinion that it would be of great benefit to house builders if this timber were offered for sale by auction. A further gain would be that as by this means stocks would soon be cleared, the congested condition of the principal ports would be appreciably relieved. In order that the railways should not be further burdened with traffic, it is suggested that a proviso could be made in the terms of sale that the timber must be conveyed to consumers by road or water. The main point is that, while all these stocks are merely encumbering the ports, inland points are urgently in need of timber, and cannot procure it readily.—London (Eng.) Times Trade Supplement.

The McGibbon Lumber Co. of Penetanguishene, Ont., have mailed to their friends and customers an artistic Christmas folder, showing a typical winter scene and accompanied by expressive wishes for many happy returns of the glad Yuletide season.



Part of the large stock of spruce sawn by Gloucester Timber & Trading Co. at Bathurst, N.B. The picture shows the excellent dock and water shipping facilities on the Nepisiguit river. The dock has a piling capacity of 5,000,000 ft.

modern brick boiler house and equipment. A single cutting band and a band resaw, edgers, lath and shingle machines constitute the installations in this mill.

Besides operating these plants during the summer months the company have several portable mills cutting during the winter season.

At all the mills there is ample piling room, thus permitting the lumber to be piled good and open and allowing it to season nicely. The principal stock cut is spruce and white pine, with a little mixed hardwoods. The company make a specialty of cutting poplar logs for a special market, for use in the manufacturing of matches. Railway ties and pulpwood are also on the list of commodities which they supply.

Shipments from Bathurst can be made either by rail or water and the accompanying illustration shows a portion of their dock at Bathurst, which has a piling capacity of about 5,000,000 feet. Vessels drawing up to twenty feet can be loaded safely and quickly. This dock has been built up out of the waste from the company's Bathurst mill accumulated during the past four years. The frontage of the dock is about 1,000 feet. Shipments from the Burnsville mill are made by rail and, should it be necessary to export from this mill, the lumber is moved by rail to Bathurst and thence reloaded, at a low charge for handling.

The greatest portion of the lumber sawn by the Gloucester Timber & Trading Company is taken from Crown lands. The portable mills cut from the lots that are not so conveniently situated as to have the logs driven to the larger mill booms. The company are pleased that there has not been any great destruction by fire on any of their limits for many years, which is due mainly to the splendid forest protection service of the New Brunswick Government.

Messrs. Wm. G. White and Geo. A. Rogers, the owners of the company, both take an active part in the operations of its affairs. Logging camps are operated under the supervision of capable foremen who have been employed by the company since they first began operations. Logging activities are larger than ever before and it is

Personal Paragraphs of Interest

M. C. Foley of the Foley Lumber Co., Toronto, who has been ill for some time, is able to be around again and attend to business.

F. McCullam of the McCullam Lumber Co., Detroit, spent a few days in Toronto recently on business, looking into the hardwood situation.

Frank A. Kent, managing director of Seaman, Kent Co., Limited, Toronto, who was laid up for several days with tonsillitis, is able to be around again.

Messrs. Arnold Hansen and G. A. Faulkner, of the Forestry Division of the Laurentide Co. Ltd., are opening an office in Montreal as timber cruisers.

A. M. Stamm, representing W. W. Vosburgh, wholesale lumber, Pittsburgh, Pa., spent a few days in Toronto and other cities recently calling upon the trade.

A. E. Masuret, of Toronto, representing the Service Lumber Co., Vancouver, B. C., left recently on a business trip to the Coast and will pay a visit to a number of the principal mills.

J. A. Oliver, representing the Wilson and Greene Lumber Co., Inc., Syracuse, N.Y., spent a few days in Toronto on business recently on his way north to look over a large stock of lumber.

P. T. Coolidge, of Coolidge & Carlisle, Consulting Foresters, has returned to his office in Bangor, Maine, upon the completion of the cruise of large tracts in Newfoundland. He has been in Newfoundland nearly a year.

Jas. C. Scott of the firm of J. C. Scott Co. Ltd., woodwork manufacturers, Toronto, died recently of heart trouble. Born in St. Thomas in 1854, Mr. Scott came to Toronto forty years ago and founded the firm that bears his name, retaining an active interest in the business until his death.

James T. Gordon, President of the Gordon, Ironsides & Fares Co., Ltd., died recently at his home in Winnipeg after having been in failing health for some years. In 1878 he went West and started a lumber business at Manitou, Man., and later added other lines, and from this small beginning built up one of the largest Canadian packing plants.

Louis Rolland, of Blair & Rolland, Ltd., Montreal, sails on January 10th for England. He will afterwards visit Paris, and take charge of the lumber department of a large financial institution, who now have offices in London and Paris. Mr. Rolland will also make efforts in the direction of creating a larger demand for Canadian lumber. His departure will in no way affect the position of Blair & Rolland, as his interest in the firm will not be disturbed.

T. G. McGeary, who for the past three years has been on the selling staff of Hart & McDonagh, Toronto, has gone with the Fesserton Timber Co., Toronto, and will be in charge of their hardwoods department. This firm intend devoting much greater attention to hardwoods in the future and will handle all the leading kinds in addition to keeping their softwood and B. C. forest products department fully up to the mark. Mr. McGeary has had a long experience in the hardwood line and was for some years with the Wilson Lumber Co., Toronto.

J. L. McCormack of Brantford, who for the past four years has been a valued member of the selling staff of Campbell, Welsh & Paynes, and Roy R. Stewart, who has been with Muir & Kirkpatrick, Toronto, since 1915, and is well known to the retail trade, have formed a partnership under the title of McCormack & Stewart, and are opening a wholesale lumber office in Hamilton. Many friends in Ontario will wish the organization every success. Mr. McCormack was for several years with Mickle, Dymont & Son, Brantford, and Mr. Stewart was for a considerable period with the Long Lumber Co., Hamilton. It is understood the new firm will handle leading Ontario woods.

W. & H. Hill, dealers and manufacturers of timber and lumber, Goderich, Ont., have disposed of their entire lumbering business as a going concern, including limits, lands, mill, stock, lumber, ties, etc., as well as camp and logging equipment, to the Metal Shingle & Siding Co. of Preston, Ont., who are now operating the same. Mr. Hugh Hill, manager of the Hill lumber business, has bought the farm where he was raised and intends following agricultural pursuits, while Mr. Wm. Hill had to give up business owing to failing health. The farm to which Hugh Hill has retired, is one of the best in the county of Huron, consisting of two hundred acres of rich soil with unsurpassed buildings.

Mr. Gustave F. Kuhring, B.Sc.F., from the University of New Brunswick, has resigned his position with the New Brunswick Forest Service to take a lucrative position with the Riordon Pulp & Paper Company, Montreal, under their forester Mr. Ahyberg. Mr. Kuhring commenced his forestry work with the Laurentide Pulp & Paper Company in 1913. He has four years' service overseas to his

credit, was wounded three times and honorably mentioned in despatches, and has been engaged with the N. B. Forest Service on forest survey work since returning. Mr. Kuhring expects to leave Montreal early in January for an extensive dog-train trip into the North. He is one of the several New Brunswick foresters who have recently accepted responsible assignments with private lumber and pulp companies.

George W. Grier, who was recently elected president of the Montreal Lumber Association, is the head of the firm of G. A. Grier & Sons Ltd., wholesale lumber merchants, Montreal. The firm handle chiefly white pine and spruce, but also do some trade in hardwoods. The business was founded in 1871 by the late Mr. G. A. Grier, father of Mr. George W. Grier. The latter has been associated all his life with the firm, and was taken into partnership in 1905, when the name was changed from G. A. Grier to G. A. Grier & Son. Later some of the brothers of Mr. Grier also became identified with the firm, and the name was again changed to G. A. Grier & Sons, Ltd., George W. Grier has managed the firm for the last sixteen years, and on the death of his father, in 1916, was elected president of the company. He is a director of the Canadian Lumbermen's Association, and is well liked and well spoken of by a large circle of friends.

Death of Mr. G. H. Askwith

The death of Mr. G. H. Askwith, the assistant sales manager of the Riordon Sales Co., Montreal, took place recently in his fortieth year. Mr. Askwith, who died from pneumonia following an operation for appendicitis, was one of the brightest and most genial members of the lumber and pulp industries. He was held in great esteem by the directors and the officials of the company, who knew by experience of his sterling qualities both as a man and as an employee. Born in Ottawa, he was employed by the George Perley Lumber Co., and on the amalgamation of that company with the Riordon Pulp & Paper Co., nine years ago, he went to Montreal and entered the service of the latter company. The funeral service was conducted in Montreal in the chapel of the Royal Victoria Hospital, by Rev. Mr. Allan, of Outremont Presbyterian Church. The remains were taken to Ottawa and the funeral took place from the residence of his parents, Mr. and Mrs. Francis Askwith, 94 Crichton Street, to Beechwood Cemetery. The solemnities at Ottawa were conducted by the Rev. Mr. Brown, of St. Bartholomew's Church. A large number of wreaths, sprays and flowers were received. A wreath came from the Riordon Sales Company, Montreal, and another from his associates in the company. The Riordon Sales Company was represented at the funeral by Brig.-Gen. J. B. White, of Montreal, and Mr. George White of Hawkesbury, Ont. Mr. Askwith leaves a widow and three children.

New Hardwood Inspectors for Canada

The regular mid-year meeting of the Board of Directors of the National Hardwood Lumber Association, of which board A. E. Clark of Toronto is a member, will be held on Thursday, January 22, at the headquarters of the Association, in Chicago, Ill.

A recent issue of the Official Bulletin says: Arthur G. Bowler has been appointed Deputy National Inspector, and placed in charge of the Montreal district. His present address is 179 Drummond St., Montreal, Que., John E. Banks has been appointed Deputy National Inspector to assist H. L. Hebard in charge of the Toronto district. Applications for inspection work in the Toronto district should be addressed heretofore to H. L. Hebard, 383 Carlaw Ave., Toronto, Ont.

Among the recent applications for membership in the N. H. L. A. is that of Wm. F. Hamlyn, Belmont, Ont.

Wayagamack Co. Buys Valuable Limits

The Wayagamack Pulp and Paper Co. of Three Rivers, Que., have purchased the Breakey timber limits in Gaspé, situated on the York river, which cover a total of 450 square miles, and will be particularly valuable to the Wayagamack Company, as 90 per cent. of the timber on the limits is spruce, the kind of wood the company require for the manufacture of kraft products.

The York river is driveable through the entire length of the limits now acquired, and it is the intention to ship to the Wayagamack plant at Three Rivers by means of steam barges.

This new acquisition will place the Wayagamack Company in a very strong position, as it will now have very valuable limits in the St. Maurice district, on the north shore of the St. Lawrence and the Breakey limits on the south shore.

It is understood that it will not be necessary for the company to effect any additional financing in connection with this important purchase.



Panoramic view of the sawmills of the Bishop Lumber Co., Ltd., Nesterville, Ont., showing the railway of the company and water yards. The company this season, in addition to several logging camps, are taking out waney board or square timber, and will hew approximately 250,000 cubic feet.

Bishop Lumber Co. is Busy Concern

Operating Nine Logging and Three Timber Camps in the Algoma District—Splendid Shipping Facilities

The Bishop Lumber Co., whose busy mills are located at Nesterville, Ont., in the Algoma district, is among the most widely-known of the newer institutions of the lumber line in Ontario. The company was formed in September 1916 and at that time took over the assets of the Thessalon Lumber Co. The wood, which the Bishop Lumber Co. turns out, is principally white pine, although there is some Norway and spruce. The capacity of the Bishop Lumber Company's plant is 150,000 to 175,000 ft. a day, and the firm usually cut between 25,000,000 and 30,000,000 ft. during the season. The equipment of the plant consists of two band saws, a gang and a re-saw. There is also a lath mill, picket mill and a mill for manufacturing box lumber from slabs.

The mill of the Bishop Lumber Co. is constructed of timber with concrete foundations for all the machines and the power plant consists of six 100-h.p. boilers. The yard is equipped in such a way that 8,000,000 ft. can be piled on the waterfront for boat shipment; 8,000,000 ft. on railway tracks for rail shipment and 8,000,000 ft. in the yards which can be forwarded handily by either for rail or water.

The personnel of the company is composed of H. H. Bishop and his three sons, H. W. Bishop, J. A. Bishop, and C. S. Bishop. Mr. Bishop, Sr., who is the President and General Manager, has been engaged in the lumber business in Chicago for the last twenty-five years and is at the present time interested in the Thornton-Claney Lumber Co., being chairman of the Board of Directors. H. W. Bishop is Vice-President and J. A. Bishop Secretary-Treasurer.

Nine logging camps and three timber camps are being operated this year by the Bishop Lumber Co. The company expects to produce 250,000 cu. ft. of square timber from its timber camps this winter.

How Forest Protective Telephones Operate

The construction of the forest protection telephone line in New Brunswick is proceeding satisfactorily. About 22 miles have been built, leaving 18 more to construct in order to reach the Bald Mt. Lookout Station, N. B. It is expected that the work will be completed about December 15th. Since the arrival of snow the transportation of wire and provisions has been rendered much easier. The construction partly consists of seven men and necessary teams. Mr. H. C. Kinghorn is in charge.

The line is being built in the most modern method of tree construction. The wires are stretched across the road between opposite trees; the main telephone wire is attached to the tie wires by split insulators in such a position that it remains suspended over the centre of the portage and about 15 to 18 feet from the ground, very similar to the method in which a trolley line wire is supported overhead in the middle of a street. The wire is thus kept free from contact with the brush on each side of the portage road. Any overhanging branches are trimmed off with a special tree trimmer which easily removes branches up to two inches in diameter. The main line is kept reasonably tight by being snubbed to a tree by a strain insulator once every half mile.

Sufficient slack is left in the wire to allow several trees to fall across it and bring the main line to the ground without breaking it or its supports. When the fallen trees are cut out the line springs up to its place. If the main line is not broken messages may be sent over it, even if several trees are lying across the wire. Telephones are being installed at convenient points about 10 miles apart. Bald

Mt., which will be the upper end of the line, is approximately 60 miles from Newcastle, and when telephone connection is completed the line will be of considerable local value as well as serving the purpose of better forest fire protection.

Flnds Abounding Prosperity in Canada

Having completed a tour of Canada as far as the Pacific coast, which included twenty-seven cities, after an absence of eight years, Harrison Watson, Canadian Trade Commissioner, and senior of the commissioners in England, on the eve of returning, said he was greatly struck with the great prosperity of the country as a whole. In fact, this very prosperity, said Mr. Watson, rather hindered the promotion of Canadian export trade to Great Britain, for he had come across manufacturers who had been eager to get orders from Britain a year ago, to-day regretting having accepted them, as they found they could command higher prices here.

New Position for Mr. J. W. Bonter

J. W. Bonter of Marmora, Ont., has just been appointed manager of lumber operations for the Metal Shingle & Siding Co., Ltd., of Preston, Ont., and has entered upon his new duties with headquarters at Hadlington, Ont.



J. W. Bonter, Hadlington, Ont.

The Metal Shingle & Siding Co. had their mills destroyed by fire in October last, but have not yet decided to rebuild. Mr. Bonter will have charge of all hardwoods cut at Hadlington, which will be his post office address instead of Marmora. While he is a member of Wm. Bonter & Sons of the latter place, that company is not operating this year owing to their mills being burned in October last.

Mr. Bonter has been in the lumber business all his life and says he hopes to stay in the game for some time yet as he believes that a man's career is too short to switch off and make a success of something else. He has for many years been a reader of the "Canada Lumberman," and adds that he finds the paper very useful and instructive and would be completely at sea without it in his business.

Ontario Retailers Will Gather in Hamilton

Big Provincial Convention of Lumbermen Will Assemble in Ambitious City on February 24 and 25—Many Important Matters to be Discussed

Owing to the fact that another convention will be held in Hamilton at the Royal Connaught Hotel on Tuesday and Wednesday, February 10th and 11th, the big gathering of the Ontario Retail Lumber Dealers' Association has been postponed for two weeks. Accordingly, the annual convention will be held on Tuesday and Wednesday, February 24th and 25th. It is expected there will be a large and representative attendance.

Annual reports will be presented, officers elected and many matters of vital interest to the retail lumbermen will be taken up. An interesting program is being prepared and will embrace many topics on which it is proposed to inaugurate a forward move. All retail lumbermen are assured of a cordial welcome in Hamilton, and President Thomas Patterson has promised that no one will go away disappointed either from an educative, trade or social standpoint. The main thing for all lumbermen to remember is the new dates, Tuesday and Wednesday, February 24th and 25th, and let nothing interfere with their attendance and coming to take part in the discussions.

It is understood that the retail and wholesale lumber trade of Hamilton will entertain the visiting delegates to a dinner and arrangements are already progressing with an energetic committee in charge. In the way of a feast the lumbermen of the Ambitious City promise to provide something unique and attractive, and, judging by their reputation for hospitality, they will succeed in any undertaking they have in hand.

Retailers Want New Mechanics Lien Act

The Ontario Retail Lumber Dealers Association intend pressing for amendments to the Mechanics Lien Act at the forthcoming session of the Ontario Legislature and the Secretary recently sent the following letter to Hon. W. E. Raney, Attorney General of the province, which explains itself.

The Ontario Retail Lumber Dealers Association brought to the attention of your predecessor, Hon. I. B. Lucas, on February 12th, 1919, the necessity for the enactment of a new Mechanics Lien Act for Ontario. A large deputation of Ontario Retail Lumber Dealers called upon the Attorney General and the Prime Minister at that time, and received a very courteous hearing.

We were asked to submit any important amendments we desired to have introduced for consideration during the then approaching Session, and it was suggested that in the recess between that Session and the next we should submit proposals for a new Mechanics Lien Act. When we submitted suggestions for amendments the Committee on Legislation announced that the subject was so important that they would prefer to have a Special Committee appointed to enquire into the whole situation with a view to the possible enactment of a new Act rather than introducing further enactments. Near the close of the session a special committee consisting of Hon. I. B. Lucas, Hon. W. D. McPherson, Messrs. Wm. Proudfoot, H. H. Dewart, Udney Richardson, C. S. Cameron, Irwin Hilliard and V. A. Sinclair, was appointed by the government for the purpose of hearing all parties interested and reporting at the next session of the Legislature.

The result of the elections on October 20th has been to dissolve this committee. We have noticed in the press of late a statement reported to have been made by the Hon. W. R. Rollo that the government will proceed with this important subject. We hope that this is the case and we will be indebted to you if you will be good enough to give us any information you can upon the subject for our future guidance.

Bill No. 102, 1919, was introduced last session on this subject and contained the amendment which our Association suggested along with other amendments suggested by other parties interested. We enclose a copy of the bill in which we have marked the clauses for which our Association was responsible.

New Retail Firm is Extending Plant

As announced in the last issue of the "Canada Lumberman" the Sheppard & Gill Lumber Co. have taken over the business of O. & W. R. Smith, 12 Drayton Ave., Toronto, and have also purchased two more blocks of land, each of one hundred feet square, adjoining each end of the yard, and fronting on the Grand Trunk Railway. The new firm are also leasing a piece of land about five

hundred feet by eighteen feet from the G. T. R. They have started building an up-to-date office, and are also constructing a planing mill, which will be equipped with the most modern machinery and electrically operated. It is expected that the new mill will be in full running order next month.

The Sheppard & Gill Lumber Co. is composed of L. B. Sheppard, E. I. Gill, and H. L. Sheppard. All three partners have been raised in lumber towns. L. B. Sheppard has been directly connected with the industry for the past sixteen years, and for the last six has been woods manager of the Georgian Bay Lumber Co. of Waubaushene. E. I. Gill and H. L. Sheppard are both graduates of the School of Practical Science, Toronto, and have been overseas for three years, returning in June last. Mr. Gill had several seasons' experience with the Victoria Harbor Lumber Co. Ltd., and also with the John S. Metcalfe Co. of Chicago.

Why Retailers Lose Some Old Customers

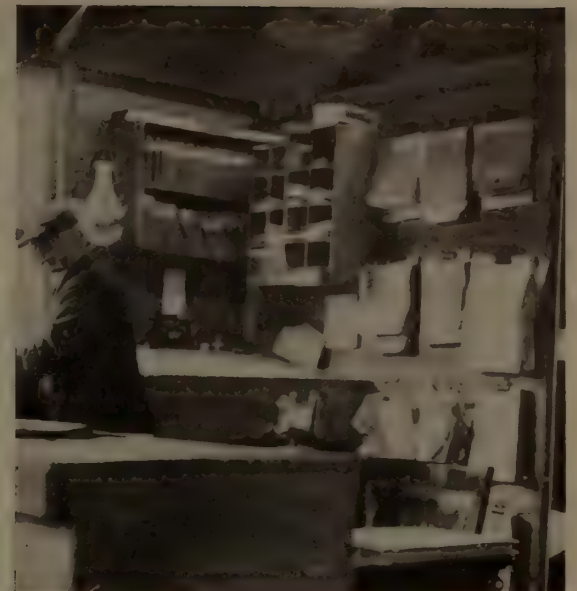
The fact is we are apt to presume a little too much sometimes on the attachment of an old customer, when we are busy and several others waiting in the yard to be loaded up. Our tendency is to give our attention first to those who are irregular in their trading with us, and so we give them prompt service and our best treatment as a bid for their more regular trading, says C. H. Kettridge of Evanston, Ill. In the meantime, perhaps, we let our old customer wait even though we know his turn came ahead of the other party. He is, for the time, ignored, because we know he will come again, so it don't matter. At least we think it don't. Our old friend though, was probably in as much of a hurry as was the one we waited on before him and when you passed him over, with excusing yourself to him, he felt it. Doing this, and other little things like it, several times, will so work on his sensibilities that he will get to thinking he will get better treatment from the competitor who has several times intimated he would like some of his trade. Next time, he goes there, and that may be the last you will see of him in your yard.

Another reason for the old customer leaving us is, we are not as careful about pleasing him as we are when he first began trading with us. Then we took pains to do a little sorting out for him, and were very careful when he sent in for something to send him the best. But we grew less particular in this regard as he became a regular patron and shoved off stuff on him that the average transient customer would "kick" about and refuse. Doing this several times he begins to think you are either not keeping as good stock as you used to, or that you are imposing on him. Some of these old customers will complain to you about what they don't like but others say little or nothing and it is mostly these quiet customers that leave us, and rarely return again.

You may surmise that in the foregoing I have reflected some of my own experience. If you do, you are correct in thinking so. I learned after awhile, however, when new customers began getting scarce, that it is unwise and poor policy to take for granted anything of this kind. I have learned the lesson of never being sure of a customer coming to the yard for his next requirements. I was sure only when I had sold him and his stuff was on the wagon. I learned also, to treat every customer in a way as to impress on him that I wanted and expected him to come again, and, in parting, I generally invited him to call and see me when in town whether he wanted anything in the yard or not. In our hurry we are apt to forget these parting words for a farmer thinks of them after he gets home and is unconsciously influenced by them to drive into the yard again.

A friendly business man draws the trade, but one of a grouchy disposition the average buyer has no use for. A farmer likes to feel that the dealer he trades with is his personal friend, one that he can talk to about his own business and seek for his advice, and the dealer on his part needs this kind of friends, for, contrary to the saying, "there's no friendship in business," I have found and learned that in country trade friendship is the most potent factor in establishing and retaining a business.

People will trade through preference where there is an atmosphere of welcome and good will and with a man who expresses his friendship for them by little personal acts of service. But, let me say, however, you can't put all of this on like a cloak and get away with it among country folks, for they will surely see through the sham and spot you accordingly.



In the accompanying views, which are representative of the progress in logging and camp activities in British Columbia, on the left is shown the mess-hall and sleeping cars of the Mainland Cedar Co. of Vancouver. In the centre is Joseph Olson, woods foreman, in the act of "looking ahead," and on the right is an interior glimpse of the office, showing J. G. Gody, notary public, past master scaler and storekeeper of Mainland Cedar Co. at Port Neville, B. C.

Ministry Hostile to Wooden Houses

British Authorities Believe that They are Almost as expensive as Brick—Other Points Raised

Mail advices from England give details of the recommendations of the Ministry of Health with regard to wooden houses. Many of these recommendations as to restrictions met with such criticism that they were withdrawn. The Ministry is alleged to be hostile to wooden houses, mainly on the ground that they will be having regard to English conditions, almost as expensive as brick. Here is a summary of the report, made as the result of a special investigation by a committee as a part of the Government housing scheme.

This committee, it is stated, have approved a large number of new materials and new methods of construction which hitherto have been prohibited by existing building by-laws and regulations. In order, therefore, to bring these methods into practical use steps have been taken to relax these restrictions, and new regulations are being issued.

Arrangements have been made for sample houses to be imported from Canada and erected in England, and it is explained that these sample buildings are to provide the accommodation required for houses under the housing scheme.

As to cost, estimates of wooden frame houses, compared with brick houses, have been obtained, and it is stated that these show that a wooden frame house from British Columbia, with fittings and accommodation, as now required by the Government in England, would cost about £700.

The brick work of an ordinary cottage, it is pointed out, represents only about one-third of the total cost, and the expense of the remainder of the house will be the same whether the building is of brick or wood. According to the figures at present obtainable, it is stated that the saving by using a wooden shell is at most 6 per cent. of the cost of a similar brick house.

The ordinary Canadian wooden house differs considerably, it is added, from a house which a British tenant expects. The wooden houses have a basement with a stove for central heating, and if the English love of the open fire is to be respected considerable modifications are inevitable.

Points in favor of the wooden house are given as some, but not much, reduction in cost, and greater speed in erection. On the other hand, it is declared that wooden houses must, in the main, be regarded as only suitable for rural or sparsely populated districts, and that owing chiefly to risk of fire the extensive building of wooden houses in thickly populated towns "cannot be contemplated." It is also pointed out that the modern wooden houses would have an appreciably shorter life than the equivalent brick house.

The new regulations doing away with some of the old building restrictions allow of walls of any material and construction giving sufficient stability and reasonable protection against the weather. Among the types of walls permitted are timber framing covered with weather boarding, asbestos sheets, metal reinforcement covered with plaster, metal sheets and cement concrete.

"The Ministry of Health," it is added, "are anxious to encourage any kind of construction which promises despatch or economy, and any reasonable experiments with these objects will be welcomed."

The Future Timber of South Africa

The South African Journal of Industries publishes an interesting article on Forestry in the Union of South Africa. Insistent demands having been made for some years past by all sections of the community that a comprehensive programme of afforestation should be embarked on, the Union Government decided at the beginning of the year 1918 to place a sum of £50,000 on the loan vote for this object.

In his report for the year ending March 31, 1919, on offorestation schemes, the execution of which is to be carried out from the fund above mentioned, the Chief Conservator of Forests sets out the position of the Union in regard to natural forest resources, the present acreage of Government plantations, and the schemes of afforestation which are being undertaken.

In 1913, the last normal year, the Union imported 17,500,000 million cubic feet of timber, worth just short of £1,250,000 sterling. Nearly 90 per cent. of that was coniferous timber, i.e., soft timber, and the Chief Conservator of Forests estimates that even if fully developed, the natural forest resources of the Union are never likely to be able to supply 5 per cent. of the requirements of the country.

Assuming, on a very conservative estimate, that an acre of plantation will yield 100 cubic feet of timber per annum, the report points out that it will take 350,000 acres to produce the probable requirements of the country in fifty years' time. At present there are only 70,000 acres of government plantations in the Union, and of these 20,000 acres are for special purposes, as, for instance, 7,000 acres in the Transkei to provide hut wattles for natives. From the foregoing the need to press on with afforestation schemes is apparent.

With the extra funds now provided, certain projects have been selected and started. The work is being confined mainly to mountain land, which is of little value for any other purpose, but the question of accessibility for easy distribution of timber has not been overlooked.

The different works will take from five to fifty years to complete, and the average cost per acre is placed at slightly less than £13. Regarding this figure, which is no doubt high, it is pointed out that white labor costing 6s. 6d. per day will be very largely employed at the first six centres mentioned in the list, and that the acres to be afforested are chiefly mountain slopes which cannot be ploughed, and which will have to be cultivated by hand.

Sarnia's Big Mill Closes for the Season

Cleveland-Sarnia Saw Mills Co., Ltd., Sarnia, Ont., closed down their mills for the season on November 29th. Their cut for the year has been about 90 per cent. of what they produced in 1918. They are not operating any logging camps this year but secure their supplies from other sources. In regard to the lumber situation generally, E. C. Barre, General Manager of the company, states that they are going into the winter with less stock than they did in the fall of 1918, in fact their stock is badly broken at the present time. The demand for white pine lumber is exceptionally good and the outlook for winter and early spring trade seems to be particularly bright.

Second Highest Flagstaff in the World

Magnificent Specimen of Douglas Fir 220 feet Tall
Erected in London—An Engineering Beat

The Victory Flagstaff—the second highest in the world—has been safely erected on the summit of Victory Mound, near the Victoria Gate at Kew Gardens, London, Eng. The mammoth spar, appropriately enough, occupies the site where, in the latter part of the eighteenth century, stood the Temple of Victory.

The flagstaff is a magnificent and unique specimen of Douglas fir (*Pseudotsuga Douglasii*, Carr), better known perhaps as Oregon pine, presented by the Government of British Columbia to replace the old flagstaff, also of Douglas fir, which, received from British Columbia in 1861, occupied the same commanding site, until recently, when it was removed, owing to its having fallen into decay.

The dimensions of the latter were: Height, 159 ft.; width at base, 1 ft. 8 in.; and diameter at summit, 5 in. The dimensions of the Victory Flagstaff are: Height, 215 ft.; width at base, 2 ft. 9 in.; and diameter at summit, 1 ft. As these figures convey a very imperfect impression to the mind, it may be interesting, for the sake of comparison, to give the height of other conspicuous and familiar landmarks:

Duke of York's Column	124 ft.
Nelson's Monument	142 ft.
The Monument	202 ft.
Towers of St. Paul's	221 ft.
Bow Church	222 ft.
St. Bride's Church	226 ft.
St. Stephen's Clock Tower	320 ft.
Victoria Tower	336 ft.
St. Paul's Cathedral	365 ft.

Felled in the far-reaching forests of British Columbia in 1914, the gigantic tree, originally 220 ft. in height, 6 ft. in diameter at the base, and 18 in. inside the bark at the top, was hewed by expert broadaxemen to its present dimensions and shaped into a beautiful octagonal staff, rounded and gracefully tapering towards the top. The problem of transporting the spar half-round the world presented many difficulties, all of which were, however, successfully overcome, and on December 29, 1915, the Merionethshire safely unloaded her remarkable cargo in the Victoria Dock, whence it was towed up the Thames to Kew at the end of Sion Vista.

The task of erection, entrusted to the Office of Works, has, like that of transportation, been one of exceptional difficulty. Great precautions have had to be taken to avoid all risk of breakage in the course of erection—a fate which befell the first staff of much slighter dimensions in 1859.

The staff will be surmounted by a huge copper cap or truck, weighing several hundredweight, to which will be attached halyards. The strength of these attachments may be judged from the fact that it will be possible to hoist a man to the summit in order to make periodic inspections of the cap as well as of the vast stem of the flagstaff itself.

The erection of the new flagstaff has a peculiar interest at the present time, in view of the fact that it is the desire and intention of the Forestry Commission to stimulate the planting of the Douglas fir in this country, particularly in Scotland, where climate and soil are alike favorable to its growth. Of course, the Forestry Commission do not contemplate the growth of the mammoth trees that are among the wonders of British Columbia. These trees, which attain an altitude of even 300 feet, take as many years to reach that height. The aim of the commission will be to produce the smaller commercial variety, which takes sixty years to reach maturity.

How Hardwoods Climb in Value

Statistics recently compiled show how the different materials used in furniture making have increased in value. The costs of 57 articles used in the furniture factory were studied and it was shown that the average increase over 1914 was 150 per cent. To enumerate, lumber 170 per cent., red gum 300 per cent., sap gum 225 per cent. No. 2 leather increased 236 per cent., hardware 127 per cent., window glass 165 per cent., mirrors 192 per cent., and very scarce, coal 159 per cent., labor 100 per cent., quarter oak No. 1 common 201 per cent., 1's and 2's 209 per cent., plain oak 156 per cent., beech 164 per cent., elm 121 per cent., crating lumber 118 per cent., and finishing materials 153 per cent.

While these increases have been taking place in furniture requirements, the prices of 265 commodities in everyday use have advanced on an average of 113 per cent. in Canada and 125 per cent. in the United States. In the same period the average increase in furniture values has been 100 per cent.

Oval Die Swage in Great Demand

Since E. C. Atkins & Co. have taken over the Pribnow Swage and Tool Works of Mellen, Wisconsin, Mr. J. F. Probnaw, (the inventor of the Pribnow Swage and the celebrated Pribnow swage shaper) has devoted all his time to the improvement of saw fitting tools.

Mr. Pribnow's years of experience, study and intense application to the swage business now results in his offering an entirely new swage. The new departure in the swage line is the Oval Die Pribnow Swage, equipped with high-grade roller bearings.

This swage has made a record for itself in saving saw steel. Careful comparisons have proved that 25 per cent. more saw steel is saved by using the Oval Die Pribnow Swage. This swage, equip-



ped with roller die bearings, requires less energy than other type swages, to get the best swaging results.

Thus a very effective die is used in this new 1920 model Pribnow swage which puts up the strongest possible working corner and requires no undue exertion by the operator. The wearing qualities of this swage promise to far exceed the difference in the first cost of the swage.

The demand for this swage is very great; so great, in fact, that E. C. Atkins & Co. have found it necessary to install new machinery so that satisfactory deliveries can be made.

The high quality of material used and the durable construction makes this swage most desirable—typical of the entire line of equipment made by the E. C. Atkins Company.

A very interesting booklet called "Atkins Tools for the Filing Room," which fully describes swages and other tools will be furnished on request.

The Fire Losses in Canada

Striking evidence of the great need for concerted action in the fire prevention movement in Canada is found in a comparison of its per capita loss with that of other countries.

Records show that the average per capita loss in thirteen European countries for the three years, 1912-1915, was \$0.71, as against \$2.96 in Canada.

More striking still is a comparison of the per capita fire waste in Canada and the United Kingdom during the war period, August, 1914, to December, 1917. The figures are:—

Canada	\$3.53
United Kingdom	0.40

There are a number of reasons why Canada appears to such great disadvantage in the foregoing comparison, which might be summarized:

1. Her climate with its extremes of heat and cold.
2. Faulty construction usual to young countries.
3. Lack of enforcement, and, indeed, utter disregard, of the building by-laws.

In the opinion of the writer, formidable as are these disadvantages, as a whole, they would rapidly assume less serious proportions if the various Governments of Canada could see their way clear to introduce fire preventive legislation similar to that in European countries. In the latter, occupants, in event of fire, are required to prove that they were in no way responsible for the loss; otherwise, they are condemned to pay the damage that their carelessness has caused others.

The figures already quoted seem to demonstrate that the fire preventive legislation adopted in Europe has proven of immense value.

Canada should follow suit without further loss of time.—T. H. Hall.

How Bright Salesman Can Help the Retailer

Interest Should Not Cease as Soon as Sale is Effected—Practical Advice on Co-operation and Developing Future Business with Customers

Modern ideas have converted the dealer into a building material merchant, and the close relationship that once existed between saw-mills and dealers does not prevail at the present time. The dealer is no longer a lumberman, but handles every class of building material, and the so-called side lines have grown to be a big part of his business. Manufacturers of so-called wood substitutes are encroaching on your business and their success to a large extent is due to the cooperation and helps they are giving the dealer. It is up to you as representatives of the lumber industry to help create a demand for your products, or gradually see lumber become a small part of the building material dealer's business. says E. P. Hunter, of Wm. Cameron & Co., Waco, Texas.

I ask you the question: "What are you doing to help create business for the dealer in your territory?" You have behind you the Southern Pine Association, representing the brains and wealth of the southern pine industry. This association can not accomplish anything without your hearty co-operation, and if you individual salesmen will go just one-half as far in helping your association and the dealers as your competitors of wood substitutes, the increase of wood consumption would be enormous. You might say, "what's the use, everybody knows about lumber." Yes, 'tis true, everybody knows something about lumber, and everybody is beginning to know about wood substitutes, and using more of them all the time. Everybody does not know the many uses to which lumber can be put.

Salesmanship has made great progress in recent years, and it is going to take better salesmanship to sell lumber in the future. To some it may seem that real salesmanship will not be necessary in disposing of lumber for several years. The view-point of the live retailer on this subject as expressed by Mr. Hunter is:

When you were able to sell lumber at a cheap price, the cheap price was selling it, not your salesmanship. To-day you are compelled to ask the dealer a price you never dreamed of in your fond dreams ten years ago. You are not giving a better grade of lumber, you are not wrapping it in tin foil, but on the other hand are shipping it in open, dirty coal cars, and in lots of cases thirty days ago the birds were singing in the trees from which that lumber was made. And, worst of all, you are not rendering a service to the dealer. You can't expect to continue to get high prices unless you render a service coupled with your goods. The dealer is going to demand it, and if he can't get it from the sawmill, he can from your substitute wood competitor.

Giving Pointers to the Dealer

The salesman can be a great aid to the retailer. One way of aiding the retailer suggested by Mr. Hunter follows:

The greatest help that you can give the dealer is calling his attention to the wonderful helps offered by your association. Each of you should carry with you a copy of these different helps and call the dealers' attention to them, and see that he orders a supply of these helps right away. Show him how to build a rack in his office to hold these pamphlets, where they will be in full view of every consumer who enters the dealer's office. If ten salesmen call on a dealer and each one calls his attention to these free helps and insists on his using them, it is bound to increase the use of lumber.

Men selling materials which are competing more and more with lumber do not confine their efforts to convincing the buyer that he should put in a stock of the commodity they sell, but such salesmen go out and sell the consumer, sell the architect, sell the financier and sell the individual builder the idea of using their commodities. In this connection Mr. Hunter said:

You know yourself of all building material, lumber can be made the most artistic, most pleasing to the eye, and why not make opportunity of your natural advantage over wood substitutes? The tile man, the brick man, the cement man and every other substitute man is begging the dealer to let them help him. Just one salesman of southern pine has ever mentioned to me the wonderful helps offered by your association and his firm was not a member. It is up to you gentlemen to spread the gospel of good things and helps your association can give the dealer.

How many architects do you call on in your territory? How many architects could you actually name hereabouts? Your substitute wood competitor knows every one of them, and, believe me, Mr. Architect is listening to them. The day is fast coming when homes are all going to be built from plans designed by architects,

and where will Mr. Southern Piner be? You know with cement, tile, steel and hardwood floors a beautiful home can be built, and there may be a little southern pine used for forms, and then again they might use steel forms.

Do Not Always Knock Substitutes

The sale of the so-called "substitutes" does not always mean that less lumber will be consumed in building; in fact, in many cases the sale of lumber can be considerably increased in order to supplement and make more satisfactory the "substitutes." Salesmen can help the retailers to realize this and by suggesting such practices as the following, Mr. Hunter said the lumber salesmen can increase the use of wood:

Mr. Wall Board is coming right here in Mr. Southern Piner's home and selling millions of feet every year. You can't keep wall board out, for they are working with the dealer, but you can impress on the dealer that he could get better results with his wall board if he would insist on the consumer nailing the wall board over shiplap, instead of to the studding, because the house would be better braced, warmer and the wall board would not buckle. That suggestion would be followed by the dealer because he could sell more shiplap. Wall board has come to stay, and it is up to you to make it a decoration, a substitute for wall paper, not a substitute for lumber.

Prepared roofing is increasing its consumption and you should encourage it, because you don't make shingles, and there is more lumber used in solid sheathing a house for composition shingles than where lath and wood shingles are used. What you are after is seeing that more of your product is used.

The Knowledge of Better Methods

The old days of keeping improved methods of doing business a deep secret have passed and to-day retailers are always anxious to learn and to convey to other retailers knowledge of better business methods. The salesmen can help the retailers in this respect, as follows:

You can help the dealer by telling him about the success other dealers are making with modern methods. It is to your interest to see that every dealer has plan books, because it encourages the consumer to build modern homes that are architecturally correct, and these plan books show homes built of lumber—the thing you want to sell. There is a party in Dallas, stockholder in a large sawmill, who has spent a whole lot of time in perfecting plan books of homes constructed of lumber, which he is selling to the dealer, and this party is doing this work for the good of the lumber industry, not for any financial returns. Tell these dealer friends about these plan books, because they sell your lumber for you. "Town and Country Buildings," published by the Southern Pine Association, has these plans.

How many of you inquire of your dealers about the nice homes that are under construction in their towns? How many of you have ever called on an owner who was building a home to impress on him the wonderful wearing power and artistic beauty of edge grain flooring? Those owners are using oak flooring because you have not told them about your flooring. The dealer is not interested in what kind of flooring the consumer uses, because he can make just as much money out of hardwood flooring as southern pine flooring.

Building Garages from Short Lengths

The interest of the salesman by no means stops when the sale is made, and in fact he has a vital interest in stimulating possible markets for the retail lumbermen. Thoughts along this line, as expressed by Mr. Hunter, are:

What effort are you putting forth to show the dealer what a profit he can make building Ford garages from short lengths of lumber? Such a garage was designed by one of our Texas lumber salesmen and the blue prints are for sale by the Southern Pine Association. It is just such salesmen who are giving thought to the southern pine industry and increasing the consumption of wood.

Just sit down some leisure hour and ask yourself what you are doing to increase the use of the product you are selling. Quit studying how you can beat some dealer out of a lumber bill for an oil mill or a compress by shipping direct from the mill, and study how you can help the dealer increase the demand for your product. Gentlemen, it is up to you to carry the message to Garcia.

Drying Oak Lumber Successfully

I have been requested to describe in detail the method followed in regulating our kiln and drying our lumber. This is a pretty big contract, as we vary the treatment for the different kinds and thicknesses of lumber, as well as make allowances for the condition of the lumber when it enters the kiln, says a leading Quebec manufacturer.

To attempt to cover the whole field in one short article is out of the question, and I am afraid that were I to do so those who happen to read this article would in all probability say, "well, he did not tell us anything new, we knew all that before he started."

Oak is a wood that is used to a large extent in the different furniture factories and is one of the woods that gives a lot of trouble in the kiln. I decided that I would tell how to treat this stock in the hope that some of your readers might benefit by the ideas outlined.

There are two things I want to emphasize before entering into details, and they are piling and the time factor. I am a crank on piling, and believe that nearly as much stock is injured by careless piling as by faulty drying methods. For this reason I insist that sufficient time is taken to pile the stock properly. I have had the sticks surfaced so that they are all the same thickness, and see that they are placed exactly above each other. Sometimes with thick lumber I space the plank wider at the bottom of the car. As far as possible we try to load a kiln car with one length of stock, which enables us to place a stick at each end of the lumber so that there are no ends hanging over. The result of this additional care is that the stock comes out straight and flat instead of being full of kinks and bends.

We do not aim to see how quickly we can dry our lumber. If we place 10,000 feet of oak in a compartment that stock is worth anywhere from \$1,500 to \$2,500, and it does not seem worth while risking the whole of that lumber or even a part of it to gain a day or two. Consequently our aim is to dry it as quickly as possible without taking any chances of injuring the stock. The condition of the lumber is our guide, not the time consumed.

We will say that the stock to be dried has been piled outside for about six months. After the kiln has been loaded the first treatment is the steaming. We have a fairly positive circulation and find that about twelve hours steaming at about 110 degrees temperature gives good results. If the stock were thicker we would steam longer. There is a danger of discoloring the material if the steam is kept on too long. After twelve hours of steaming if the lumber is examined it will be found that the steam has penetrated to the centre of the stock and that it is uniformly heated through and through.

With all the steam and moisture in the kiln the air is at the saturation point, or in other words, contains all the moisture that it can hold at the temperature. The next step is to gradually lower the humidity to the desired point, 85 per cent., while at the same time maintaining the temperature at 110 degrees. You will note I said gradually lower the humidity. If this is done too quickly there is a danger of face and end checks appearing, consequently we usually allow 24 hours for lowering the humidity to the starting point.

When the dry bulb registers 110 and the wet bulb 106, indicating a humidity of 85, we are away. Instead of changing the temperature and humidity every twenty-four hours or every two or three days, as some do, we work altogether by the condition of the stock. I have a few test pieces placed conveniently in the cars and test them from time to time. If the surface or end checks appear we increase the humidity in order to check that tendency.

Say the stock showed a moisture content of 70 when we started drying. We would hold the 110 temperature, 85 humidity until the moisture content dropped to 50. When 50 is reached we lower the humidity 10 points and increase the temperature 5 degrees and hold until a moisture content of 40 is reached. At 40 we raise the temperature another five and drop the humidity to 75 and hold until the moisture content is 30. We again increase the temperature 5 degrees to 125 and lower the humidity 5 points this time, and hold until moisture content reaches 25, then change the temperature and humidity each 5 points. The same at every five point drop in moisture content until the test shows a moisture of 5 per cent. then the stock is ready to come out.

When the final stage has been reached the thermometer will read 150 and the humidity will be about 35 per cent. For oak or similar wood we never carry a temperature above 150 and in many cases do not run above 145.

In the last stage we watch the lumber carefully, and if it does not appear to be checking carry the higher heat. When the lumber leaves the kiln we run it into the warm storage shed and let it set and cool for twenty-four hours, or even forty-eight if possible.

This may seem a slow, tedious way to dry the stock, but after all it is results that count.

International Co. Doubles Capacity

Have Erected Comfortable Homes for Their Employees and Carried Out Many Other Improvements

The International Land & Lumber Co., Ltd., Ottawa, of which Roland Hughes is president, and R. N. Bates, vice-president and managing director, have recently constructed a railroad into their mill at St. Felicien, Lake St. John District, Que., and have erected a number of attractive homes for their employees. Other improvements have also been carried out during the past season. The company have placed several jobbers on their limits to get out a sufficient supply of logs for the coming season, and have also put in one camp of their own. They do not anticipate a bigger cut this winter than last, and will probably take out about four million feet.

It might also be added that during 1919, in connection with the development work conducted by the International Land & Lumber Co., the capacity of their mill was doubled, and a dam erected at Lake Clair. Other extensions would have been carried out if help had been available, but this problem is a serious one at the present time, with wages exceptionally high and also the cost of supplies and equipment. Mr. R. N. Bates, Managing Director of the company, has been in England for some time on important business.

The president of the International Land & Lumber Co. is Mr. Roland Hughes, who is a thoroughly practical and experienced lumberman. A Canadian by birth, he went to Michigan many years ago and spent a long period in the lumber activities of that state, handling the entire bush-work of one of the largest concerns, and afterwards working in the sawmills. He became chief sawyer, millwright, mill foreman, and latterly built mills of his own which he operated till a few years ago, when he sold out and joined the directorate of the International Land & Lumber Co., Ltd. Mr. Hughes, who was elected to the position of president about a year ago, succeeding the late J. L. Bates, has taken much interest in the development and expansion of the company, and his advice has been at all times sound and progressive.

Mr. R. N. Bates, vice president and managing director of the company, has occupied that position for the past twenty-one years, when the International Land & Lumber Co., Ltd., was formed. He has been identified with a number of successful organizations, and his executive ability is widely known.

How Cold Weather Hit Coast Mills

A recent despatch from New Westminster, B. C., says: The continued abnormal cold snap is beginning to interfere with industrial activities. Several of the sawmills on the river have suspended Canadian Western Lumber Company's plant, the Brunette Sawmills, and the Small-Bucklin Lumber Company's mill are all shut down. Some of them are making their annual overhaul, which as a rule is done in January. The Timberland Lumber Company's mill across the river is still running, blasting the ice to free the logs. Most of the logging outfits in the woods are tied up.

Counties Ask Aid in Reforestation

The Council of Clarke township and the Counties' Council of the united counties of Northumberland and Durham have both taken up the question of reforestation. Both bodies have adopted formal resolutions calling upon the Ontario Government to adopt a definite policy of reforesting lands which have been proved unsuitable for agricultural purposes, and the Counties' Council have asked that a beginning be made on the sandy ridges of Northumberland and Durham.

Put Advertising on the Payroll

If you were to add a salesman to your pay-roll—put on a man to call on prospects, to develop old business and cultivate new—you know what advantage it would be in dollars and cents. Why not put advertising on your payroll? It goes regularly to prospective customers. It suggests uses of lumber, creating new business. Very often it reaches the reader under more favorable circumstances than a salesman might. Use it—judiciously and consistently.

B. C. Mill Cut Houses for England

One of the great objections in England to the wooden house is that, it will cost approximately the same as a brick house. Mr. Wade, Agent General in London for B. C., declares that this can be overcome by quantity production. In a letter to the London "Times" he condemns official prejudice, and maintains the ability of British Columbia to supply the timber. Several samples of British Columbia mill cut houses will, he states, arrive in London shortly to demonstrate their excellence. The "Times," in a short letter, warmly supports Mr. Wade's policy and proposals.

Activities of International Land & Lumber Company, Ottawa



Bushmen cutting trees in International Limits in Lake St. John district, Quebec



Hewing railway ties in International Limits in the Lake St. John district, Quebec



Capt. Mellor, J. A. Richardson and R. N. Bates enjoying a pleasant afternoon at St. Felicien, Que.



The sawmill showing logs in boom at St. Felicien, Lake St. John district, Quebec



The logs in Salmon River on their way to the mill



The log cabins at first depot in timber limits of company

Breezy Notes From the West

J. A. Braley has started his mill at Roosevelt Valley, B. C., and has orders already for the entire output.

A charter has been granted to the Cranbrook Sawmills Limited with headquarters in Cranbrook, Ont.

Cushing Bros. Limited, of Calgary, Alta., have sold their Fort Saskatchewan branch to the Frontenac Lumber Co. Limited.

William Lukens will erect a new saw mill at Palling, B. C., where he owns considerable land on which there is a fair stand of timber.

The lumber mill of Moore and Whittington on the upper harbor, Victoria, B. C., was gutted by fire recently. The loss was estimated at \$90,000.

The Keystone Logging Co. of Silverdale, B. C., recently lost one of their locomotives in the wreck on one of the steep grades along their logging line.

The Beemas Lumber Co. have removed their business from Vancouver to Seattle and are now conducting all their sales on the American side of the line. M. A. Stevens is the manager of the Beemas Lumber Co.

The Nasmyth Shingle Mill, which was recently started in West Vancouver, was completely destroyed by fire. The loss is estimated at \$10,000. It is the intention of the company to rebuild the mill as soon as possible.

Recently two lumber dealers from Australia visited the vast spruce areas of Northern British Columbia with an idea of going more extensively into the spruce handling business.

Messrs. Stevenson, Chapman and Macdonald, who are at the head of the recently formed Telkwa Lumber Co. at Telkwa, are erecting a saw mill. The equipment has arrived and the company expect to start cutting within a short time.

Construction of the main buildings of the B. C. Manufacturing Company, plant No. 2, is now under way, and this additional plant, which is designed to have twice the capacity of that now in operation, will be in a position to make fruit boxes for next year's season.

The lumber mill of Moore and Whittington, on the upper harbour, Victoria, was gutted by fire recently. The loss was estimated at \$90,000. The blaze originated in the planing mill, and within a few minutes the main part of the works was ablaze. Much lumber was consumed.

It is announced that a tunnel will shortly be bored through the mountain to tap Victoria Lake half a mile away from the Whalen pulp plant at Port Alice, B. C. 500 persons are now employed at this plant, which turns out 70 tons of pulp a day and 200,000 ft. of lumber. The power is at present steam-developed.

The construction of five new wooden sailing vessels in Victoria yards, rendered necessary by the present shortage of tonnage for lumber, is part of the plans of the Cameron-Genoa Mills of Vancouver Island, it was announced by J. O. Cameron of Victoria, president of the lumber company.

The old exhibition buildings in Winnipeg are likely to bring a big price. The civic committee was told recently by a building inspector that the lumber was now worth more than was originally paid for the material. One alderman stated that he knew of lumber bought 32 years ago, which was selling for more to-day than it actually brought then.

Government royalties on cut timber and logs in the Province of British Columbia will be increased to the extent of thirty-seven cents per thousand feet this month, according to an announcement made by Hon. T. D. Pattullo, Minister of Lands. This increase is based on the average wholesale selling price of lumber throughout the province during the past five years, and will be made in accordance with the provisions of the Timber Royalty Act.

It is understood that the Forest Mills Co. will shortly resume operations at Revelstoke and upon Kootenay Lake upon a very much enlarged basis. It is rumored that their plans include the construction of several new sawmills with large producing capacity and which will afford employment to at least 1,500 men. The company will reorganize and W. A. Anstie, managing director, will leave for London early in January for the purpose of conferring with the owners.

New Sulphite Plant Starts at Kipawa

The Kipawa Fibre Co. is now operating at South Temiskaming, Que. This organization, which is a subsidiary of the Riordon Pulp & Paper Co., is turning out bleached sulphite pulp, and as soon as the plant is operated to capacity, 130 tons a day will be produced. It is announced that the company has already under consideration

plans for the installation of another unit of equal size, and that ultimately the company will have five units of the same size as the first one, which was installed with the fixed object in view of adding others. It is probable that one unit will be added each year. The company control available timber limits, which are tributary to the waters utilized in the generation of electric power to operate the plant. The C. P. R. branch from Mattawa to Kipawa conveys supplies directly to the plant and hauls the product away, while there is also boat connection on Lake Temiskaming with such points as Haileybury and New Liskeard on the T. & N. O.

Death of Former Sawmill Owner

There passed away recently at the age of 82 years at Utterson, Ont., Erastus Hanes, one of Muskoka's earliest pioneers, he having come to that district as a young man with his parents in the year 1862, settling in what is now Utterson, but at that time without a name, where he made his home ever since. In 1869 he married Miss Harriet J. Long, who predeceased him seven years. In his younger years Mr. Hanes was a surveyor and worked for the Beatty's for many years. He built and operated for several years the large lumber mill at Buck Lake. He was postmaster for Utterson for nearly 30 years. Mr. Hanes knew by experience the hardships and discouragements of life in a new country, having with many of those early pioneers to carry their provisions on their backs all the way from Orillia.

Shipbuilding in Canada has Increased

A great development in Canadian shipbuilding during the war is shown in the report of Lloyd's Register of Shipping for 1918-1919, according to which construction has increased from eighteen vessels in June, 1914 to fifty-nine under survey at the end of June, 1919, with corresponding tonnages of 14,184 and 155,542. The Minnedosa, 13,972 tons, of the Canadian Pacific Ocean Services heads the list of the five largest vessels which received the society's classification during 1918-1919.

The report states that the United States showed the largest increase in shipbuilding of any country during the period covered, and that Japan came second.

Nashwaak Company Close Splendid Season

The Nashwaak Pulp & Paper Co. of St. John, N.B., say in connection with the proposed erection of a new plant at Marysville, that the whole question rests very largely upon labor conditions as to how rapidly they will progress with the new venture. The company recently purchased a site at South Devon to be used at such times as they may desire. The new dam of the company at Marysville is now completed. Hon. N. M. Jones, manager of the Nashwaak Pulp & Paper Co. states that, should they build at South Devon they will develop electric power at this dam for use at the mill. The sulphite market, they find, is pretty active at the present time with a supply about equal to the demand. The company have had a very satisfactory season.

Real Problem is Getting Enough Logs

The New Ontario Colonization Co. of Buffalo, N.Y., whose land office and mills are at Jacksonboro, Ont., state that the past season has been a rather strenuous one, and that they were kept busy throughout the year getting to the mill only an ordinary stock of logs. They had no trouble in disposing of their products at fair prices. In connection with getting logs to the plant and also in converting the same into lumber costs have been very high. The New Ontario Colonization Co. have shipped out all the pulpwood which they rossed during the past year. Their sawmill and rossing plant have been shut down for the season, but the planing mill is still running. The company have all the men they can get hold of, putting out both logs and pulpwood, and state that the settlers are getting in shape to be of some assistance in this work.

The outlook for 1920 is considered good, but the real problem is to get a sufficient stock of logs to enable the company's mills to turn out all the production that they should. The New Ontario Colonization Co. are enlarging their planing mill and finishing department, which will add considerably to their capacity.

Proposed Forestry Patrol by Air

Captain Hobbs, of the Canadian Air Board, left recently on the patrol ship Stadacona, to survey the southern British Columbia coast for possible sea-plane basis in connection with a proposed forestry patrol by air. With him were two provincial Government foresters and district engineer Woortstfield of the Department of Public Works.

What Safety Means in All Woods Operation

It Implies Caution, Exactness and Accuracy in Judgment—The Success of Electric Signal in Evolution of Logging on the Pacific Coast

The improvements and changes in the system of logging which have taken place during the past twenty years, especially on the Pacific coast have been marvelous, says the "Disston Crucible." From bull-team to steam donkey; from line horse to haul-back; from skid-road to railroad; and from ground logging to high lead are all improvements with which every logger is familiar, even though the full significance of those advantages is not always appreciated. Not only out on the works but also in the cook-house and bunk-house has evolution made its mark. Economy has taken the place of waste and extravagance in the kitchen, and fresh meat and vegetables and rich pastry the place of pork and beans and molasses in the dining room. Many a logger in the woods today can remember, only a few years back, when he crawled head first into the muzzle loader bunk, with a layer of hay and some blankets in it and proceeded to make himself comfortable.

Even at that a man could get a fairly good night's rest on a bed of this kind if the game was not too plentiful. Chiefly, this game consisted of a little animal that inhabited almost every camp and generally made itself pretty much of a nuisance. It was commonly known as the "seam squirrel," but during the war the name of this animal underwent a change, and it is better known now as "cootie." However, there is not much in a name and as far as the logging camp is concerned this species has become almost extinct. He is not a progressive animal and he could not stand the pressure of the bath houses, hot water and soap, wash rooms, drying rooms, electric lights, steam heat, steel framed bunks and other improvements which we find in the camps to-day.

There Must be Safety With Speed

Modern logging methods are not complete without the equipment that insures speed and safety. In the great transformation which has taken place the average successful logger has only to be shown that a new system is an improvement over the one in use, and he will immediately adopt it. Some few loggers have not as yet adopted the high lead, but cling to the old custom of ground logging. While in some localities the ground system may be advantageous, nevertheless there is ample proof of the advantage of the high lead. Few, if any, once giving the high lead a fair trial, have ever gone back to the old way.

Among other modern improvements, and it may be added, modern conveniences, which have made their advent into the logging game is the electric signal system. It is, without a doubt, one of the most essential articles in the operation of modern logging. With the old "jerk wise" system the whistle punk generally stood about three or four hundred feet away from the donkey; if he went any further his jerk-wire would not work satisfactorily. The rigging crew often worked twelve or fifteen hundred feet away, and the signals had to be transmitted by lung power from the rigging crew to the whistle punk and from there to the engineer by "jerk-wire," providing the wire did not break. In the event of it breaking it is hard to say what might happen, but if the engineer heard one short blast of the whistle he would "open her up" and go ahead on the main line and keep going until his attention would be drawn to the whistle punk or some of the rigging crew came bounding through the woods frantically waving his arms for him to stop. Then if there was no damage done, the rigging crew would sit down and wait for the whistle punk to get his wire connected up again.

In yarding logs the engineer can seldom see the crew working around the rigging and his actions are governed entirely by the whistle signals. Men take chances in the woods; they depend on every member of the crew doing his part at the proper time and in working around the rigging men are often placed in such a position that a wrong signal or a wrong move may mean disaster. That is why the electric signal system is popular with both operator and worker; besides being a time and money-saver, it saves lives and avoids accidents; gives better results and makes the work easier for the crew. Instead of the whistle punk having to look for trees to hang his wire on he simply carries the coil in one hand and the signal handle in the other, and he can follow the rigging crew, playing out the wire as he goes along; in this way he is in close touch with the work and can see and hear what is going on, which naturally insures speed and accuracy; increases the output and decreases the cost of logging.

"Safety first" is being continually advocated, but not always

practiced. Accidents happen; men are hurt, crippled, or killed; machinery destroyed and money lost. But still they happen. Sometimes they seem unavoidable and sometimes they appear to happen through carelessness, but never are they intentional (unless through acts of sabotage, but that is another question). However, in every case something or some person is responsible for the occurrence, and if every accident was thoroughly investigated and steps taken to eliminate whatever or whoever was responsible, the number of accidents would be greatly reduced. Often the blame falls in the wrong place and quite frequently the blame falls on the injured victim when he may be innocent.

This recalls to memory an accident which the writer witnessed a few years ago. That was before the high lead was in use, and at that time the chaser was a real workingman. He chased not only the fair sex when he was in the city, but logs and rigging when in the woods. He followed the rigging when it was going back into the woods to see that the chokers didn't become unhooked from the bull-hook and get lost, and he followed the log out to the landing to see that it did not get hung up, and to change the rigging at the bull-hook and to unhook chokers at the landing and send them back to the rigging crew, and if he didn't keep the line moving he would have the hook-tender on his trail.

In this case I recall the log hung up on a stump and the chaser motioned the whistle punk to signal the engineer to stop. After he had got some slack and changed the choker so as to pull the log from where it was caught the choker would not stay in place, so he had to hold it until the slack was taken out of the line and a strain put on it. He could not see the engineer from where he was and he yelled to the whistle punk to "go ahead slow;" the signal for this is three short blasts of the whistle, but at the first jerk the wire broke and the engineer got one blast, which means "fullspeed ahead," and be "opened her up." The choker being set back a few feet from the end of the log it was up-ended by the sudden pull and swung around, hitting the chaser and breaking his arm.

Fortunately the man was not killed or even knocked unconscious. Had he been he would not have heard the good advice that the hook-tender had to offer, as follows: "A man should never give a signal until he is well out of reach of everything, and he had no business taking such a chance." That was indeed good advice. Every logger knows that he should not take chances, but I'll venture to say that with the old ground yarding system there never was a man who followed the game long enough to qualify for a hook-tender who had not, more than once, taken the same chance that this man had. The hook-tender was also wrong in saying that he had no business doing what he did. It was the chaser's business to get the log from behind the stump and get it out to the landing, and under the conditions he did the logical thing, but it was the signal system and not the man that was at fault.

Safety first does not always mean only to be cautious, but it means to be exact and accurate in our judgment; to be ingenious and skillful in devising and putting into use systems and machinery which will eliminate accidents. From its first advent into the industry the electric signal was deemed a success, but through a continuous persevering application of ingenuity it has developed into an article of primary importance and some credit is due the inventors and promoters who have made it valuable for getting out logs.

Another big timber deal has just been completed in Nova Scotia. The transaction involves 15,000 acres of land in the counties of Pictou, Antigonish, Colchester, and Hants. It is estimated that there are forty-five million feet of lumber in the acres. The properties were owned by Rood and McGregor, Ltd., of New Glasgow, and the deal was put through by D. J. Purtill of Halifax. The Nova Scotia Steel and Coal Co. have purchased the areas in Pictou County which are at Sunny Brae.

One of the largest transfers of most valuable timber limits that has taken place in Nova Scotia for some years has just been completed, in which D. J. Partill, of Halifax, arranged with Rood and McGregor, Limited, for transfer of 15,000 acres of valuable timber property. This land is situated in Pictou, Antigonish, Colchester and Hants counties and is estimated to be the richest lumber property in the Province.

Changes in Shingle Selling Methods

Plans for Their Packing and Sale by the Square Adopted
by Congress Which Met in Seattle

Plans for the packing and sale of shingles by the square, raising of the association dues and the growth and stronger footing of the organization in the industry were adopted at the third annual shingle Congress, held in Seattle, Wash., recently. It was urged in favor of the change in the selling method applied to shingles that the buyer could much more accurately measure his needs if the surface to be covered was matched with known quantities.

Discussion of the square measure project evolved from the speech of Secretary J. S. Williams, of the shingle branch of the West Coast Lumbermen's Association. There were approximately 200 shingle manufacturers present from all representative districts of Washington, Oregon and British Columbia. The assembly was pronounced the most typical of any yet held.

Secretary Williams, in urging the change in standards of selling shingles, said that the trade had outgrown the practice established when shingles were the only roofing material. During the past year, however, he said, prices of shingles have risen to a point where the selling price unit exceeds that of their principal competitor.

The speaker said a questionnaire sent to all secretaries of the retail associations on the project with the request to poll the retail yards resulted in 50 per cent. favorable, 30 unfavorable and 20 neutral. Those unfavorable said the difficulty would be to educate buyers to the change.

President William McMaster, of the shingle branch, and dean of the shingle industry, in an address favored the change to the square basis. The general feeling as expressed by members of the congress favored the change, and it was finally adopted officially without formally referring the matter to a referendum vote.

Windsor Lumber Firm Branching Out

The Windsor Lumber Co., Ltd., of Windsor, Ont., are making extensive additions to their premises owing to an increase in business. More office and warehouse space is being provided and a building 30 x 110 ft., two stories high, is being erected. About half of the ground floor will be used for offices. The balance of the space and the upper floor will be employed for the storage of flooring, mouldings, doors, etc. Facilities are provided for unloading out of the cars at the end of the building and loading on to trucks or teams along the side. A roof will be built over the driveway along one side so that the material will be sheltered from the weather. In addition to the two large sliding doors on this side, small doors have been provided with the sill about waggon high, so that materials can be passed out at convenient points. The walls are brick and the material of standard slow-burning mill construction. Work is progressing favorably on the building, of which Wells & Gray Ltd., Toronto and Windsor, are the engineers and contractors. J. C. Scofield is the manager of the Windsor Lumber Co., and is also one of the directors of the Ontario Retail Lumber Dealers' Association.

Development of Ontario Housing Plan

There is some speculation regarding what the new Ontario Government will do about the housing scheme.

There are ninety-eight municipalities of Ontario, 1,500 new house-owners, 5,000 prospective house-owners, and an uncalculated body of public opinion hoping that the Government will press the housing scheme to a greater success than ever.

To date Ontario has appropriated \$10,600,000 for building of houses under the Housing Act in eighty-two Ontario villages, towns and cities.

Applications are now in the hands of the Government for further appropriation of \$8,500,000, making the total proposed expenditure in loans to house-builders over \$19,000,000.

How better could \$19,000,000 be used by the Province than in loaning it to citizens at five per cent. for the establishing of homes? That is the question that will determine the new Government's action.

Toronto does not come under the Housing Act. The city decided to do its housing on its own. The remainder of the province is covered by the Ontario Housing Act.

Many Extensions Being Made by New Firm

The Pas Lumber Co., Ltd., has succeeded the Finger Lumber Co., which has been in business for many years. The officers of the Pas Lumber Co. are President, D. N. Winton, Minneapolis; Vice-Pres., C. J. Winton, Minneapolis; Treas., Alvin Robertson, Minneapolis; Secretary and Manager, A. L. Mattes, The Pas, Man. Mr. Mattes expects to reside in Winnipeg, and is opening an office in that city at 506 Electric Chambers. He will, however, spend a good

deal of his time at The Pas during the coming year, where a large number of important changes in the plant are being made. The saw-mill is being enlarged and the capacity increased from 25 million to 50 million feet per year. The planing mill will also be correspondingly increased. The entire plant will be equipped with an automatic fire sprinkler system. Construction work on a large new boarding house and a large number of employees' dwellings starts as soon as the weather permits, next spring. When the improvements under consideration are completed the company expect their Pas plant will be one of the most up-to-date in Canada.

A Strong Factor in Export Trade

John Forsyth Burstall of J. Burstall & Co., lumber exporters and shippers, whose offices are in Dalhousie St., Quebec, is one of the most widely known members of the industry in the ancient capital. Mr. Burstall, who was born near Hull, England, in 1866, started in business with I. Burstall & Co., Quebec, in 1884, and has been en-



John Forsyth Burstall, Quebec, P.Q.

gaged in that line ever since. He completed his education in Quebec and Cheltenham, Eng., before launching out on his chosen career. Mr. Burstall has few interests outside of business, and one of these has been along the military line. He served with the 8th Royal Rifles for eight years, and retired with the rank of captain. He resides in Saint Louis Road, Quebec, and is one of the solid, progressive citizens of that city.

"Own Your Home" Will be Observed

A recent despatch from Chicago says:—"Own Your Own Home" Day is one of the eight days of "National Thrift Week" which will begin January 17, Benjamin Franklin's birthday. The Thrift campaign is to be conducted by the Y. M. C. A. and will be nation-wide. A catalogue of campaign supplies—posters, window display cards, motion picture trailers, etc., will be sent to each local committee connected with the campaign. Not only is the project patriotic and not only is thrift now one of the country's most vital needs, but from a business viewpoint, the campaign will make a strong appeal. Especially as a result of boosting the "Own Your Home" idea should many trades and professions benefit—building material merchants, building, electrical, heating and plumbing contractors, architects, fire and life insurance men, real estate dealers, furniture dealers, bankers, lawyers, hardware merchants, painters, masons and many others.

Incorporated Under New Name

The Alaska Bedding Companies of Montreal, Winnipeg, Calgary, and Vancouver; the Ideal Bedding Company Limited, of Toronto; and the J. H. Sherrard Manufacturing Company, Limited, of Montreal, have discontinued doing business under these names, and are now operating as one company, incorporated under the Dominion Charters Act, with the name and title of Simmons, Limited, Montreal. The business will continue under the same management.

The Pictou limits have been purchased by the Nova Scotia Steel and Coal Company. The remainder has been retained by Mr. Purtil in conjunction with J. C. Purdy, R. B. Atkinson of Amherst and J. T. Cornell, of St. John.

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QUARTERED WHITE OAK		POPLAR	
242,000'	5/8" No. 1 Common and Better	48,000'	3/8" 1st & 2d, 8" and up chief-10"
24,500'	5/4" No. 2 Common	16,000'	5/8" 1sts and 2nds
18,800'	10/4" No. 1 Common and Better	19,000'	4/4" No. 1 Com., 12" and up
QUARTERED RED OAK		39,600'	12/4" No. 1 Common and Better, chiefly 1sts and 2nds
30,000'	4/4" No. 1 Common	25,400'	16/4" No. 1 Common and Better, chiefly 1sts and 2nds
63,000'	5/4" No. 1 Common and Better	WALNUT	
34,300'	6/4" No. 1 Common and Better	67,000'	1/2" No. 1 Common and Better
PLAIN WHITE OAK		67,800'	5/8" No. 1 Common and Better
53,800'	5/8" No. 1 Common and Better	100,000'	4/4" No. 2 Common
73,000'	4/4" No. 2 Common	HICKORY	
25,000'	5/4" No. 2 Common	10,800'	8/4" Log Run
PLAIN RED OAK		CHERRY	
114,000'	5/4" No. 1 Common and Better	31,000'	4/4" Common
166,000'	6/4" No. 1 Common and Better		
165,200'	8/4" No. 1 Common and Better		
PLAIN AND RED WHITE OAK			
22,000'	8/4" No. 1 Common and Better		

We also manufacture Quartered White Oak and Walnut Veneers.



FOR SALE EVERYWHERE

Manufactured by

J. J. TURNER & SONS, LIMITED, Peterborough, Ont.

**Second Hand
Machinery &
Equipment
Wanted &
For Sale**

Quick Action Section

**Special Lots
Of Lumber—
Positions
Wanted &
Vacant**

PUBLISHER'S NOTICE

Advertisements other than "Employment Wanted" or "Employees Wanted" will be inserted in this department at the rate of 20 cents per agate line (14 agate lines make one inch). \$2.80 per inch, each insertion, payable in advance. Space measured from rule to rule. When four or more consecutive insertions of the same advertisement are ordered a discount of 25 per cent. will be allowed.

Advertisements of "Wanted Employment" will be inserted at the rate of one cent a word, net. Cash must accompany order. If Canada Lumberman box number is used, enclose ten cents extra for postage in forwarding replies. Minimum charge 25 cents.

Advertisements of "Wanted Employees" will be inserted at the rate of two cents a word, net. Cash must accompany the order. Minimum charge 50 cents.

Advertisements must be received not later than the 10th and 20th of each month to insure insertion in the subsequent issue.

Birch Wanted

No. 1 Com. and Bet. 4/4 to 16/4". Name best prices delivered Philadelphia, Pa. rate. Warren Ross Lumber Co., Jamestown, N.Y. 1-4

Lumber Wanted For Cash

Will pay Spot Cash soon as on the cars for Maple, Birch, Elm, Basswood, or Beech, dry or new cut. Inspection at shipping point. Box 89, Canada Lumberman, Toronto. 1-2

Birch Wanted

WHITE BIRCH TIMBER. If you are able to get this material write us full particulars. Highest prices. Keenan Bros., Limited, Owen Sound, Ontario. 1

WANTED—Coffin Elm Lumber

Advise quantity you can get out if price made satisfactory. Stock can be taken green from the saw.

KEENAN BROS. LTD.,
1-2 Owen Sound, Ont.

Elm Wanted

Rock Elm Billets in car lots of the following dimensions:—3 1/4" thick, 3 1/2" wide, 5' long; also 3 1/4" thick, 4", 6" and 9" wide, 7' long. Must be good bending stock. Delivery summer of 1920. Quote prices to the St. Marys Wood Specialty Co., St. Marys, Ont. 1

PULPWOOD

We are open to purchase peeled Spruce and Balsam Pulpwood in carload lots. Quotations furnished on request. Also Deal ends.

The Jost Company, Limited,
285 Beaver Hall Hill,
1-t.f. Montreal, P.Q.

WANTED Delivered St. Catharines

1 car 2 x 8—12-16 ft. } half each S1S1E.
2 x 4—10-16 ft. }
1 car Mill Cull, 1/2 car S1S, 1/2 car Shipap.
1 car B. C. Cedar Shingles, XXX.
2 cars Cedar Fence Posts, 3 1/2" to 5" peeled.
Dry, 8 ft.

Terms spot cash. Address A. K. Wismer, 83 Dufferin St., St. Catharines, Ont. 1

Crating Wanted

A quantity 1" and 1 1/4" dry Box and Crating Lumber, White Pine, Spruce or other soft woods, good widths and lengths. Quote price delivered F.O.B. cars Syracuse and Rochester, N.Y. or point of shipment. State amount you have of each kind, etc.

Advise if you can dress and resaw.
Wilson & Green Lumber Company,
1-4 Syracuse, N.Y.

For Sale—Lumber

SPRUCE KNEES FOR SALE

150 Grown Spruce Knees, 4' x 3' 6", finished 8', 9' and 10" thick; thoroughly sound, ready for immediate delivery. For particulars, apply A. K., Box 78, Canada Lumberman, Toronto. 4

Piling

We can furnish Piling, any length or size, on short notice.

WM. POLLOCK & SON,
23-2 Englehart, Ont.

PULPWOOD FOR SALE

Ten thousand cords of pulpwood for sale; next summer delivery. Shipping point, Blue River, Canadian National Railway. Apply to

QUEBEC LUMBER CO.,
Phone 329 98 St. Peter Street,
22-25 Quebec, Que.

FOR SALE Hickory Specials

100 M pcs. 7/4" Dowels, 48" long.
20 M pcs. 1" Squares, 48" long.

Also some shorter stock. All high grade, second growth Hickory. Can ship immediately. Will sell cheap. Address Box 81, Canada Lumberman, Toronto. 1

Dry Lumber For Sale

Shipment latter part of March and later.

430 M 8/4 Hemlock.
175 M 4/4 Hemlock.
160 M 4/4 Birch and Maple.
100 M 4/4 Basswood.
30 M 4/4 Grey Ash.
43 M 4/4 Soft Elm.
12 M 4/4 Pine.
10 M 6/4 Pine.
30 M 8/4 Pine.
6 M 6/4 Rock Elm.
1 1/2 M 8/4 Rock Elm.

Address Box 83, Canada Lumberman, Toronto. 24-1

Rock Elm

For Sale—A quantity of small Rock Elm in round. For further information enquire of

FRED H. DOUGALL,
1 Merrickville, Ont.

Wanted—Machinery

Band Mill Wanted

1-7 ft. Double Cut Band Mill. Give description and condition, also price. Box 80, Canada Lumberman, Toronto. 24-1

Re-Saw Wanted

WANTED—Fischer "Little Giant" Re-saw. Must be in good condition and cheap for cash. Quote price to St. Marys Wood Specialty Co., St. Marys, Ont. 1

WANTED

Good Alligator Engine

complete including double propellers, with or without usual tackle. Give full particulars.

W. C. EDWARDS & CO., Ltd.
24-3 Ottawa, Ont., Canada.

Sawmill Wanted

A second-hand sawmill and machinery, comprising Circular Gang Saw, Band Re-saw, Lath Mill, Edgers, Butters, Log Jacks, in fact a complete outfit with daily capacity of from 30,000 to 50,000 feet; also second-hand Dutch Oven type Boiler, 100 H.P., and Engine 70 to 90 H.P. All to be in good condition and for immediate sale. Reply to Box 86, Canada Lumberman, Toronto. 1-2

For Sale—Machinery

Good second-hand Hockey Stick Bending Machine for sale. Apply J. H. Still Mfg. Co., St. Thomas, Ont. 23-2

Lath Machinery

1 Lath Machine, 1 Bolter, iron frame, strong, good order, with all saws. P. O. Box 5, Papineauville, Que. 24-3

Engine For Sale

One Goldie & McCulloch Engine, 16" x 38", complete with heater, pipes, oil pump, etc., in first class condition.

R. Laidlaw Lumber Co., Ltd.,
1-4 65 Yonge St., Toronto.

Saw Mill For Sale

One Steam Saw Mill, gun shot feet. Capacity 18,000 ft. to 20,000 ft. per day. In good condition.

Fletcher Pulp & Lumber Co.,
1 Sherbrooke, Quebec.

Steam Plant For Sale

First class steam plant for saw mill. Boiler nearly new, 110 H.P. Engine 60 H.P., in first class shape. Also smokestack and all steam and water connections. A snap if taken immediately. Apply George A. Oldrieve, St. Thomas, Ont. 1-t.f.

FOR SALE

One Watrous double cut Band Mill Complete.
One steam Log Loader.
One steam Kicker.
One Watrous Nigger, 10 and 8" cylinders.
Two Air Cushions.
One 10" Steam Feed, 36 ft. cylinder.
One steam set works, Carriage Wheels and Track. Also a number of steel and wood pulleys, live rolls, etc.

For full information apply Box 74, Canada Lumberman, Toronto. 23-2

Wanted—Employment

Advertisements under this heading one cent a word per insertion. Box No. 10 cents extra. Minimum charge 25 cents.

WANTED—By a young man who is desirous of changing his present position. An opening as salesman or manager of retail yard. Box 86, Canada Lumberman, Toronto. 1-2

WANTED A POSITION with some wholesale firm as salesman in Ontario; could also inspect and make reports on soft wood stocks if required. Box 84, Canada Lumberman, Toronto. 1-2

YOUNG MARRIED MAN anxious to secure position giving opportunity of advancement in lumber business. Have already had some experience. Can furnish the best references as to character, etc. First class education. Box 505, Canada Lumberman, Montreal, Que. 23-24

TO LUMBER OPERATORS—I am open to consider position as manager of woods operations, sawmill or selling force; experience in hardwoods in the United States and in New Brunswick Spruce. Can handle men and get results. Box 84, Canada Lumberman, Toronto. 24-1

WANTED POSITION by representative and superintendent, still employed with large wholesale firm, with twenty-five years' experience in the lumber business. Can give reference as to capabilities and take charge on a month's notice. Box 87, Canada Lumberman, Toronto. 1-2

**Second Hand
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Wanted—Lumber

Basswood Wanted

No. 2 Common and Mill Cull. Winter cut preferred. Apply Firstbrook Brothers, Ltd., Toronto, Ont. 8-t.f.

Spruce and Shingles Wanted

We are always in the market for Spruce boards and 2 in., also Furring, Lath and Shingles.

RICE & LOCKWOOD LUMBER CO.,
1-4 Springfield, Mass.

Maple and Spruce

Wanted stock lists and quotations on end dried, white quartered and straight grained action Maple, four and five quarter, also Spruce Lath and Furring, bundled. Box 70, Canada Lumberman, Toronto. 23-2

Wanted Lumber

Hardwood lumber wanted. Birch, Maple, Ash, Elm, Basswood, and other hardwoods. Dry or sawn to order. We send inspector. Apply Box 97; Canada Lumberman, Toronto. 1-4

Basswood and Maple Wanted

Fifteen carload dry 1sts and 2nds or No. 1 Common and Better white winter cut Basswood, plump 1 in. thick.

Twenty carloads dry hard Maple, 1 1/4" x 3 1/4" multiples of 9" and 12" in length, one clear face and square edges.

Twenty carloads Hard Maple, 6 1/2" x 6 1/2" and 5 1/4" x 5 1/4" x 22" and 26" in length or multiples, practically clear stock and free from checks; can ship green.

For further particulars apply to Box 85, Canada Lumberman, Toronto. 24-t.f.

Wanted To Buy LATH

We are in the market for a large quantity of Lath, including No. 8 grade and 32 in. for immediate shipment or will contract for output. Paying good prices and cash on receipt of B/L.

What have you to offer? Send good description, quote F.O.B. Chicago; state quantity offered.

COVEY DURHAM COMPANY,
431 South Dearborn St.,
24-3 Chicago, Ill.

Wanted-Employees

WANTED—a First-class, experienced Kendall Gang Filer; good opening for the right man. Apply at once to Davison Lumber & Mfg. Co., Ltd., Bridgewater, N.S. 24-3

CAPABLE MAN to take full charge of fast feed matcher. Must do his own setting up and grinding. Out of city position; state age, experience and salary expected. Address Box No. 92, Canada Lumberman, Toronto. 1

FOREMAN REQUIRED to take full charge of double cut band mill, yearly position; man with snap and who can give results wanted. How good he wishes to make his position will depend upon himself. State age, experience and salary for commencement. Address Box 93, Canada Lumberman, Toronto. 1

WANTED—Experienced Sawmill men and lumber handlers. Sawyers, Setters, Edgermen, Trimmermen, Filers, Lumber Pilers, Lumber Graders. Address,

THE PAS LUMBER CO., LTD.,
The Pas, Manitoba.
Formerly The Prince Albert Lumber Co.,
1-8 Prince Albert, Sask.

Salesman Wanted

Must be first-class and have good connection with the Lumber Trade in Ontario, Quebec and Maritime Provinces. One well posted in British Columbia woods preferred. Apply, in confidence, giving full information as to qualifications and salary required, to Box 82, Canada Lumberman, Toronto. 24-1

Business Chances

Saw Mill Plant For Sale

Practically new and modern Saw Mill Plant, capacity about 30 Million feet per annum, located in the Interior of British Columbia on a beautiful inland lake and on the main line of the Grand Trunk Pacific Railway. About 500 Million feet of timber on and adjacent to Lake (about 90% Spruce) and another Billion feet available at reasonable prices. Natural conditions ideal for economical logging, manufacturing, piling and shipping. An advantage of about \$4 per thousand feet in freight rates to the Prairie Provinces over Coast shipments. This property offers unlimited possibilities as a lumber, pulp and paper property. Would consider selling a half interest. Terms reasonable.

A. C. FROST COMPANY,
134 South LaSalle Street,
5-t.f. Chicago, Ill.

Auction Sale of Valuable Quebec Timber Limits

R. H. Klock & Co., through W. A. Cole, Auctioneer, on the Nineteenth day of February, 1920, at the hour of three o'clock p.m., subject to one reserve bid, will offer for sale by Public Auction at the Russell House in the City of Ottawa, in the Province of Ontario, timber berths numbers 176 and 177, Kipawa, are 100 sq. miles more or less. These timber limits contain large quantities of pine, spruce, and other wood goods. For further particulars apply to James B. Klock, 70 St. Matthew St., Montreal; Errol M. McDougall, K.C., Royal Trust Building, Montreal; D. B. Rochester, 145 James Street, Ottawa, and W. A. Cole, Hope Chambers, 63 Sparks Street, Ottawa, Auctioneer. 21-26

PRACTICAL LUMBERMAN with ten thousand dollars to operate valuable Timber Berth. Unusual opportunity for suitable man or will sell the property. Box 99, Canada Lumberman, Toronto. 1

Timber For Sale

3,000 acres Crown Right Virgin Timber in Ontario. Birch, Hemlock, some White Pine, Basswood, Elm. Warren Ross Lumber Co., Jamestown, N.Y. 1-4

For Sale

Fine industrial site, situated near western boundary of Ottawa, Ont. Good property for almost any industry. Mill and storage buildings almost new, with some shafting erected. Five hundred feet siding on C. P. R. If interested apply Box 55, Canada Lumberman, Toronto. 22-1

TIMBER LIMITS

I have a number of good Timber Limits for sale. Particulars, Wm. Cooke, Stair Building, Toronto. 20-t.f.

WANTED

To correspond with mills baling softwood chips from logging operations, also baled shavings from planing mills, and clean dry fine hardwood sawdust. Box 68, Canada Lumberman, Toronto. 23-2

For Sale

Sash and Door Factory and Planing Mill, located in one of the busiest and best towns in eastern Ontario. Correspondence solicited. Box 66, Canada Lumberman, Toronto. 23-t.f.

TIMBER LIMITS

We have some very attractive offerings in Standing Timber, Cedar or Spruce, in Alberta and B. C., with or without sawmills. Loughheed & Taylor, Ltd., Calgary, Alberta. 24-3

Timberland For Sale

Let us prove that we have the best timber proposition on the Pacific Coast; \$30,000 cash takes it. Hollis R. Anderson, Fort Jones, Calif. 24-3

Saw Mill For Sale

For sale, Prince Albert, Saskatchewan, mill, two side saw-mill with large gang, planers, lath, machine shop, burner, rails and cars, engine, boilers, stacks complete. Capacity 180 M. ten hours. Splendid condition. Apply McLaren Lumber Co., Blairmore, Alta., or 96 Sun Life Bldg., Toronto. 1

For Sale

One million and half feet heavy hardwood timber, Maple, Beech, Basswood, Birch and Rock Elm. Also 25 acres heavy Cedar Swamp. Also Sawmill, 44 x 84—20 ft. high. 7 Bents, all 10 inch square. R. Elm Timber make good barn. All good machinery, nearly new, about 8 miles from loading point. Apply Samuel Leggatt, Gibraltar, Ont., Ravenna R. No. 2. 24-3

Wanted

MAN RESIDING IN TORONTO, who has had experience in the manufacture of Sash and Doors, etc. Applicant must have best of references, and willing to invest \$5,000.00 in the business, which has been established for 12 years, and doing a good shipping business to Toronto and elsewhere. Applicant must agree to do the selling and collecting for the city of Toronto. Write Box 95, Canada Lumberman, Toronto. 1-2

A Real Bargain!

The Timber and Logging Outfit of a going concern can be had at a bargain—to close up a partnership deal where division is impossible.

There are some 125,000,000 feet of hardwood timber, of which 40% is extra fine quality birch; 25% maple; balance—spruce, cedar and pine.

Location is within 30 minutes by automobile from Sault Ste. Marie, with rail and water shipping facilities.

This is a real bargain. Address—
JOHN C. SPRY,
1003 Harris Trust Bldg.,
2-2 Chicago, Ill.

Miscellaneous

For Sale

Complete dry-kiln outfit for two kilns, 100 feet long. Guaranteed. Gilpin Bros., Wiar-ton, Ont. 24-1

Car Wheels For Sale

125 pairs 18" chilled cast iron wheels, fitted to axles with roller bearing. Suitable for piling cars or tram line.

JNO. J. GARTSHORE,
58 Front Street W.,
22-3 Toronto, Canada

Wanted 4-foot LATH Wire Collect

Charles H. Stewart,
691 Lothrop Avenue,
24-3 Detroit, Michigan

Antidote is Found for Tereidos' Activities

One of the most destructive pests that the logging operator and the sawmill man in B. C. have had to contend with is the teredo. No known remedy to combat its activities has been found until what is known as Piper's Anti-Teredo has been placed on the market. This concern, of which Mr. C. T. W. Piper is the president, with headquarters in Vancouver, B.C., has, it is believed, been successful in producing a commodity that absolutely defies the teredo. Tests of this paint have been carried out, tests of a rigid character, and in every instance the wood which had been treated with Piper's Anti-Teredo has come out of the water scathless, while timbers that had not been so treated have been transformed into something resembling a honeycomb.

These pieces of timber have been allowed to remain under teredo-infested waters for several months. In some cases only part of the wood was treated with the stuff and it is remarkable that on examination it was found that the little water worm ate its way right up close to the paint and then turned back. The paint soaks its way through the wood and prevents the teredo making havoc with it. This composition is by no means expensive; and it is claimed—and there appears to be every foundation for that claim—that large sums of money will be saved through the application of this paint, which has the property of being everlasting. In other words, one coating is sufficient to last an indefinite number of years.

So beneficial is this paint that

the Dominion Government has specified that it must be used on woodwork on all harbor works. Lumbering and logging concerns that have wharves on the waterfront will find this commodity to be invaluable in the treatment of the piling in future construction work of that character. The offices of the company, it should be mentioned, are in the Dominion Building, Vancouver, and here there are numerous examples of the activities of the teredo and the timbers that have been treated with Piper's Anti-Teredo composition.

The following limits are offered for sale. Cruiser's Reports and blueprints where available will be sent to Principals or their accredited Agents:—

British Columbia, Prince Rupert District:—

160 acres freehold within ¾ mile of Skeena City on the Grand Trunk Pacific Ry. Estimated stand 5,000,000 bd. ft. within a few miles of Prince Rupert.

British Columbia R. R. Belt:—

Estimated stand approximately 300 million bd. ft. Capacity of mill 60,000 bd. ft. per day. The plant is on the main line of the C. P. R. and logs can be driven into the millpond at a minimum cost.

Quebec, Bonaventure County:

A Crownland limit of 4 sq. miles, estimated at 20,000 cords of Spruce and Fir is offered for sale. This limit is on Metapedia waters with a driving distance into the Metapedia, just above the Metapedia boom, of about 25 miles. The limit is about 14 miles from a station on the Intercolonial Ry. and the settlement extends back to within 3 or 4 miles of the northern boundary. Logs can be landed on a drivable stream for \$10.00 per M. bd. ft. and can be driven into the Metapedia boom for about \$2.00 per M. There should be a minimum profit in operating this tract of \$40,000.

Ontario, McMahon Township:

36 sq. miles of Crownland, stand estimated at 50,000,000 bd. ft. with 140,000 cords additional. Extensive tracts of timberlands for sale in all parts of Canada and Newfoundland. List your properties with us for quick results.

BRADLEY & AVERY,
Timberland Factors & Cruisers,
4 Hospital Street,
Montreal, P.Q.



LOG STAMPS

Write us for particulars and prices

Superior Mfg. Co., Ltd.
93 Church St., Toronto

W. Y. LLOYD
Wholesale Lumber Dealer

51 Yonge St. Toronto, Ont.

**PINE, SPRUCE
or HARDWOOD
LUMBER**

To the Mill Man—I'm always in the market for Lumber, Shingles and Lath.
Please mail lists of your stock.

Review of Current Trade Conditions

Ontario and the East

Business in the lumber line continues active and shipments are going forward across the border in much larger quantities than they were a year ago at this particular time. Each day seems to develop more inquiries in the lumber arena, and it is far easier to sell material than it is to get it. The country is being scoured for stocks and many producers are holding out not only for the highest prices but insisting that settlement should be made in cash before the goods are shipped. In the past there has not been such insistent demand for early settlement, but now many manufacturers want not only the highest figure but also instant payment for whatever lumber they have for sale.

The car situation is serious in some parts of the country but Toronto wholesalers maintain that so far they had little to complain of. More stock is now coming from the West than has been the case for some time, and long-delayed deliveries are being made. This is gratifying news to many wholesalers and retailers, as practically all B. C. business has been tied up for some weeks.

In the production line improved reports are received from logging companies, and men are more plentiful. With good operating weather, there should be no difficulty in getting out a larger quantity of timber than for some time past. Advices from various centres indicate that next season will be a particularly active one in the building world, and just how enough lumber is going to be secured to meet all wants between now and the time that the new stock will come on the market, is a problem. In the meantime prices are very stiff and in certain lines of hardwood stiff advances are going on all the time. One large company, which had a big stock of white pine lath, sold twenty carloads during the past few days at over double the price at mill which lath brought a few months ago delivered.

Building activity continues in all the principal cities and towns and the prospects for the coming year are very bright. In Toronto the value of the permits reached the huge sum of nearly twenty million dollars during 1919. The retail trade which is now busy taking stock have closed a very satisfactory year and are looking forward to 1920 with every expectation that the volume of turnover will be the largest for a long period.

There have been some more advances on B. C. fir, No. 3 clear and better being up ten dollars per M, while No. 1 and 2 have ascended six dollars and edge grain flooring and ceiling have advanced to the extent of several dollars during the past few days. Shingles are also very firm and are going skywards. A comprehensive review of lumbering conditions in the Pacific Coast province is presented in an able review in another column of the "Canada Lumberman."

Lumber prices are still ascending and this is particularly true in the case of hardwoods. All the thicker ends of birch, maple and elm are in great demand and are commanding unheard-of prices. Automobile concerns are aggressive after these woods to use in the bodies of cars. The 1920 output of many leading firms will be closed cars, which require a great deal more wood than the open automobiles. Since the winter began and the streams have frozen up some small quantities of birch and other woods are being brought out by sleigh to the railroad track for shipment, but no very great quantity will come on the market from these sources.

All lumbermen are quite confident that 1920 is going to be a good year in the lumber business, that the call for all kinds of woods will be greater than ever and that it will be difficult in many instances to supply the demand. Just what new means of supply may be available or how much logging operations will show in the way of an increased production over last year, remains to be seen. In the meantime a larger output and higher prices seem to be the order of the hour. While stocks are low, those which have any materials on hand are not particularly anxious to see it move except at such figures as they care to accept.

The market for B. C. shingles has also taken on a firmer tone for whatever supplies that are available. Some of the mills are willing to take business for future delivery; there is comparatively little in this line held by the mills. Quotations were at approximately \$6.90 before the storm of four weeks ago, but the scurry for stocks as a result of extensive damage to buildings caused prices to jump. Prices went up almost overnight, and are now at the highest level in the history of the industry. Instances are known where orders were taken at \$7.50, which were refused when submitted to the mills. Within ten days the price went from \$7.75 to \$8.25, with sales being

most on cars in transit. Some of the mills are willing to contract for future delivery on the above basis.

Different B. C. mills closed down over their year-end for repairs to machinery, and will recommence operations during the first half of next month. Stocks are not being increased materially, and where additions are being made, it is scattered over all classes of stock, and is not distinctly appreciable in any one line.

Great Britain

Trade has continued active and there has been more enquiry of a general nature both from trade sources and also from manufacturers.

The course of prices continues firmly upwards, and there is no reason to doubt that present quotations will be a thing of the past before long, and that new levels will be established. The cost prices of all classes of American hardwood lumber are bound to advance very considerably. All reports from the States show that prices there are advancing by leaps and bounds, and the shortage of stocks on all the producing centres coupled with the strong domestic demand is forcing values on the mills up rapidly as the manufacturing interests realize that they have simply got to pay to get the goods, and that production, which has been so seriously interfered with by the unfavorable weather, is not in anything like proportion to the consumption.

To these factors, so far as this market is concerned, there is the adverse course of exchange to be added on to cost prices, and though freights may be looked on as pretty well stabilized now, the course of exchange at present seems to be more inclined to go against than in our favor, and this loss has got to be figured on to buying costs. On the basis of current exchange the loss is well over 20 per cent. now. This has led to the new method of quoting prices for forward shipment in dollars in the majority of cases, and in other cases where the prices are made in sterling the rate of exchange on which these prices are quoted is specified.

There is no doubt that Britain is now reaping the benefit of the heavy glut of imports which came in during the summer and autumn months, and were it not for these stocks market levels there would be much higher than now.

Plain oak in first quality continues of the most active sellers, and prices are up practically 10 per cent. on rates ruling a month ago. The market still remains slow on lower grades.

Quartered oak is in demand, but stocks are very light and very little coming to the market. There is not likely to be much quartered oak to be secured for some time, as stocks on the mills in America are very low, and as long as plain sawn lumber is fetching high prices and selling so rapidly the millmen are hardly likely to put up much quartered stock.

Alfred Dobell & Co., of Liverpool, in a recent market letter, say: New Brunswick and Nova Scotia Spruce Deals. The consumption more than accounted for the import and stocks at Liverpool and Manchester have been reduced to about 2,500 stds. which, however, consists very largely of narrow widths, for which values are easier. Deals were in good demand; Douglas Fir. There was a heavy import amounting to 181,000 cubic feet, mostly on Government account; Scandinavian Deals and Boards. The consumption of deals was satisfactory, and stocks have been slightly reduced. Flooring boards were in good request at enhanced values; Pitch Pine. Due to further depreciation in exchange and stiffening in f. o. b. values, quotations for forward shipment appreciated. Consignment shipments arriving unsold were largely stored for Shippers' account. There was an improved enquiry; States Hardwoods. The demand during the past month has slightly improved, but business for forward shipment is difficult to arrange on account of high prices demanded by shippers, and the comparatively heavy stocks still on hand.

United States

Business has naturally slackened off somewhat during the Yuletide period and the minds of all are turned on the probable conditions of 1920. The outlook is favorably regarded and the coming twelve months should witness increased productivity and demand with respect to prices, and whether they will ascend or hold firm it is not easy to predict, but, to say the least, no decline is expected for many months at any rate.

There is nothing apparent within the industry that predicates a break in prices. It is believed, in fact, that nothing short of an industrial collapse could seriously affect present market situation.



View of Mills in Sarnia.

BUY THE BEST

Retailers and woodworking establishments who like to get A1 NORWAY and WHITE PINE LUMBER always buy their stocks from us because we can ship them on quick notice. It pays to have the goods, but it pays better to "deliver" them.

We also make a specialty of heavy timbers cut to order any length up to 60 feet from Pine or B. C. Fir.

"Rush Orders Rushed"

Cleveland-Sarnia Sawmills Co., Limited

SARNIA, ONTARIO

B. P. Bole, Pres. F. H. Goff, Vice-Pres. E. C. Barre, Gen. Mgr. W. A. Saurwein, Ass't. Mgr.

Active demand, based on present and future building needs, is ranged against heavily depleted supplies; mills are loaded with orders and both yard and industrial buyers continue their activity. Prospects are for continued strength in the market, with values higher than are now ruling.

The hardwood situation continues most excellent from the productive standpoint, but from the standpoint of supply it is more acute than ever. The southern hardwood territory has suffered from about two months of almost continual rainfall, which has made the woods well nigh impassable and has seriously tied up logging operations, and reports show that only about 20 per cent. of a normal log crop is coming out of the woods at present. The mills consequently are very short of logs; practically all of them have had to curtail their production to an absolute minimum and many have been forced to close down entirely. As a result of this abnormal condition the log market, as one lumberman expresses it, has "gone entirely out of reason," with prices at high levels that would formerly have been beyond belief. But even at that the mills are willing to pay any costs to secure a big supply sufficient at least to keep them from closing down entirely. This high cost of logs, whether they are gotten out independently or are bought on the open market, is the first reason for the present high price of lumber, and is of course entirely beyond the control of the mills. The situation is very critical indeed, and there seems to be no relief in prospect until a month or two

of fair weather has dried up the woods into a workable condition and has stimulated log production; and then it will be some time before the lumber can be available in shipping dry condition.

The strong upward trend of the yellow pine market continues, with indications that the demand is steadily increasing. In some conservative centres, not previously reporting activity, buying has actively begun. Wholesalers report that country yards are showing a growing anxiety and are buying freely at the advanced prices. City yards that had held off in the early phases of the revived market are now buying.

Decrease of available mill stocks is indicated by the virtual withdrawal of a number of mills during the week and small offerings on such stock lists as have been issued. Many of the largest operators are reduced to a "job lots" basis and none shows a disposition to accept cutting for future delivery.

While the demand is strongest for uppers, particularly flooring and finish, the greatest volume of business is in dimension, fencing and boards. Items that have been dragging, 2 x 6 and 2 x 10 are instanced, are in much more active demand with prices now about in proportion to the rest of the list; 20-foot lengths are in particularly strong demand in all dimension sizes and are bringing premium prices.

Small timbers are in much stronger demand and the entire timber list has advanced.

Market Correspondence

SPECIAL REPORTS
ON CONDITIONS AT
HOME AND ABROAD

Ottawa Business Quiet During the Holidays

A period of quietness, largely occasioned by the prevalence of the holiday spirit, together with the expression of hope that the incoming of the New Year would show greater and increased business featured the Ottawa lumber market during the last two weeks of December.

Business, on the whole, slowed up quite a bit. It was previously expected it would at this time of the year. On the other hand there was a fair amount of inquiries, principally from the United States, and prices all around maintained their firmness and remained unchanged.

The export demand to the United States showed little or no change, but a hopeful omen for the future was shown by the continuance of inquiries for American yards, requesting prices, and probable dates of deliveries for shipments, based on orders to be placed next year. Domestic and local business remained about the same as during the first part of the month. There was a scattered demand for certain stocks, principally for repairs.

Stocks of lumber in general continued low, and all the way from manufacturers, to retailer, there was no tendency or attempt at cutting prices. Lath and shingle remained scarce.

Conditions with the woodworking plants and factories indicated considerable promise for an increased volume of trade during the coming spring months. The majority of the woodworking factories and furniture plants reported that they have sufficient orders in sight for the next two months. Some of them, however, will follow out their usual practise, and close down for a period around the New Year to effect necessary factory repairs.

The situation regarding export shipments to Europe showed practically no change. The exchange rate between Europe, Canada, and the United States remained a very large factor in connection with the export trade. Shippers generally were not inclined to take unnecessary risks and ship deck cargoes of lumber during the winter months.

The car situation with the United States showed some improvement, due principally to the prevailing mild weather, and the lessening of the demand for space on account of decreased lumber shipments from Canada.

Ports Congested—Imported Wood Dearer

Writing to the "Canada Lumberman" L. M. Ellis, Advisory Forest Officer of the Board of Agriculture for Scotland, with headquarters at 29 St. Andrew Square, Edinburgh, make some interesting observations. In regard to the general outlook Mr. Ellis states that the situation respecting timber supplies in the United Kingdom is unchanged, that the ports are congested, railway transportation jammed and very little stuff moving internally. The feeling is general that a temporary shading off in values may result on account of

the glut, but no doubt the winter will be bridged over without any price shrinkages.

The "ready-made" house is taking well in Scotland. Bolton & Paul of Norwich Ave., Edinburgh, are in this business and report a lively interest. They are receiving numerous inquiries each day.

The Government housing scheme has proved a failure. The £150 free grant will not stimulate building as the building trades unions will demand it and the builder will not then be any further ahead, declares Mr. Ellis.

Local home-grown supplies of timber are heavy and prices slow. Mr. Ellis sends the following clipping from the "Glasgow Herald" of a recent date which, under the heading of "Imported Wood to be Dearer," says,—

The national importance of encouraging the use of home-grown timber, in view of a large increase in the price of the foreign product and its probable effect upon the finance of the housing scheme, was discussed at a meeting of the Council of the English Forestry Association, held at the Surveyors' Institution, Westminster. The President (Major G. L. Courthope, M.P.) was in the chair, and a representative assembly included the Earl of Selborne, the Earl of Chichester, Lord Clinton, Lord Bledisloe, and Major Wheler, M.P.

Swedish Operators Stand Out for Increase

Mr. Calder (chief of the Disposal Board of the Timber Supplies Department) informed the meeting that large foreign imports of timber had lately arrived in this country, but this was just the rush before the Baltic closed. There were large supplies at the Baltic ports which could not be got away. The Swedish importers were standing out for a considerable increase on the present price of timber, and thought they were justified in that demand in view of the requirements of Germany and other countries. There did not appear very much likelihood of cheaper timber in this country before next summer.

Mr. M. C. Duchesne (honorary secretary of the Forestry Association) said this announcement imparted additional interest to the British Timber Conference. The housing scheme was of such great importance that it must not be allowed to be prejudiced or retarded by the action of Swedish importers or any other importers. The Earl of Selborne had promised to preside at the Conference, and Lord Lovat (chairman of the Forestry Authority) hoped to be present, and if that was impossible he would endeavor to secure the attendance of a member of the Forestry Authority. The object of the Conference was to develop to the fullest extent the consumption of home-grown timber, and to specially emphasize the valuable properties of British oak, elm, beech, and other hardwoods, which might be profitably employed in the housing scheme. There were large supplies of certain classes of oak standing in this country to-day which could be used to the greatest advantage.

Mr. Calder said the Timber Supplies Department had sold a large amount of standing and cut timber which they purchased for



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CHEESE
HEAD CHEESE

BUTTER
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EGGS AND EGG MELANGE
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Sold throughout the wholesale trade only.

war purposes, and on these sales, aggregating £1,000,000, they had made a profit. The manufacturers of aeroplanes had been much alarmed at the possibility of an exhaustion of the supplies of English ash. They said nothing could equal English ash for aeroplanes, and the Department reserved a large quantity of this wood for the needs of those manufacturers.

The Cheapness of British Oak

Mr. Duchesne said that at the present time oak was almost cheaper than soft woods, and it would be far more economical to use home-grown wood.

Mr. Calder agreed, and said the Housing Department had given an order to the Timber Supplies Department for oak for window frames, etc., in a thousand houses. The Board of Trade had circularised railway companies not to use anything but English oak for certain specified purposes. The Port of London Authority had purchased a large quantity of elm for covering the quays, and the city of Nottingham had recently given an order for wood for paving blocks. There would be a great demand for English beech in the furniture trade, and certain quantities would now be purchased for wood blocks or housing.

Mr. Duchesne remarked that he had seen splendid beech in Devonshire, and he tried to get it profitably conveyed to the furniture manufacturers at High Wycombe, but the heavy railway rates prevented this being done.

The President said he had been asked recently to supply a number of comparatively small orders of first-class oak for war memorials, which required seasoned timber. Had the Timber Supplies Department drying facilities of which those outside could avail themselves?

Mr. Calder—We have the room, and I could arrange for drying. The drying kilns of the Air Board and the Ministry of Munitions are to be obtained at practically scrap prices.

Increasing Use of Hardwoods in Distillation

For wood distillation, that is, to obtain wood alcohol, acetate of lime and charcoal, the northern hardwood forests are fortunately located, furnishing for this industry somewhat over one million cords of hardwood each year. Maple, birch and beech are considered most desirable although hickory and oak are of almost equal value, says the "Hardwood Record." Up to 1900 wood distillation was almost wholly centralized in the state of New York but it is now an important industry also in Pennsylvania, Michigan and Wisconsin. Several of the wood distillation companies in New York and Pennsylvania own tracts as large as 50,000 acres each and Nelson C. Brown, professor of forestry in the New York State College of Forestry at Syracuse, states in his recent book on "Forest Products" that these companies are practising one of the best forms of forestry because they utilize the products of the forest most completely, stimulate its maximum growth and so far as possible, eliminate forest fires. The vigor of the forest is maintained by renewal both by sprout and from seed and all the available wood product is utilized. He adds that it would be a highly desirable situation if all forest industries could be run on the same basis.

It is estimated that between ten and eleven million gallons of wood alcohol are produced in this country every year. Its greatest consumption is probably the paint and varnish industry in which about thirty-five to fifty per cent. is utilized. Wood alcohol is used very largely in aniline dye factories. Charcoal's great market is in the reduction of iron ores, a single blast furnace using between 10,000 and 12,000 bushels of charcoal a day.

Handling of Lumber Speeded by Unit System

Handling shipments of lumber by the unit system is rapidly developing on the Pacific coast and is resulting in speeding up the work immensely, says Scientific American. The lumber is handled in units by means of iron slings, being hoisted aboard by an electric crane. These binders are left on the loads after being placed on the boat; thus the same binder that is used to place the load on board is employed to lift the load off the boat. At the destination the lumber is unloaded as rapidly as it is loaded, at the rate of about 2,000,000 feet a day. One of the vessels operating between Coos Bay, Oregon, and San Francisco and carrying 1,450,000 feet of lumber, makes a round trip in about five days. This boat can be given a full load in twelve hours and on some trials this work has been done in ten hours. The unit system nearly eliminates the human element in the great work of loading and unloading.

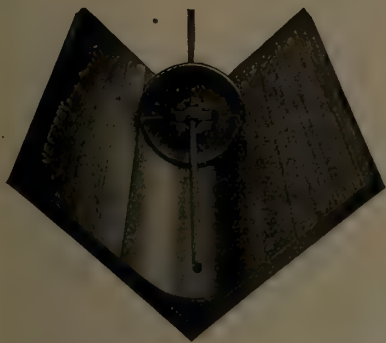
A man's mind is like a pool of water. It must be fed by fresh streams from the outside, or it will become stagnant, and it must have an inlet too. The inlet is what he learns. The outlet is what he does.

Handle it Mechanically

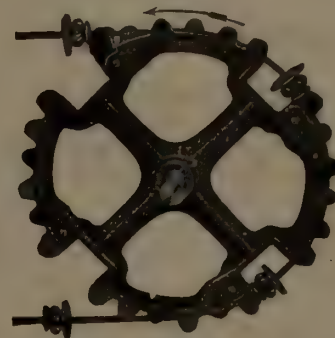
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"V" SHAPED TROUGH for large capacities of Refuse, Blocks, Etc. An all-steel trough with re-enforcing angles on the top edges may be used in place of the wood trough with steel lining illustrated above.



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are especially adapted to economical handling of large capacities and to long distance handling of Sawdust and Mill Refuse.



Long Link Coil Chain with U-Bolts and Cross Bars carrying Slabs from Mill to Fire Pot.

Simple and Inexpensive Conveyers for the handling of Logs, Ties, Lumber, Blocks, Slabs, Refuse, Saw Dust, Coal, etc., can be made from our Standard Line of Saw Mill Chains.

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Lumber Carrier between Mill and Yard Storage consisting of two strands of Jeffrey Plain Chain.



Long Link Coil Chain with S-1 1/2 Log Spur—handling Logs to Mill.



K-5 Attachment



S 1 1/2 Log Spur



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Pine**Hardwoods****Shingles****SPECIAL**
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BIRCHNo. 3 Common and Better
300,000 ft. 1 x 4 and up.**BIRCH, MAPLE and**
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Prosperous New Year**CRATING**We have a large stock of merchantable and No. 3
Spruce in 1 x 3, also other widths both in 1" and
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GOOD STOCKS

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SATISFACTION

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Offices—McGill Building, MONTREAL, Quebec**EDGINGS****Ontario**

Arch. Graham has bought the sawmill of Charles Walker, Newburgh, Ont., and has put the same in operation.

The Russell Harris Lumber Company have moved their offices from the Ryrie Building to 34 Victoria Street, Toronto.

The Agawa Timber Co., Ltd., who conducted a sawmill and lumber business at Sault Ste. Marie, Ont., have discontinued business.

The timber limits owned by H. R. Brown at Port Sydney, Ont., have been purchased by a company of capitalists headed by C. Dolph, of Preston, Ont.

Mr. Tait, of Clarksburg, is erecting a sawmill about a mile and a half from Port Sydney, which he hopes to operate by hydro-electric power in the near future.

Alex. McDermott, an employee of the Marshay Lumber Co., was so badly injured by an explosion of dynamite while roadmaking near the company's camp at Laforest, north of Sudbury, that he died while being taken to the hospital.

John Cooper, one of Lakefield's best known residents, passed away recently at his home in Lakefield aged 72 years. For many years he was foreman of the Strickland Lumber Company's yards, and later conducted a livery business.

Mrs. Kennedy, relict of the late John C. Kennedy, who was prominent in lumber circles in Pembroke district for half a century, died recently. She was 76 years and moved to Sudbury some six years ago to live with her daughter, Mrs. Fraser.

C. J. Thornton, ex-M.P., who has had long experience in the lumber line and is an expert sawyer, has bought from James R. Fowler two lots in Orono, Ont., near the corner of Main and Concession streets, on which he will erect and operate a sawmill.

James McCreary, of Sudbury, who is cutting a considerable quantity of dry jack pine on his limits, is making good progress with the work. He states it is a very costly year to cut any low-grade timber, and expects to have some information in the near future in regard to the success of the undertaking.

A federal charter has been granted to the Harris Wood Products Co., of Toronto, with a capital stock of \$100,000, to carry on the business of lumbermen, sawmillers, planing mills, etc., and deal in timber and wood timber limits. Among the incorporators are W. B. Sturup and Thos. S. H. Giles, of Toronto.

Mrs. Sproule, a veteran missionary of Northern Ontario, has been addressing meetings in St. Marys, Parkhill and other towns in Western Ontario. She has been working in the lumber camps for the past twenty years. Last season her time was spent chiefly among the schools near lumber camps of the north.

John E. Charlton, of Lakefield, Ont., whose mill was recently destroyed by fire, intends rebuilding during the coming season. He has had two gangs of men working steadily in the woods since the 1st of September, and expects the cut in his district next year to be the largest that he has ever taken out during the past four years.

The Manufacturers Lumber Co., Ltd., of Stratford, Ont., have been particularly busy since the big wind-storm and have secured from the farmers in the surrounding districts considerable timber which was blown down by the gale. The company intend to operate three mills next season and expect that their production will be the largest in the history of the firm.

The Pembroke Lumber Company recently closed its sawing operations. The cut was considerably over 20,000,000 ft., and on the whole the results were the most successful that the company has had for a long time. The men were paid off in full and received a bonus of 25c a day for every day worked during the season, and some of the envelopes were quite bulky.

Mungo Stewart, one of the pioneer business men of Tilbury, Ont., passed away recently at the age of 82 years. His death was due to a fall downstairs. He conducted a sawmill in the township of Tilbury East for over twenty years, after which he removed to Tilbury, where he was engaged until 1916 in the retail hardware business; when he retired to private life.

A federal charter has been granted to the Lazier Paper Mills, with headquarters in Montreal and a capital stock of \$45,000. The company is empowered to carry on a lumber, timber, pulpwood and paper business and to manufacture, sell and deal in timber, logs, lumber and wood of all kinds. It is understood the company has taken over the Lazier Paper Mills in Belleville, and will improve and operate the same.

An extra provincial license has been granted to Arrowhead Mills, Inc., a corporation created under the laws of the State of New York, to purchase, sell and lease property, timber and timber lands, to erect and operate mills, and to manufacture, buy, sell and deal in paper, pulp and paper stock. D. Urquhart, of Toronto, is the attorney of the company, who are empowered to expend up to \$30,000 in operations in Ontario.

The foundation has been completed for an extension to the office building and factory of the R. Laidlaw Lumber Co. on Dundas St. West, Toronto. The upper floor of the factory will be extended to Dundas St. and will increase the size of the office below. The ground floor will be used for office purposes and the upper part for draughting, estimating and factory purposes. The additional room has been rendered necessary owing to a rapid increase in business.

A by-law will be voted upon by the ratepayers of McNab Township on January 5th for the purpose of fixing the assessment on the business of Gillies Bros., who have requested that the assessment of their land and personal property in the township be fixed at \$50,000, and the business assessment at \$30,000. The firm are re-erecting their sawmill at Braeside, which was destroyed by fire some months ago, and when completed the new plant will be one of the finest and most up-to-date of any in Ontario.

Eastern Canada

Boisse & Racicot, lumber dealers, were recently registered in Sherbrooke, P.Q.

The partnership existing between Letourneau & Frere, lumber dealers, D'Israeli, P.Q., has been dissolved.

J. A. Rousseau, St. Anne de la Perade, Que., is seeking a site for sawmill to cost \$100,000. Material will be purchased.

J. A. Rousseau intends erecting a sawmill at Cap de la Madeleine, Que. It is likely that the mill will be built on the east side of the St. Maurice River.

Prospects for a cut of at least 300,000,000 feet of lumber on crown lands in New Brunswick are bright. A cut of such magnitude would produce a revenue in the vicinity of \$1,000,000.

Arthur Robinson, of Waterloo, N.B., has erected a new sawmill in Foster, N.B., which will be operated by electric power. Mr. Robinson has a large number of men engaged in work in the woods.

The brick work is proceeding satisfactorily on the big pulp and paper mills of the St. Maurice Lumber Co. at Three Rivers, Que. The enterprise when completed will cost between \$6,000,000 and \$7,000,000.

The River Ouelle Pulp and Lumber Co., of St. Pacome, Que., have sent out an appropriate and artistic calendar showing a typical shantyman riding the logs down a turbulent stream. The setting and scene are very impressive.

Eugene Patenaude, lumber merchant and contractor, of Nominigue, Que., is making certain changes in his mill and is getting ready to saw twice as much as he has been doing up to the present. The mill will be in full operation early in June, and a very busy season is expected.

Fred. Jeffrey, formerly of Fredericton, and now of Cumberland Bay, Queens County, N.B., is carrying on a lumber operation of between 1,500,000 and 2,000,000 ft. at Wickham. He is also interested in another operation at Belyea's Cove, Washademoak, where about 1,000,000 ft. are being cut.

The Riordon Pulp & Paper Company, Montreal, have registered a trade mark for their pulp. It is a circle, enclosing a maple leaf, with the words Maple Leaf Bleached Sulphite in the centre. The name of the firm and words "Made in Canada" are printed around the inside of the circle.

The Dorchester Lumber Co. recently suffered a loss of \$100,000 at St. Malachie, Dorchester County, Que., when their grain elevator and freight shed went up in smoke. The Dorchester Company formerly dealt exclusively in lumber, but in recent years have conducted a wholesale and retail store.

The "Canada Lumberman" is in receipt of a very handsome calendar, the compliments of the Fassett Lumber Co., Limited, Fassett, P.Q. The picture, which is tastefully mounted on a grey background, depicts an Alleghany trout stream. It's an invitation that the followers of Isaac Walton will find hard to resist.

Auger and Son, lumber merchants, of Quebec city, have filed suit against a railway company for the loss of three carloads of lumber. Auger and Son claim that the lumber was shipped to them from Causapsal, Que., about a couple of hundred miles east of Quebec city, and that it was lost in transit, and never could be traced.

The three-masted schooner the "Barbara McDonald," which was launched in October from the shipyard of her owners, J. A. McDonald & Co., at Charlottetown, was totally wrecked off Cape Vine on the Newfoundland Coast recently. The vessel was valued at \$30,000 and her cargo at \$10,000, and was partially covered by insurance.

The River Valley Lumber Company have the foundation laid for the new mill at Oromocto, N.B., which will replace the one recently destroyed by fire. The new mill will be one of the most modern in the province and will be equipped with the latest machinery. The company expect to have it ready for operation in the spring.

J. N. Rafuse & Sons are about to commence the construction of a schooner in Foley's shipyard at Salmon River, N. S. The vessel will be built from one of the latest models of the knock-about type and will be about 155 feet overall, 24 beam and 11 deep. It is the builders' intention to have her ready for launching early in March.

A splint factory is being erected at Berthierville, Que., by the Log Supply Co., and the estimated outlay will be \$2,000,000. The general contractor is the Austin Construction Co., Ltd., of Montreal, who are putting up a boiler house, masher house, log haul and machine shop. The buildings are 533 ft. x 320 ft., steel and brick construction.

A federal charter has been granted the Franquelin Lumber & Pulpwood Co., Ltd., with headquarters in Quebec City, and a capital stock of \$550,000, consisting of 15,000 shares, of which 5,000 are preference shares par value \$100. The company is empowered to acquire, hold, lease and deal in wood, timber, timber lands and limits, and to manufacture and deal in products of the same. Among the incorporators of the company are Louis St. Laurent, Joseph A. Metayer, Chas. V. Devin and others.

There have recently been put through in Quebec Province a number of important deals in pulpwood limits. The Howard Smith Paper Mills of Montreal have bought the Turner limits at Lake Edward. These comprise an area of 289 square miles and the consideration is said to have been in the vicinity of \$300,000. Another recent sale was that of the Carrier limits on the Cascapedia River, comprising 170 square miles, to M. C. Small, Superintendent of the Laurentide Co., Grand Mere. The price is said to have been \$700 per mile.

A radical change in the hours of labor of their workmen at the pulp mill and also in the rates of pay in effect, was put into force recently by the management of the Bathurst Lumber Company, Bathurst, N.B. Instead of operating their plant by two shifts of eleven and thirteen hours each day, the modern system of three shifts of eight hours each has been adopted, while the rates of wages for the new periods have been made the same as was formerly paid for ten hours, plus an advance of 10 per cent., or the equivalent of eleven hours previous pay.

A recent despatch from St. John, N.B., says: Despite the inducements of high wages, proper housing and board, owners of timber areas and the A.N.D. Co., are finding it difficult to get men for the lumber woods this season. The A. N. D. Company are advertising for 800 workers and are offering all kinds of big things, as are also the other companies, but so far the applications have not reached half the number expected. After the Christmas holidays, however, it is expected that many hundreds will offer from the outports, though in any case the cut of logs for this season promises to fall far short of what it should be.

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We handle HORSE SHOE BRAND Lumber, Lath, Timber, Boxes, Shooks and Pails.

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1", 2" and 3"

Spruce and Pine

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In quoting advise full specifications as to grades, widths, lengths and dryness.

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"By-Pass" exhausters will handle the green sawdust from your saw mill without clogging or trouble of any kind. Material does not pass through or around fan wheel. Fan is not overhung. Three bearings. No heating or shaking. The best and most economical system made today.

We manufacture and install systems complete

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A SPECIALTY - NOT A SIDE LINE



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HEAVY CRUDE OIL ENGINES

**The Most Efficient and Economical Motive Power
FOR TOW BOATS and BARGES**

The high efficiency of the Bolinder Engine is evidenced by the fact that during the war the British Admiralty ordered not less than 267 Bolinder Engines, which were installed in.

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All these vessels were in strenuous service during the war and gave a remarkable account of themselves.



The "M 23". One of the Bolinder-engined Motor-Monitors of the British Navy. Equipped with 640 B.H.P. Bolinder Engines

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SIMMONS Double Deck Bunks

When You Use "SIMMONS" Double-Deck Bunks

YOUR men work harder and more steadily because at the end of the day they can utterly relax with entire comfort on these sanitary steel bunks. The twisted link fabric springs have just the proper amount of tension to "give" without sagging. They support the body in a perfectly normal position and when overlaid with an Alaska mattress they supply all the rest the most exacting workmen could demand.

They are noiseless under pressure, and because of their all-steel construction are not only durable and rigid, but entirely vermin proof.

Finished in black japan. Elevation of lower spring, 19 inches; of upper spring, 50 inches.

Shipping Weight, 118 lbs.

SIMMONS on an article means high-grade, every particle



SIMMONS LIMITED

Successors to ALASKA BEDDING of Montreal Limited

400 St. Ambroise St.

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Montreal

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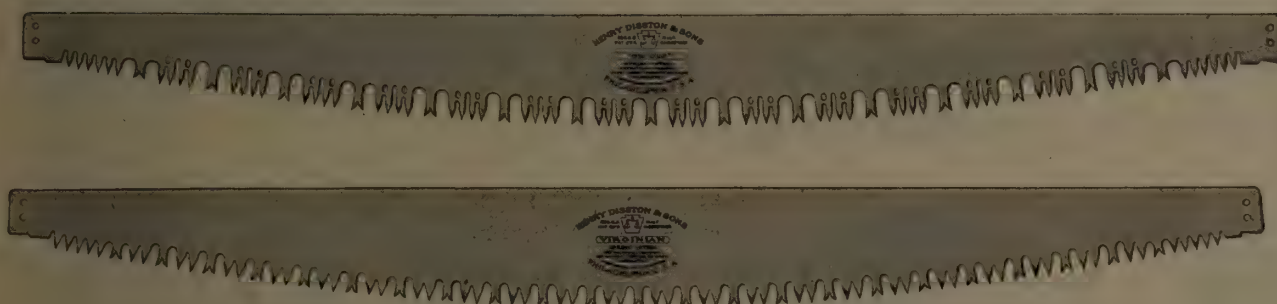
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Most
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Johnson's Veterinary Healing Ointment (Gall Cure)		
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Johnson's Concentrated Condition Powders, 1 lb. Pkgs.	Doz.	6.00
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Johnson's Horse Worm Powders	Pkgs., Per Doz.	4.00
Johnson's Purging Balls	Per Doz.	3.00
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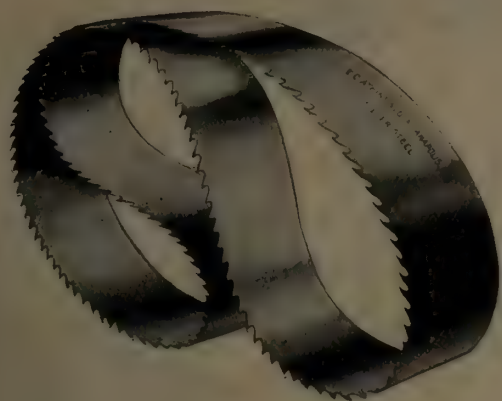
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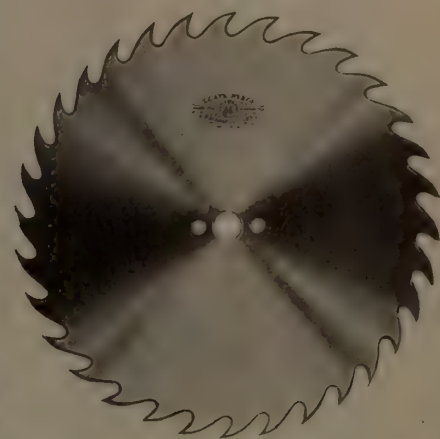
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Reason No. 2—ATKINS WORKMANSHIP

Reason No. 3—THE TEMPER

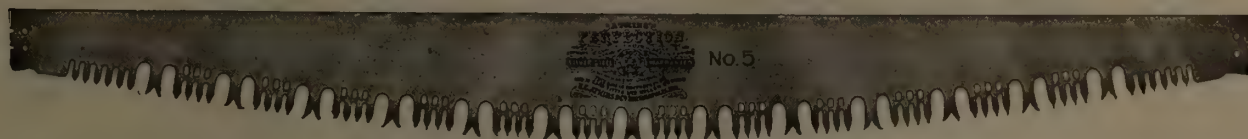
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Reason No. 5—THE GUARANTEE

Reason No. 6 -- The Result

THE result of Atkins Saws is not hard to find. It may be seen in the more progressive camps, mills and wherever the Atkins trade mark shines among contented workmen. It is realized in better work and longer service. A saving in time (which is indeed a saving of money), by the elimination of too frequent filings is only one of the many important results of relying upon Atkins Sterling Quality Steel.

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work—longer service
per lining is more sensible
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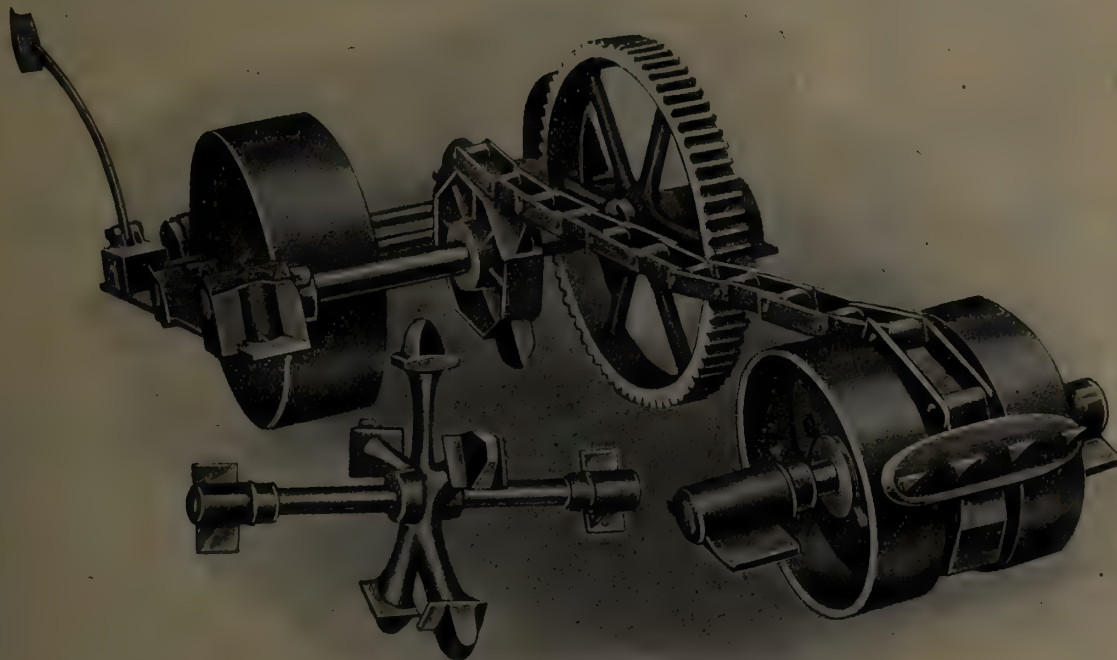
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The Log Jack for Heavy Work

New Double Powered Log Jack



The accompanying illustration gives a correct idea of our new Double Power Log Jack, designed for hauling heavy timber into Saw Mills.

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PINION on intermediate Shaft has 13 teeth, 4 in. face and 1½ in. pitch.

PAPER FRICTION is 10 in. in diameter and 10 in. face. Iron Friction Pulley is 30 in. in diameter and 10 in. face.

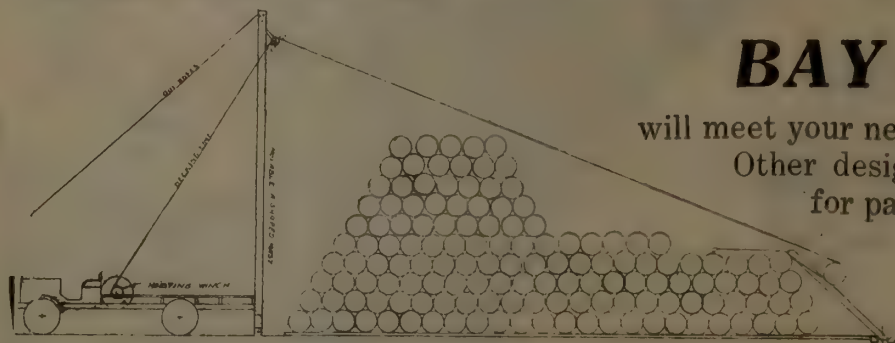
CHAIN is made of extra heavy steel, and the bunks have steel spikes, the whole outfit being calculated for heavy logs.

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will meet your needs better than any other equipment on the market. Other designs made for loading trucks and trailers. Write for pamphlets on this equipment.

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We manufacture all kinds of sawmill and woodworking machinery.

Put your saw mill problem up to us.



The above illustration portrays our circular saw mill. We manufacture this model on 12 and 16 foot carriages.

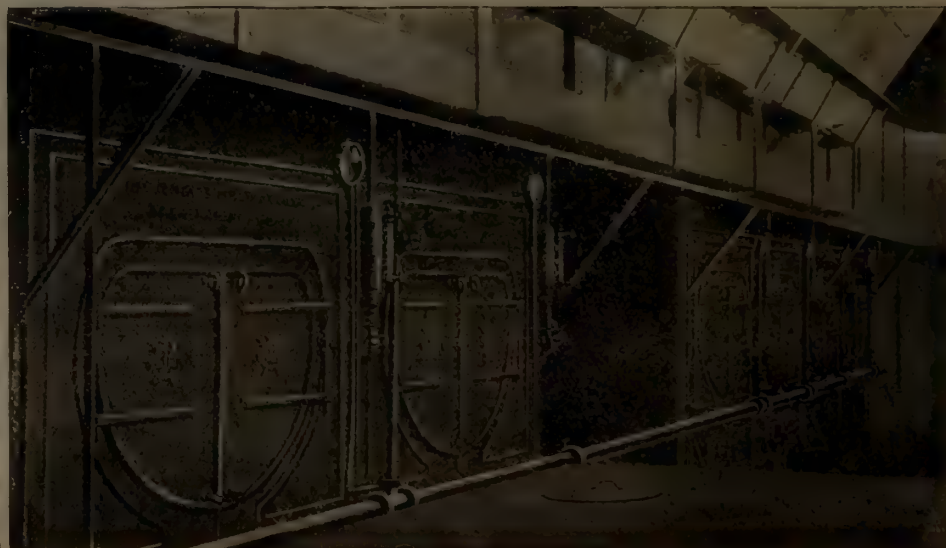
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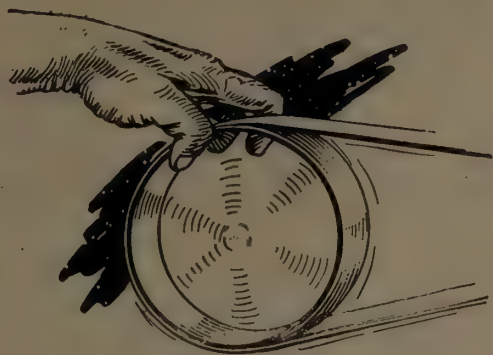
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If your power is metered, you know that you are entitled to pay for so many units; but have you ever made an effort to determine the amount of power actually used in turning out a unit of manufacture?

Slippage on pulleys and the wrong kind and size of belting are responsible for a power waste, which, if computed in dollars for the period of one year, would make you gasp with astonishment.

Have your engineers check up the cost of your power by any method, then try out

Dominion Friction Surface Belting

for an equal period and check it by the same method—you will be surprised at the difference in the cost of power used; also at the difference in belting efficiency.

Our belting experts are ready to show you, without cost, that Dominion Friction Surface Belting gives the greatest service, at the smaller cost. Ask our nearest Service Branch for proof.



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Table of Lumber Trimmer. Note "A" attachments at intervals to push boards past saw.



LINK-BELT SAW MILL CHAIN

BY REASON of the long continued maintenance of such high standards of excellence, insured by rigid tests and careful inspection given to every foot of Link-Belt, by a skilled chainmaking organization; and our large available stocks; we have developed our line of saw mill chains to a high standard of quality. We solicit your business on the basis of quality and service.

Look for this trade  mark on each link. It identifies the genuine Link-Belt—every link of which is guaranteed.

Write for our Saw Mill Link-Belt Catalogue No. 260.

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1 1/4 and 1 1/2 x 8 and wider Good		

Sides	100 00	110 00
2 x 8 and wider Good Sides	110 00	115 00
1 in. No. 1, 2 and 3 Cuts	70 00	74 00
5/4 and 6/4 No. 1, 2 and 3 Cuts	73 00	76 00
2 in. No. 1, 2 and 3 Cuts	80 00	83 00
1 x 4 and 5 Mill Run	52 00	53 00
1 x 6 Mill Run	53 00	56 00
1 x 7, 9 and 11 Mill Run	52 00	55 00
1 x 8 Mill Run	55 00	57 00
1 x 10 Mill Run	58 00	60 00
1 x 12 Mill Run	60 00	64 00
5/4 and 6/4 x 4 Mill Run	54 00	55 00
5/4 and 6/4 x 5 Mill Run	54 00	55 00
2 x 4 Mill Run	53 00	54 00
2 x 6 Mill Run	54 00	55 00
2 x 8 Mill Run	54 00	55 00
2 x 10 Mill Run	56 00	58 00
2 x 12 Mill Run	58 00	62 00
1 in. Mill Run Shorts	42 00	45 00

1 x 4 and up 6/16 No. 1 Mill	42 00	45 00
Culls	48 00	49 00
1 x 10 and up 6/16 No. 1 Mill	48 00	49 00
Culls	48 00	49 00
1 x 4 and up 6/16 No. 2 Mill	34 00	36 00
Culls	37 00	38 00
1 x 10 x 12 6/16 No. 2 Mill	37 00	38 00
Culls	25 00	27 00

Red Pine:		
1 x 4 and 5 Mill Run	44 00	46 00
1 x 6 Mill Run	46 00	48 00
1 x 8 Mill Run	47 00	48 00
1 x 10 Mill Run	48 00	50 00
2 x 4 Mill Run	46 00	48 00
2 x 6 Mill Run	47 00	48 00
2 x 8 Mill Run	48 00	49 00
1 in. Clear and Clear Face	Open	
2 in. Clear and Clear Face	Open	

Spruce:		
1 x 4 Mill Run	43 00	45 00
1 x 6 Mill Run	43 00	50 00
1 x 8 Mill Run	48 00	50 00
1 x 10 Mill Run	49 00	51 00
1 x 12 Mill Run Spruce	51 00	52 00
Mill Culls	37 00	39 00

HEMLOCK, No. 1		
(In car load lots f.o.b. Toronto)		
1 x 4 and 5 in. x 9 to 16 ft.	39 00	41 00
1 x 6 in. x 9 to 16 ft.	44 00	45 00
1 x 8 in. x 9 to 16 ft.	44 00	45 00
1 x 10 and 12 in. x 9 to 16 ft.	45 00	46 00
1 x 7, 9 and 11 in. x 9 to 16 ft.	42 00	44 00
2 x 4 to 12, 10 and 16 ft.	44 00	45 00
2 x 4 to 12 in., 12 and 14 ft.	44 00	45 00
2 x 4 to 12 in., 18 ft.	46 00	47 00
2 x 4 to 12 in., 20 ft.	47 00	48 00
1 in. No. 2, 6 ft. to 16 ft.	36 00	38 00
2 in. No. 2, 4" and up, width 6 to 16 ft.	36 00	37 00

DOUGLAS FIR		
(Delivered in Toronto)		
Dimension Timber up to 32 feet:		
6x6 and 8, 10x10 and 12, 12x12	\$55 00	
6x10, 8x10, 10x14, 12x14, 14x14	55 50	
6x12, 8x12	56 00	
14x16, 16x16	56 50	
6x14, 8x14, 10x16, 12x16	57 00	
14x18	57 50	
8x16, 10x18, 12x18	58 00	
18x18, 20x20	58 50	
12x20, 24x24	59 00	

Timber in lengths over 32 feet subject to negotiation.		
Fir flooring, 1 x 3, edge grain	89 50	
Fir flooring, 1 x 4, flat grain	74 50	
Fir flooring, 1 x 4, edge grain	89 50	
No. 1 x 2, 1-in. clear Fir rough	84 75	

(Depending upon widths).		
No. 1 and 2, 1 1/4 and 1 1/2 in., clear Fir rough	87 25	91 25
No. 1 and 2 2" clear Fir rough	80 00	87 00
1 x 5 and 1 x 6 Fir casing	89 50	
1 x 8 and 1 x 10 Fir base	91 50	
1 1/4 & 1 1/2 x 8, 10 & 12" E. G. stepping	99 75	
1 1/4 & 1 1/2 x 8, 10 & 12" F.G. stepping	89 75	
1-in. clear Fir, d 4 sides	77 25	85 25
1 1/4 x 1 1/2 in. clear Fir, d 4 sides	79 25	87 25
XXX 6 butts to 2 in.	8 15	
XXXXX 5 butts to 2 in.	9 25	

LATH		
No. 1 White Pine, 4 ft.	Open	
No. 2 White Pine, 4 ft.	"	
No. 3 White Pine, 4 ft.	"	
Mill run white pine, 32 in.	"	
Merchantable spruce lath, 4 ft.	"	

TORONTO HARDWOOD PRICES

The prices given below are for carloads f.o.b. Toronto, from wholesalers to retailers, and are based on a good percentage of long lengths and good widths, without any wide stock having been sorted out. War tax of seven and half per cent. on imported woods, and also the prevailing rate of exchange paid by purchaser.

ASH, WHITE
(Dry weight 3800 lbs. per M. ft.)

	1s & 2s	No. 1 Com.	No. 2 Com.
4/4	\$155.00	\$105.00	\$70.00
5/4 and 6/4	170.00	120.00	80.00
8/4	275.00	245.00	150.00
10/4 and 12/4	250.00	220.00	130.00
16/4	300.00	250.00	160.00

ASH, BROWN

4/4	\$150.00	\$90.00	\$65.00
6/4	160.00	100.00	75.00
8/4	185.00	125.00	95.00

BIRCH

(Dry weight 4000 lbs. per M. ft.)

	1s & 2s	No. 1 Com.	No. 2 Com.
4/4	\$100.00	\$75.00	\$60.00
5/4 and 6/4	110.00	85.00	70.00
8/4	120.00	95.00	75.00
10/4 and 12/4	150.00	120.00	90.00
16/4	160.00	130.00	95.00

BASSWOOD

(Dry weight 2500 lbs. per M. ft.)

	1s & 2s	No. 1 Com.	No. 2 Com.	No. 3 Com.
4/4	\$95.00	\$70.00	\$53.00	\$43.00
5/4 & 6/4	100.00	75.00	60.00	45.00
8/4	103.00	77.00	60.00	47.00

CHESTNUT

(Dry weight 2800 lbs. per M. ft.)

	1s & 2s	No. 1 Com.	No. 2 Com.	Sound Wormy
4/4	\$130.00	\$100.00	\$60.00	
5/4 & 6/4	140.00	110.00	65.00	
8/4	150.00	130.00	70.00	

ELM, SOFT

(Dry weight 3100 lbs. per M. ft.)

4/4	\$75.00	\$85.00	\$55.00	\$43.00
6/4 & 8/4	95.00	80.00	65.00	50.00
12/4	110.00	95.00	85.00	

GUM, RED

(Dry weight 3300 lbs. per M. ft.)

	1s & 2s	No. 1 Com.	No. 2 Com.
4/4	\$150.00	\$120.00	\$165.00
5/4	155.00	125.00	175.00
6/4	160.00	130.00	180.00
8/4	175.00	150.00	190.00

Figured Gum, \$10 per M. extra, in both plain and quartered.

GUM, SAP

	1s & 2s	No. 1 Com.
4/4	\$90.00	\$75.00
5/4 & 6/4	95.00	80.00
8/4	105.00	90.00

HICKORY

(Dry weight 4500 lbs. per M. ft.)

	1s & 2s	No. 1 Com.	No. 2 Com.
4/4	\$110.00	\$80.00	\$55.00
5/4	130.00	95.00	65.00
6/4	135.00	95.00	65.00
8/4	145.00	105.00	70.00

MAPLE, HARD

(Dry weight 3900 lbs. per M. ft.)

	1s & 2s	No. 1 Com.	No. 2 Com.	No. 3 Com.
4/4	\$90.00	\$75.00	\$60.00	\$35.00
5/4 & 6/4	100.00	85.00	70.00	40.00
8/4	105.00	110.00	75.00	40.00
12/4	125.00	110.00	90.00	
16/4	145.00	130.00	105.00	

SOFT MAPLE

The quantity of soft maple produced in Ontario is small and it is generally sold on a log run basis, the locality governing the prices.

WHITE AND RED OAK

(Plain sawed. Dry weight 4000 lbs. per M. ft.)

	1s & 2s	No. 1 Com.
4/4	\$165.00	\$125.00
5/4 & 6/4	170.00	130.00
8/4	175.00	135.00
10/4	195.00	150.00
12/4	195.00	160.00
16/4	210.00	175.00

WHITE OAK, Quarter Cut

(Dry weight 4000 lbs. per M. ft.)

	1s & 2s	No. 1 Com.
4/4	\$273.00	\$194.00
5/4 and 6/4	283.00	204.00
8/4	293.00	214.00

RED OAK, Quarter Cut

	1s & 2s	No. 1 Com.
4/4	\$210.00	\$160.00
5/4 and 6/4	220.00	175.00
8/4	225.00	180.00

OTTAWA, ONT.

Manufacturers' Prices

Pine good sidings:	
1-in. x 7-in. and up	\$105 00
1 1/4-in. and 1 1/2-in., 8-in. & up	120 00
2-in. x 7-in. and up	120 00
No. 2 cuts 2 x 8-in. and up	80 00

Pine good strips:	
1-in.	80 00
1 1/4-in. and 1 1/2-in.	90 00
2-in.	90 00

Pine good shorts:	
1-in. x 7-in. and up	65 00
1-in. x 4-in. to 6-in.	70 00
1 1/4-in. and 1 1/2-in.	78 00
2-in.	78 00
7-in. to 9-in. A sidings	65 00

Pine, No. 1 dressing sidings	08 00
Pine, No. 1 dressing strips	05 00
Pine, No. 1 dressing shorts	56 00
Pine, 1-in. x 4-in. s.c. strips	51 00
Pine, 1-in. x 5-in. s.c. strips	52 00
Pine, 1-in. x 6-in. s.c. strips	54 00
Pine, 1-in. x 7-in. s.c. strips	54 00
Pine, 1 x 8-in. s.c., 12 to 16 ft.	48 00
Pine, 1-in. x 10-in. M.R.	58 00
Pine, s.c. sidings, 1 1/4 and 2-in.	55 00
Pine, s.c. strips, 1-in.	45 00
1 1/4, 1 1/2 and 2-in.	56 00
Pine, s.c. shorts, 1 x 4 to 6 in.	45 00
Pine, s.c. and bet., shorts, 1 x 5	45 00
Pine, s.c. and bet., shorts, 1 x 6	47 00
Pine, s.c. shorts, 6'-11', 1"x10"	52 00

Pine box boards:	
1"x4" and up, 6'-11'	40 00
1"x3", 12'-16'	44 00
Pine, mill culls, strips and sidings, 1-in. x 4-in. and up, 12-ft. and up	40 00

Mill cull shorts, 1-in. x 4-in. and up, 6-ft to 11-ft.	38 00
O. culls r & w p	28 00

RED PINE, LOG RUN

mill culls out, 1-in.	\$6 00	\$2 00
mill culls out, 1 1/4-in.	\$6 00	\$2 00
mill culls out, 1 1/2-in.	\$8 00	\$2 00
mill culls out, 2-in.	\$4 00	\$2 00
mill culls, white pine, 1"x7"		
and up	40 00	

MILL RUN SPRUCE

1"x4" and up, 6'-11'	42 00
1"x4" and up, 12'-16'	42 00
1"x9"-10" and up, 12'-16'	48 00
1 1/4"x7"-8" and up, 12'-16'	48 00
1 1/4" x 10 and up, 12'-16'	50 00
1 1/2" & 2" x 12" and up, 12'-16'	50 00

Spruce, 1-in. clear (fine dressing and B)	55 00
Hemlock, 1-in. cull	25 00
Hemlock, 1-in. log run	30 00
Hemlock, 2x4, 6, 8, 10, 12/16'	30 00
Tamarac	24 00
Basswood, log run, dead culls out	46 00
Basswood, log run, mill culls out	45 00
Birch, log run	48 00

Soft Elm, common and better, 1, 1 1/2, 2-in.	25 00	30 00
Ash, black, log run	32 00	40 00
1 x 10 No. 1 barn	52 00	
1 x 10 No. 2 barn	46 00	
1 x 8 and 9 No. 2 barn	42 00	

Lath per M:	
No. 1 white pine, 1 1/2-in. x 4 ft.	15 00
No. 2 white pine	14 00
Mill run white pine	10 00
Spruce, mill run 1 1/2-in.	12 00
Red pine, mill run	12 00
Hemlock, mill run	10 00

White Cedar Shingles:	
XXXX, 18-in.	7 50
Clear butt, 18-in.	6 50
18-in. XXX	5 00
Spruce logs (pulp)	13 00 15 00

QUEBEC, QUE.

WHITE PINE

First class Ottawa waney, 18-in. average, according to lineal 90	100
19 in. and up average	110

SPRUCE DEALS

3 in. unsorted Quebec, 4 in. to 6 in. thick	\$36 00	\$38 00
3 in. unsorted, Quebec, 7 in. to		

8 in. thick	38 00	40 00
8 in. unsorted Quebec, 9 in. thick	40 00	45 00

OAK

According to average and quality		
35 ft. cube	1 00	1 20

ELM

According to average and quality, 40 to 45 feet, cube	1 00	1 20
According to average and quality, 30 to 35 feet	90	1 00

BIRCH PLANKS

1 to 4 in. thick, per M. ft.	45 00
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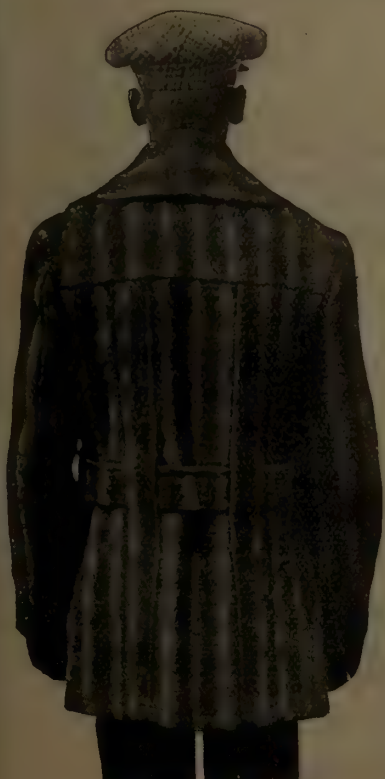
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Having served the lumber camps of Canada for so many years, our experience enables us to produce clothing best suited to practical needs. Our lumbermen's coats are designed and made for all the requirements of comfort, service, and thorough fit, and there is a wide range of materials and styles for your choice.



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A. R. CLARKE & CO.

LIMITED

Montreal

Toronto

Vancouver

Quebec

CURRENT LUMBER PRICES—Continued

2 x 12	43 50	41 50	47 00
2 x 12	12 ft.	14 ft.	16 ft.
2 x 4	43 00	43 00	44 00
2 x 6	43 00	43 00	44 00
2 x 8	43 00	43 00	44 00
2 x 10	44 00	44 00	45 00
2 x 12	45 00	45 00	46 00

For 2 inches, rough, add 50 cents.
 For S1E only add 50 cents.
 For S1S and 2E, S4S or D&M, add \$3.00.
 For timbers larger than 8 x 8, add 50c. for each additional 2 inches each way.
 For lengths longer than 20 ft., add \$1.00 for each additional two feet.
 For selected common, add \$5.00.
 For No. 2 Dimension, \$3.00 less than No. 1.
 For 1 x 2 and 2 x 2, \$2 more than 2 x 4 No. 1.
 For Tamarac add \$3.00.

FIR, HEMLOCK, SPRUCE AND LARCH

Mountain Stock

No. 1 Dimension and Timbers

2 x 4, 2 x 6, 2 x 8, 8 to 16 ft., S1S1E	\$39 00
2 x 4, 2 x 6, 2 x 8, 10 ft., S1S1E	41 00
2 x 4, 2 x 6, 2 x 8, 12/16, S1S1E	39 00
2 x 4, 2 x 6, 2 x 8, 18/22, S1S1E	41 00
2 x 4, 2 x 6, 2 x 8, 24/32, S1S1E	43 00
2 x 10, 8 ft. to 16 ft., S1S1E	40 00
2 x 10, 10 ft. S1S1E	42 00
2 x 10, 18/22, S1S1E	42 00
2 x 10, 24/32, S1S1E	44 00
2 x 12, 8 ft. to 16 ft., S1S1E	41 50
2 x 12, 10, 18, 20, ..	43 50
2 x 12, 24, 26, 28, 30, 32 ..	45 50

B. C. COAST FIR

Dimension S1S and E.

2 x 4 in., 6 ft.	\$44 50
2 x 4 in., 8, 12 and 14 ft.	45 50
2 x 4 in., 16 ft.	46 50
2 x 4 in., 18 and 20 ft.	47 50
2 x 4 in., 22 to 32 ft.	49 50
2 x 10 in., 8, 12 and 14 ft.	46 75
2 x 10 in., 16 ft.	47 75
2 x 10 in., 18 and 20 ft.	48 75
2 x 10 in., 22 to 32 ft.	50 75
2 x 12 in., 8 to 14 ft.	48 25
2 x 12 in., 16 ft.	49 25
2 x 12 in., 18 and 20 ft.	50 25
2 x 12 in., 22 to 32 ft.	52 25
3 x 3 and 3 x 4 in., 8 to 14 ft.	48 75
3 x 3 and 3 x 4 in., 16 ft.	49 75
3 x 3 and 3 x 4, 18 and 20 ft.	50 75
3 x 3 and 3 x 4 in., 22 to 32 ft.	52 75
6 x 6, 6 x 8, 8 x 8, 6 to 16 ft.	51 00

6 x 6, 6 x 8 and 8 x 8, 18 and 20 ft.	51 50
6 x 6, 6 x 8, 8 x 8, 22 to 32 ft.	53 50
Shingles, XXX B. C. Cedar, straight	
cars on 60c rate	6 98

BUFFALO & TONAWANDA

WHITE PINE

Wholesale Selling Price

Uppers, 4/4	\$145 00
Uppers, 5/4 to 8/4	145 00
Uppers, 10/4 to 12/4	165 00
Selects 4/4	135 00
Selects 5/4 to 8/4	135 00
Selects 10/4 to 12/4	155 00
Fine Common 4/4	105 00
Fine Common 5/4	110 00
Fine Common 6/4	110 00
Fine Common 8/4	110 00
No. 1 Cuts 4/4	80 00
No. 1 Cuts 5/4	90 00
No. 1 Cuts 6/4	90 00
No. 1 Cuts 8/4	90 00
No. 2 Cuts 4/4	58 00
No. 2 Cuts 5/4	73 00
No. 2 Cuts 6/4	73 00
No. 2 Cuts 8/4	75 00
No. 3 Cuts 5/4	57 00
No. 3 Cuts 6/4	57 00
No. 3 Cuts 8/4	57 00
Dressing 5/4	67 00
Dressing 5/4 x 10	69 00
Dressing 5/4 x 12	74 00
No. 1 Moulding 5/4	73 00
No. 1 Moulding 6/4	95 00
No. 1 Moulding 8/4	95 00
No. 2 Moulding 5/4	79 00
No. 2 Moulding 6/4	79 00
No. 2 Moulding 8/4	79 00
No. 1 Barn 1 x 12	72 00
No. 1 Barn 1 x 6 and 8	64 00
No. 1 Barn 1 x 10	66 00
No. 2 Barn 1 x 6 and 8	60 00
No. 2 Barn 1 x 10	62 00
No. 3 Barn 1 x 6 and 8	54 00
No. 3 Barn 1 x 10	56 00
Box 1 x 6 and up	48 00
Box 1 x 10	49 00
Box 1 x 12	49 00
Box 1 x 12	49 00
Box 1 x 13 and up	49 00

The following quotations on hardwoods represent the jobber buying price at Buffalo and Tonawanda.

MAPLE

	1s & 2s	No. 1 Com.	No. 2 Com.
4/4	57-62	44-46	31-33
5/4 to 8/4	73-75	51-53	36-38
10/4 to 16/4	83-85	63-65	40-32

RED BIRCH

4/4	79-81	53-55	36-38
5/4 to 8/4	82-84	62-64	43-45

SAP BIRCH

4/4	75-79	53-55	36-38
5/4 and up	80-83	56-58	39-41

SOFT ELM

4/4	64-65	49-51	38-40
5, 6 & 8/4	67-69	52-54	39-41

BASSWOOD

4/4	69-71	59-61	43-45
Thicker	68-76	57-64	46-49

PLAIN OAK

4/4	81-86	58-62	39-41
5/4 to 8/4	87-91	63-67	44-47

ASH, WHITE AND BROWN

4/4	82-84	52-56	38-41
5/4 to 8/4	88-92	60-62	42-44
10/4 and up	115-117	75-78	43-45

BOSTON, MASS.

Quotations given below are for highest grades of Michigan and Canadian white pine and Eastern Canadian Spruce as required in the New England market in carloads.

White pine uppers, 1 in.	\$150 00
White pine uppers, 1 1/4, 2 in.	155 00
White pine uppers, 2 1/2, 3 in.	165 00
White pine uppers, 4 in.	170 00
Selects, 1 in.	145 00
Selects, 1 1/4, 2 in.	148 00
Selects, 2 1/2, 3 in.	155 00
Selects, 4 in.	165 00
Fine common, 1 in., 30 per cent. 12 in. and up	105 00
Fine common, 1 x 8 and up	100 00
Fine common, 1 1/4 to 2 in.	110 00
Fine common, 2 1/2 and 3 in.	135 00
Fine Common, 4 in.	145 00
1 in. shaly clear	72 00
1 1/4 to 2 in. shaly clear	75 00
1 in. No. 2 dressing	64 00
1 1/4 to 2 in. No. 2 dressing	68 00
No. 1 Cuts, 1 in.	80 00
No. 1 Cuts, 1 1/4 to 2 in.	85 00 87 00
No. 1 Cuts, 2 1/2 and 3 in.	115 00
No. 2 Cuts, 1 in.	60 00
No. 2 Cuts, 1 1/4 to 2 in.	70 00 71 00

Barn Boards, No. 1, 1 x 12	79 00
No. 1, 1 x 10	74 00
No. 1, 1 x 8	72 00
No. 2, 1 x 12	72 00
No. 2, 1 x 10	70 00
No. 2, 1 x 8	70 00
No. 3, 1 x 12	64 00
No. 3, 1 x 10	62 00
No. 3, 1 x 8	59 50

No. 1 Clear

Can. spruce, No. 1 and clear, 1 x 4 to 9 in.	66 00
1 x 10 in.	70 00
No. 1, 1 x 4 to 7 in.	68 00
No. 1, 1 x 8 & 9 in.	68 00
No. 1, 1 x 10 in.	70 00
No. 2, 1 x 4 & 5 in.	47 00
No. 2, 1 x 6 & 7 in.	51 00
No. 2, 1 x 8 & 9 in.	53 00
No. 2, 1 x 10 in.	55 00
No. 2, 1 x 12 in.	58 00

Spruce, 12 in. dimension	59 00
Spruce, 10 in. dimension	57 00
Spruce, 9 in. dimension	56 00
Spruce, 8 in. dimension	55 00
2 x 10 in. random lengths, 8 ft. and up	51 00
2 x 12 in. random lengths	52 00

2 x 3, 2 x 4, 2 x 5, 2 x 6, 2 x 7	48 00
3 x 4 and 4 x 4 in.	48 00
2 x 8 in.	51 00
All other random lengths, 7-in. and under, 8 ft. and up	50 00
5-inch and up merchantable boards, 8 ft. and up, p 1s	43 00
1 x 2	46 00
1 x 3	45 00
1 1/4 in. spruce lat's	11 00
1 1/2 in. spruce lat's	10 50

New Brunswick Cedar Shingles

Extras	8 50
Clears	8 00
Second Clears	6 50
Clear Whites	5 50
Extra 1s (Clear whites in)	5 00
Extra 1s (Clear whites out)	4 50
Red Cedar Extras, 16-in. 5 butts to 2-in.	8 50
Red Cedar Eurekas, 18-inch, 5-butts to 2-in.	10 50
Red Cedar Perfections, 5 butts to 2 1/4	12 00
Washington 16-in. 5 butts to 2 in. extra red cedar	7 50

SYRACUSE BARBITTS

QUESTION NO. 6

What causes a bearing to "Knock"?

Answer:

Soft spots in the bearing which have worn down, giving the shaft room to play. Soft spots in a bearing are due to incomplete amalgamation in the babbitt, or to a separation of the ingredients when the babbitt is melted for pouring.

Syracuse Babbitts are so alloyed that soft spots are impossible. They may cost a cent or two more per lb., but this is made up many times over by their dependability and durability.

United American Metals Corp'n

Syracuse Smelting Works, Subsidiary

Meserole Ave. & Diamond St.
BROOKLYN, N. Y.

Manufacturers of

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Dealers in

Tin, Lead, Antimony, Copper, Nickle, Aluminum, Spelter, Etc.

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We are now producing a Boned Smoked Ham suitable for slicing machine that is giving very great satisfaction. These are also very suitable for camp use as much time and labor is saved in cutting up for the frying pan.

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HAMILTON
Established 1854

Flour, Hay & Oats

For the Camp

Wire or phone at our expense for quotations

We are in excellent position to fill your orders, bagged or bulk, anywhere east of the great lakes.

G. Copeland & Sons
Millers and Grain Dealers
MIDLAND - - - - - ONTARIO

Why the Bell Locomotive is so Well Suited to Lumber Haulage

The tractive effort of the Bell Locomotive is 50% greater than direct-connected type locomotive of equal weight. This power is obtained with cheap liquid fuel such as kerosene, fuel oil, distillate or crude oils. The economy effected makes the Bell Locomotive a most important factor in cutting expenses of logging operations. Strongly built for constant use, simple of construction, and compact. Operated by one man only. Does not emit hot ashes or sparks. All parts interchangeable and kept in stock for immediate delivery. Made in sizes from 2 to 25 tons in working order.

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Many are doing yeoman service
in the lumber industry of Canada

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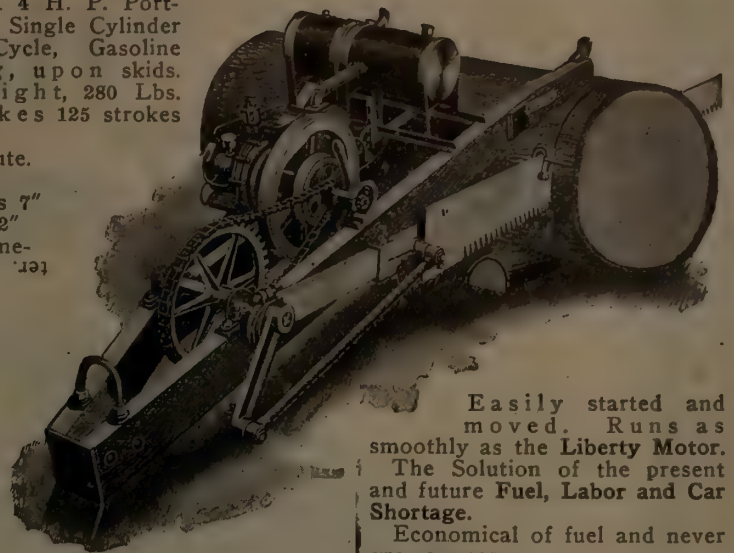
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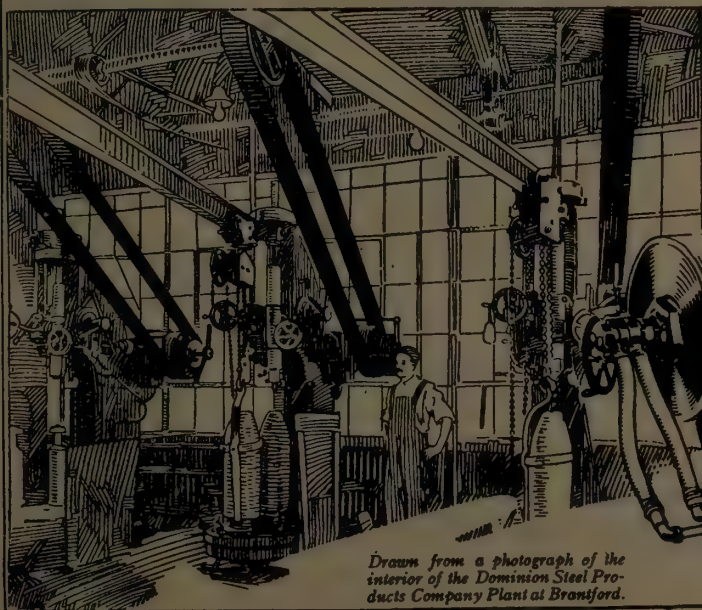
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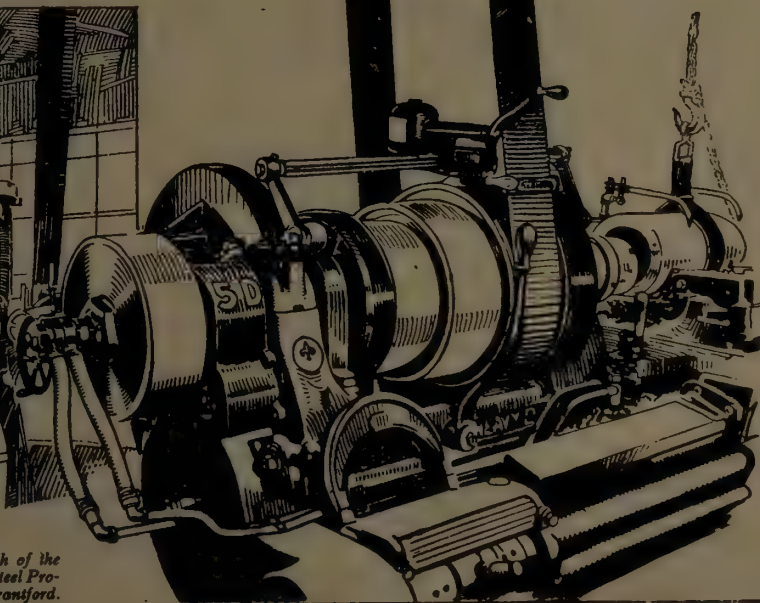
You can gather from this just what we think of Goodyear Extra Power Belting.

Yours very truly,

Chas. L. Thompson
Superintendent.



Drawn from a photograph of the interior of the Dominion Steel Products Company Plant at Brantford.



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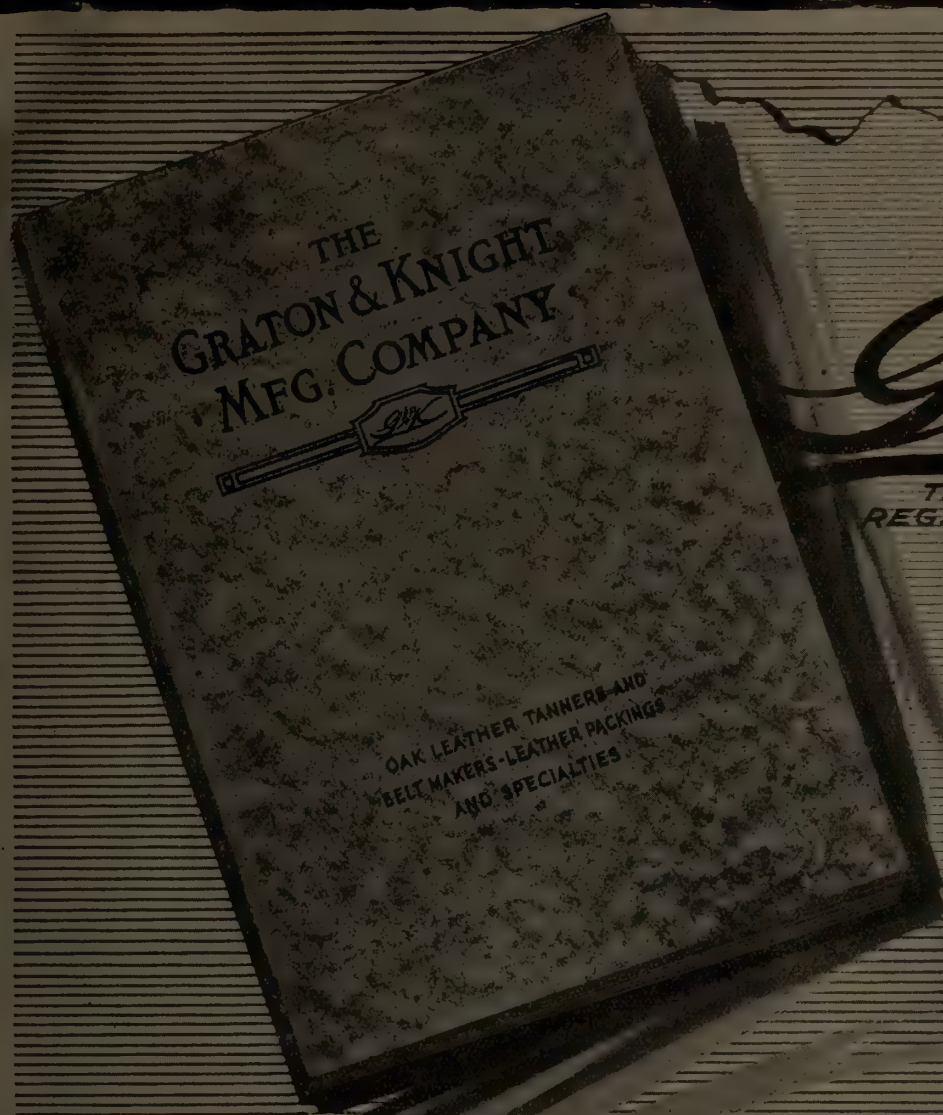
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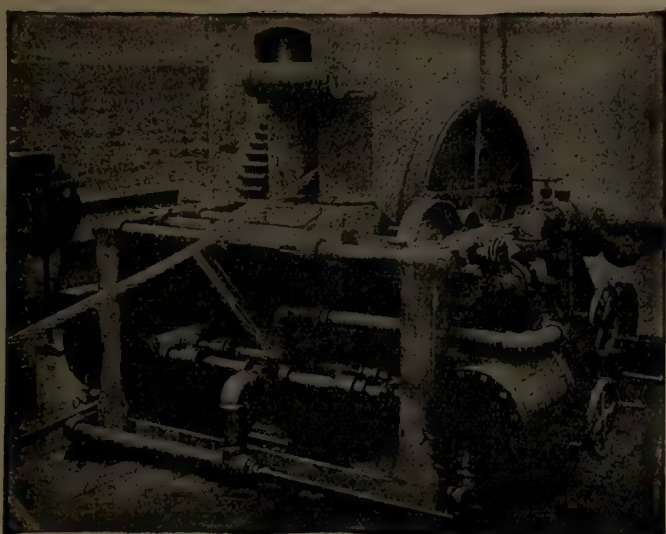
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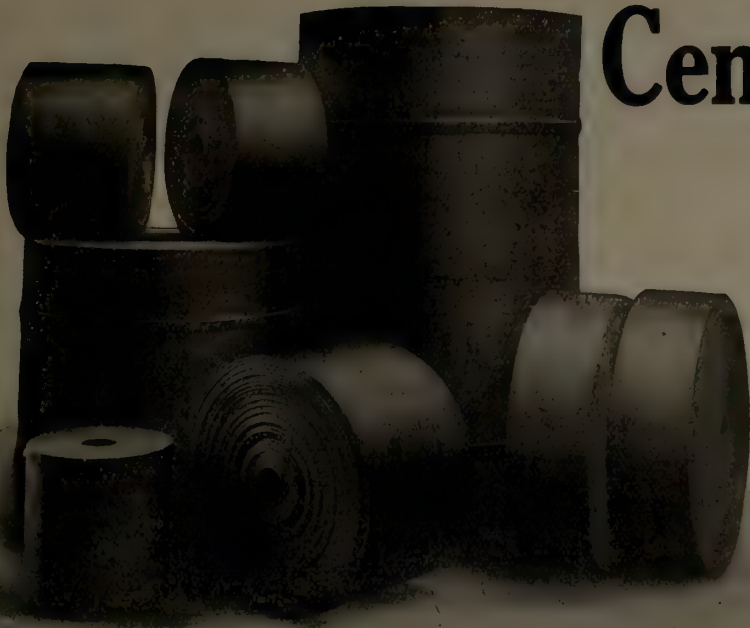
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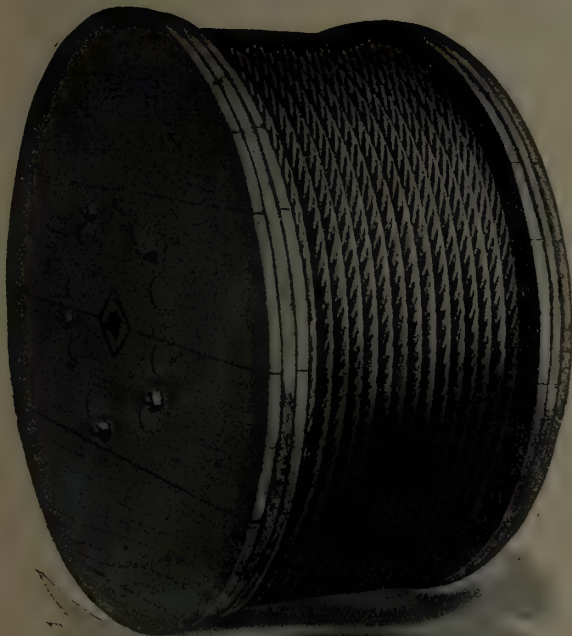
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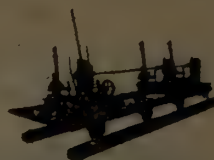
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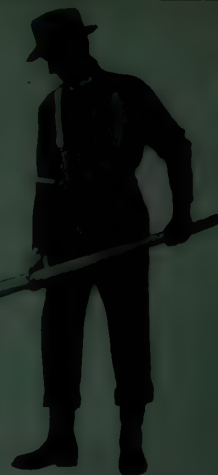
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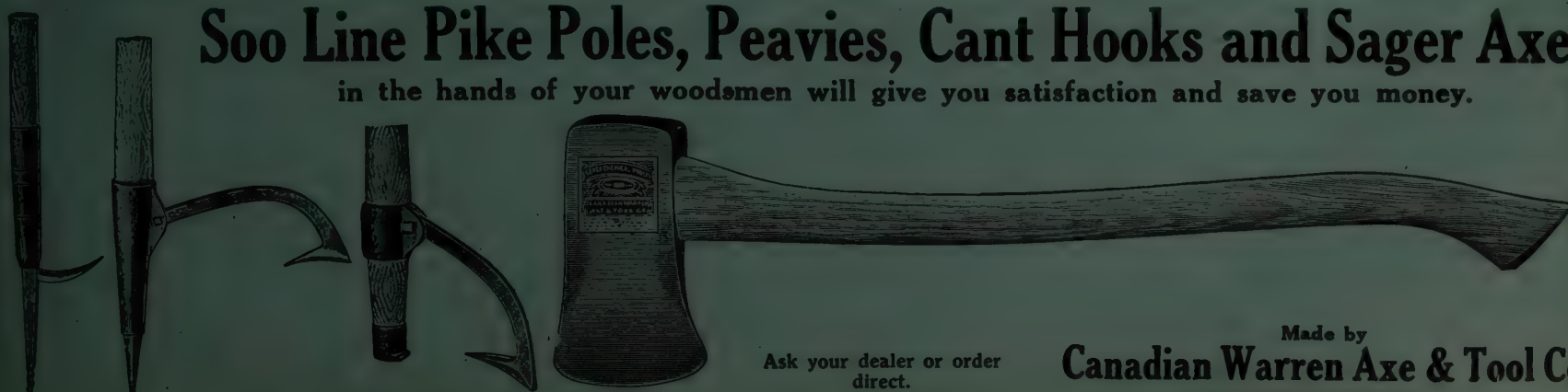
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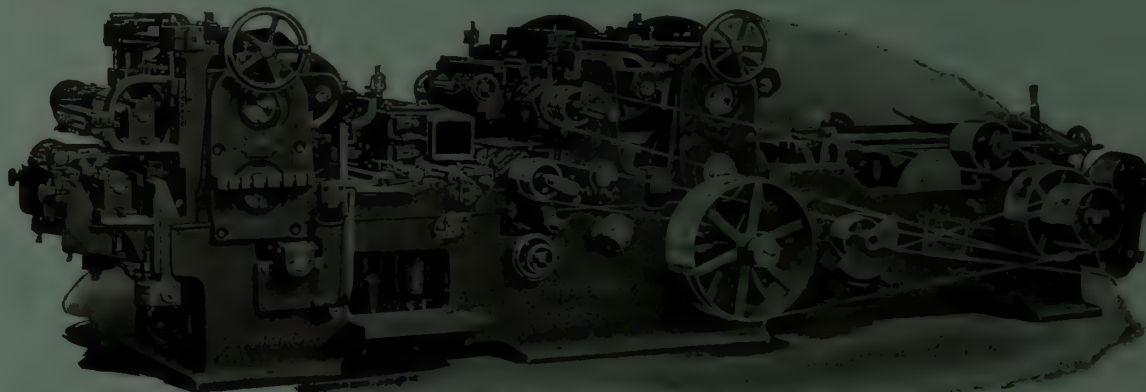
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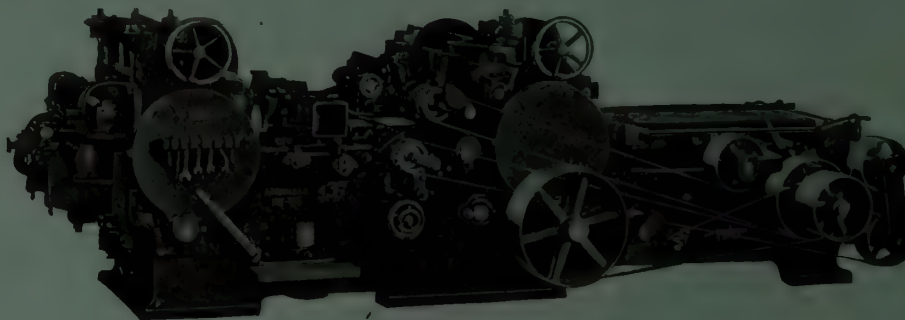
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Dry Pressed Baled Sulphite and Sulphate Pulp Chips

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 " 40,000 ft. per day
 " 80,000 ft. per day
 " 100,000 ft. per day

A Box Shook Factory at Bridgewater, N.S., Capacity 50,000 ft. per day
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Red Pine
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1 "	1 x 5	"	"
4 "	1 x 6	"	" D4S
4 "	1 x 7	"	"

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40,000'	1 x 5	Mill Run White Pine
25,000'	1 x 8	" " " "
25,000'	2 x 4	" " " "
20,000'	2 x 8	" " " "
100,000'	1 x 4 and up	No. 3 White Pine Culls
175,000'	2 x 4 and up	No. 1 & No. 2 Jack Pine Culls

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1 in.	800	Strips	Com.	3 in.	2,800	Shop	1,300	2 in.	3,400	4,200	1,200	1 in.	5,500	Strips	Com.
1½ in.	69,000	15,500	75,000	4 in.	1,500	Shop	300	2½ in.	11,000	9,000	3,700	1½ in.	39,500	Com.	No. 2
1½ in.	33,900	5,200	51,000					3 in.	1,400	5,580	500	1½ in.	16,400	2,400	8,000
2 in.	82,300	500	119,000	1 in.	45,000	8,200		4 in.	400	200		1½ in.	17,000	3,400	1,300
2½ in.	6,500	2,000	1,500	1½ in.	3,400	10,800						2 in.	15,500	8,000	
3 in.	10,500	5,500	2,500	1½ in.	44,100	10,200	13,000					2½ in.	31,500	21,100	4,700
4 in.	4,500	300	500	2 in.	13,000	19,200	6,800						1,000		
BASSWOOD				PLAIN RED GUM				PLAIN WHITE OAK				POPLAR			
1 in.	1 & 2	Clear	No. 1	1 in.	1 & 2	No. 1	No. 2	1 in.	1 & 2	Clear	No. 1	1 in.	1 & 2	Box	Bright
1 in.	16,700	2,200	201,000	1 in.	21,300	12,200	Com.	1 in.	131,000	44,400	29,200	18 in. & up	1 & 2	18 in. & up	18 in. & up
1½ in.	220,300	17,000	199,500	1½ in.	3,200	200		1½ in.	10,500	87,000	48,600	1 in.	8,800	20,600	4,600
1½ in.	101,600	86,800	35,000	1½ in.	9,000	11,300		2 in.	243,200	21,000	47,400	1 in.	1,200	45,000	10,600
2 in.	20,900	9,000	4,500	2 in.	8,000	25,100	5,000	2 in.	107,700	2,400	13,200	1 in.	2,800	1,900	2,000
2½ in.	87,000	24,900	13,000	3 in.	62,400	10,300		2½ in.	117,700	4,300	15,200	1 in.	4,300	300	12,000
3 in.	19,550	8,500	3,900	4 in.	10,300			3 in.	53,100	84,800	12,000	2 in.	16,800	18,000	18,000
4 in.	1,300							4 in.	46,100	8,000	1,100	2 in.	25,800	28,000	28,000
BUTTERNUT				FIGURED RED GUM				QUARTERED RED OAK				POPLAR (Continued)			
1 in.	1 & 2	Clear	No. 1	1 in.	1 & 2	No. 1 C.	No. 2	1 in.	1 & 2	Clear	No. 1	1 in.	1 & 2	Clear	No. 1
1 in.	17,300	45,800	23,600	1 in.	6,000	6,000		1 in.	20,150	16,900	16,900	1 in.	13,800	22,300	2,600
2 in.	8,400	17,000	10,000	1 in.	1,000	6,000		1 in.	80,900	115,000	28,000	1 in.	32,600	58,900	97,300
2½ in.	3,000	3,000		1 in.	4,100	2,500		1 in.	33,300	80,000	50,200	1 in.	2,600	15,600	8,000
CHERRY				SAP GUM				QUARTERED RED OAK				BLACK WALNUT			
1 in.	1 & 2	Clear	No. 1	1 in.	1 & 2	No. 1	No. 2	1 in.	1 & 2	Clear	No. 1	1 in.	1 & 2	No. 1	No. 2
1 in.	177,000	8,000	139,200	1 in.	101,400	47,000	4,500	1 in.	20,200	2,300	1,700	1 in.	700	21,000	23,100
1½ in.	11,500	3,600	2,000	1 in.	3,000	8,600	2,100	1 in.	2,000			1 in.	100	1,800	1,200
1½ in.	41,000	31,700	70,300	1 in.	300	1,000	2,500	1 in.	1,000	7,400		1 in.	250	8,500	3,200
2 in.	10,100	16,200	31,900	1 in.	2,700	32,100	4,800	1 in.				1 in.	500	12,500	4,500
2½ in.	2,500	1,100	1,200					1 in.				1 in.	110		250
3 in.	17,700	500	3,300					1 in.				1 in.		500	1,200
4 in.	9,900	2,200	1,600					1 in.				1 in.			
CHESTNUT				QUARTERED SAP GUM				QUARTERED RED OAK				BLACK WALNUT			
1 in.	1 & 2	Clear	No. 1	1 in.	1 & 2	No. 1 C.	No. 2	1 in.	1 & 2	Clear	No. 1	1 in.	1 & 2	No. 1	No. 2
1 in.	79,900	33,300	140,500	1 in.	14,500			1 in.	300			1 in.	700	21,000	23,100
1½ in.	125,800	1,800	58,200	1 in.				1 in.	2,000			1 in.	100	1,800	1,200
1½ in.	90,500	55,000	20,000	1 in.				1 in.	1,000	7,400		1 in.	250	8,500	3,200
2 in.	28,200	65,300	107,200	1 in.				1 in.				1 in.	500	12,500	4,500

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 (25% 4", 75% 5")
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- 85 M' 2 x 4 and up Cull
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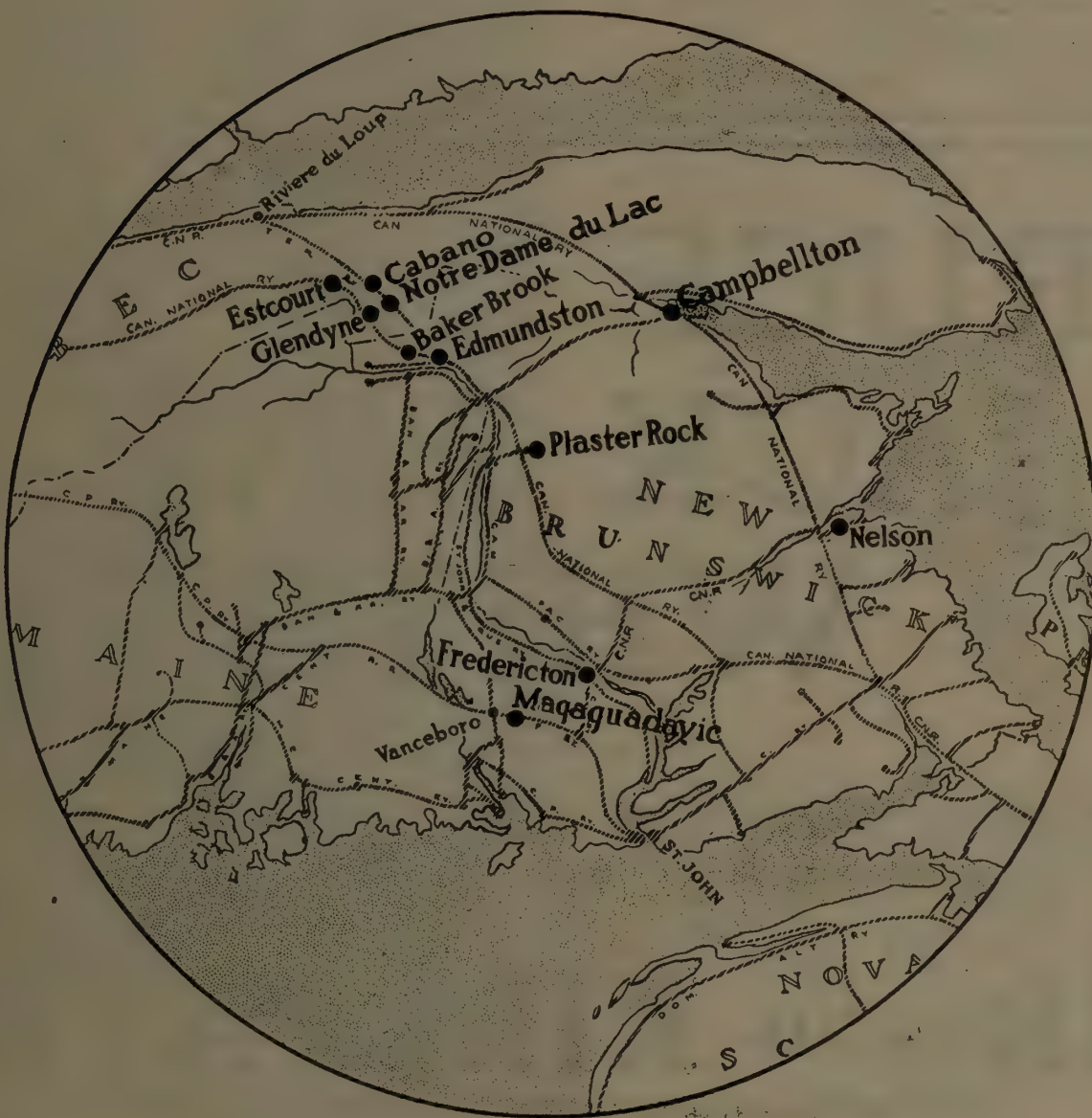
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Estcourt, Que.	C. N. Ry.	Nelson, N.B....	C. N. Ry.
Edmundston, N.B....	C.P.R., C.N.R. and Temiscouata Ry.	Campbellton, N. B....	C. N. Ry.
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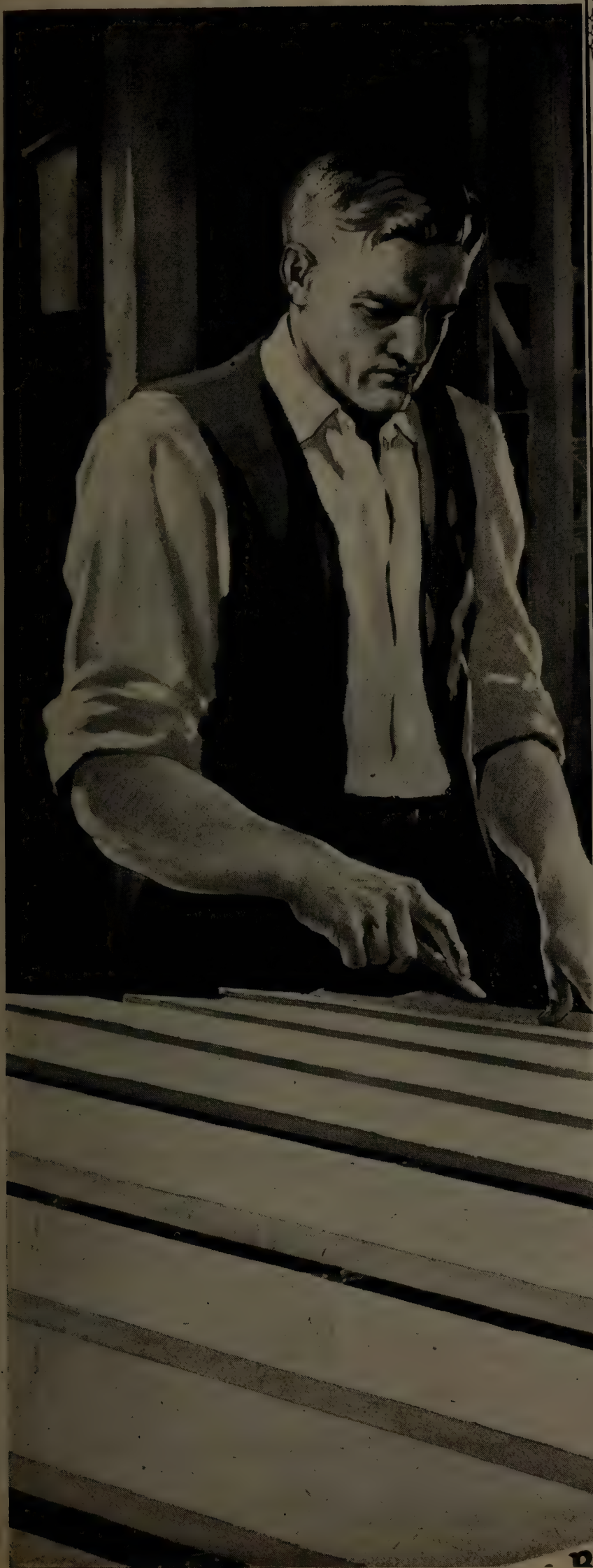


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The 1919 Fall log supply is much below previous years, and demand much greater. Conditions generally make it advisable for lumber buyers to place their 1920 requirements early.

ISLAND DOUGLAS FIR

Kiln Dried Rough for re-manufacturing or manufactured into anything for a building.

**CEDAR SPRUCE HEMLOCK
SHINGLES TIMBERS**

McELROY LUMBER COMPANY Limited
VICTORIA, B.C.

Thurston-Flavelle, Limited

MANUFACTURERS OF

British Columbia Red Cedar Exclusively

Cedar Bevel Siding, Finish, V-Joint and Mouldings

Straight or mixed cars with XXX and XXXXX Shingles.

Stocks carried at Lindsay, Ont., for quick shipment

Full particulars from our Eastern Agents.

Ontario Agents:

Gull River Lumber Co., Ltd., Lindsay, Ont.

Quebec and Maritime Provinces Agents:

Mason, Gordon & Company, Montreal.

Head Office and Mills, Port Moody, B. C.

Three Steps in Roofing

SHINGLES

—The ideal material for roofing—Provides a perfect three-ply covering—Gives a solid roof surface capable of withstanding shock without injury—A natural non-conductor, assuring warmth in winter and coolness in summer—Near and artistic in appearance—The best known type of roof in Canada, has met all-comers for years and still leads the procession.

RED CEDAR SHINGLES

—made from that wood which—above all others
—is best suited for exposure to weather.
—saturated with natural oils which give it decay resisting powers even under extreme conditions.
—extremely light but of such a natural texture as to defy alike all climatic and weather conditions.

BRITISH COLUMBIA RED CEDAR SHINGLES

—The highest standard of durability, protection and economy known in the roofing world.
—Made of British Columbia red cedar—from the Pacific Coast where the trees attain a perfection as nowhere else in the world—forest giants—hundreds of years old.
—Manufactured and packed according to grading rules which guarantee the highest standard on the market—Vertical grain—Strictly clear—Free from sap.
—Sold under a Trade Mark which assures the highest quality—enables you to offer your customer the best—most durable—most economical roofing in the world.

Send to us for "Shingle Helps"—Dealer's literature for your customers—just issued—which tells just what they want to know about shingles—a booklet that will help your business.



Issued by Publicity Section of the
**Shingle Agency of
British Columbia**

Standard Bank Building, Vancouver, B. C.

Associated Mills, Ltd.

Head Office:
509-11 Metropolitan Building VANCOUVER

SIX MILLS

9 Hour Capacity 500,000 Feet

Try Our Service

MEMBER MILLS

Eburne Sawmills Ltd.,
Marpole, B. C.

Robertson & Hackett
Sawmills Ltd.,
Vancouver, B. C.

Alberta Lumber Co. Ltd.,
Vancouver, B. C.

False Creek Lumber Co.
Ltd.,
Vancouver, B. C.

Dominion Creosoting &
Lumber Co. Ltd.,
Dominion Mills, B. C.

Craig Taylor Lumber Co.
Ltd.,
Vancouver, B. C.

New England Chain Works

Established 1867

Clinton E. Hobbs Co., Proprietors.
Established 1906. Incorporated 1913.



Manufacturers of

All sizes Wrought Iron and
Steel Chain for Lumber,
Quarry and Railroad re-
quirements, Chain Hoists
and Lifting Appliances.

Sales Office:

12 Pearl St. Boston, Mass. U.S.A.

Factories and Warehouses:

Everett

Mass.

SPRUCE AND HEMLOCK ALL SIZES FOR IMMEDIATE SHIPMENT

Western Stock in Transit

HEAD OFFICE—TORONTO
WESTERN OFFICE—VANCOUVER

THE FESSERTON TIMBER CO., LIMITED

Lumber Pine Spruce Jack Pine

Always on hand ready to ship promptly

Send us your enquiries

BIRCH for Export

Our Specialty

ROCH JULIEN

76 St. Peter St. - QUEBEC



Hard Maple, Birch
Beech and Oak wanted
in Lumber or Logs

Send us full particulars of
your Cut

The Seaman-Kent
Company Limited

Manufacturers of

Beaver Brand Hardwood Floorings—
in
Maple, Birch, Beech, Plain and
Quarter Cut Oak

263 Wallace Ave. - Toronto



River Ouelle Pulp & Lumber Co.

Manufacturers of

SPRUCE

Lumber Lath Pulpwood

Head Office and Mills at:

St. Pacome, Que., Canada
On I. C. Ry. 75 Miles East of
Quebec City

Also Mills at:

Crown Lake, Powerville Riv. Manie
On Nat. Transcontinental Ry.

FIR COMMON LUMBER

Hemlock Boards

Cedar Boards

Federal XXX Shingles



Long Fir Piling

Coast and Mountain
Stocks

FEDERAL LUMBER CO., LTD.

470 GRANVILLE ST.

(Wire or Write)

VANCOUVER, B.C.

"Horseshoe"
Brand
Red Cedar
Shingles



Old Growth Fir Logs at Port Moody

Fir
Timbers
Our
Specialty

"IT CAN'T BE DONE"—

You can't build a house on sandstone, neither can you make Quality Lumber out of poor logs. We are able through our own manufacturing facilities to offer the Eastern market the best in B.C. forest products. Send us your enquiries.

REYNOLDS COMPANY LIMITED

General Offices: VANCOUVER, B.C.

HEAVY FIR TIMBERS

Dimension, Boards and Shiplap Uppers and Finish — "EDHAM" Brand Red Cedar Shingles

QUALITY AND SERVICE

Send us your enquiries

EDGE CUMBE-NEWHAM COMPANY LIMITED

Mills at: Cedar Cove, VANCOUVER, B.C.

General Offices: 405 Metropolitan Bldg., VANCOUVER, B.C.



BUFFALO

HARDWOOD LUMBER DEALERS

Atlantic Lumber Company HARDWOODS

WEST VIRGINIA SOFT RED AND WHITE OAK
Our Specialty: West Virginia and Pennsylvania Cherry
1055 Seneca Street

Taylor & Crate Hardwoods of All Kinds

A stock of 18,000,000 to 20,000,000 feet of hardwoods
carried at all times at our two big Buffalo Yards
Established 50 Years Rail or Cargo Shipments

Standard Hardwood Lumber Co. Hardwoods

Prompt Shipment { From Buffalo Yards or
from Mill direct to you
8 Million Feet Dry Stock on Hand 1333 Clinton St.

T. Sullivan & Co. HARDWOODS

We Specialize in Brown Ash and Elm
Car or Cargo Shipments Cor. Niagara and Arthur Sts.

Hugh McLean Lumber Co. Hardwoods of All Kinds

Our Specialties—QUARTERED WHITE OAK
SAP AND RED GUM
Established 25 Years 940 Elk Street

Yeager Lumber Company, Inc. SPECIALTIES

Oak, Poplar, Ash, Maple
932 Elk Street

Miller, Sturm & Miller 1142 SENECA STREET

Hardwoods of All Kinds

Buffalo Hardwood Lumber Co. 940 Seneca St.

We Specialize in— J. B. WALL, Pres.
M. M. WALL, Treas.
T. H. WALL, V.-Pres.
WHITE ASH

Anyone handling any of this stock, write us.
We also handle a complete stock of Plain Oak, Quar.
Oak, Maple, Poplar, Red Cedar, etc.

G. Elias & Bro., Inc. Established 1881

All Kinds of Hardwood Lumber

And in addition we carry a full line of
White Pine, Yellow Pine, Spruce, Hemlock and Fir Timber,
Lumber, Millwork and Boxes—Maple and Oak Flooring

CAREFUL ATTENTION TO MIXED CAR ORDERS

Blakeslee, Perrin & Darling

A Complete Stock of Seasoned Hardwoods

including Ash, Basswood, Birch, Cherry, Chestnut,
Cypress, Elm, Gum, Hickory, Maple, Plain and
Quartered Oak, Poplar and Walnut.

1100 Seneca Street

DOMINION LUMBER SALES LTD.

Specializing in quick shipment of all sizes and lengths, Rough and Dressed

DOUGLAS Fir Timbers also Red Cedar Shingles

Also have on Hand

Rough Clear Fir

Owning and Operating our own mills we can guarantee satisfactory service

Telegraph your enquiries at our expense

209 Winch Building,

VANCOUVER, B.C.

Many Eastern Canadian Firms have never used either WESTERN SOFT PINE or WESTERN YELLOW LARCH.

The extremely heavy demands for lumber in 1920 may force them to use these woods. We hope so, and also that some of our product may be available, for we know we will then have made many life long friends.

The Otis Staples Lumber Co., Ltd.,
WYCLIFFE, B.C.

Geo. A. Velimezis

2 St. Constantin's Street - PIRAEUS, GREECE

Member of Piraeus Chamber of Commerce
ESTABLISHED 1902

Special Soft and Hardwood Agent and Broker

Cable Address: VELIMEZIS, PIRAEUS
Codes Used: A. B. C., 5th Edition, New Zebra

is prepared to consider offers and to accept Agencies for any kind of Canadian and American lumber on commission basis.

ADVANCES ON APPROVED CONSIGNMENTS

Seventeen Years' Experience

QUICK ACTION

Can be assured if you will let the CANADA LUMBERMAN "Wanted and For Sale" department take care of your miscellaneous business needs.

We receive constant testimony from advertisers as to the value they have received from this far-reaching and inexpensive method of publicity in the lumber trade and allied industries.

Try these columns. The result will surprise you.

CANADA LUMBERMAN
and WOODWORKER

347 Adelaide St. West

TORONTO

The Rat Portage Lumber Co., Limited, Vancouver

MANUFACTURERS OF

Douglas Fir, Spruce, Cedar and Hemlock Lumber

Rough Timbers, Dimension, Flooring, Ceiling, Siding, Interior and Exterior
Finish of all kinds including Mouldings. Fir, Spruce and Cedar Lath

Prompt shipment of Fir timbers in all sizes and up to 100 feet in length

AIR DRIED CEDAR SHINGLES

We specialize in supplying air dried Cedar Shingles, these cost more than kiln dried Shingles but make a better roof and last much longer

I offer the following West Virginia stock for immediate shipment :

100,000	Ft.	4/4	Sound Wormy Chestnut
100,000	"	5/4	" " "
75,000	"	6/4	" " "
70,000	"	8/4	" " "
No. 1 Common and Better Chestnut			
100,000	Ft.	4/4	
100,000	"	6/4	
100,000	"	8/4	60% 14 and 16 feet long, 50% to 60% 10 ft. and wider.
15,000	"	4/4	FAS Plain White Oak.
75,000	"	4/4	No. 1 Common Plain White Oak.
100,000	"	6/4	No. 1 Common Plain White Oak.

I also have a car of 4/4 No. 1 Com. and Btr. Tennessee Red Cedar in Transit.

Write, wire or phone for prices.

PERCY E. HEENEY, Wholesale Lumber
207 Weber Chambers, KITCHENER, Ont.

I HAVE IT

**All Grades in White Pine
Lath A Specialty**

Milling in Connection

E. J. MOORES, Jr.

MIDLAND

CANADA

LET'S GET TOGETHER

Planing Mill Stock

CYPRESS

Soft, Dry Stock, Finest Grades—
All Thicknesses— 4/4, 5/4, 6/4, 8/4, 10/4, 12/4

Yellow Pine Finish

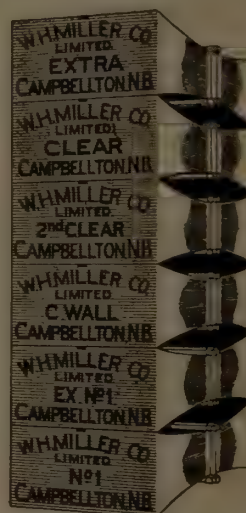
Kiln Dried, Soft, Short Leaf Kind

Stock Widths $\left. \begin{matrix} 4/4 \\ 5/4 \\ 6/4 \\ 8/4 \end{matrix} \right\}$ by 4", 6", 8", 10", 12"

Also OAK, ASH, POPLAR, GUM

WISTAR, UNDERHILL & NIXON

Real Estate Trust Bldg., Philadelphia, Pa.



We Specialize in—

**New Brunswick
White Cedar Shingles**

We also manufacture
**Spruce and Pine Lumber,
Lath, Cedar Ties, etc.**

Shipments by Rail and Water.

W. H. MILLER CO., LTD.
Campbellton, N. B.

Insurance for Lumbermen

The Walter Walton Co., Ltd.

Brokers for the Insured

Years of experience as specialists enable
us to produce results not
obtainable elsewhere.

MONTREAL
Coristine Bldg.,

NEW YORK
51-57 John St.

Our Idea of Service

EXCESSIVE rains have retarded hardwood production. We are frank to admit that our stocks are broken from supplying the constantly growing demand of our customers. However, we are producing a fair volume of Ash, Elm, Hickory, Maple, Oak and Poplar with the aim of giving even better service, if possible. And, as always, our customers must be satisfied. If it happens that we can't help you in the above lines we may be able to refer you to someone who can. Ask us.

John I. Shafer Hardwood Co., South Bend
IND.

New Ontario Colonization Co., Ltd.

MANUFACTURERS

**Spruce, Tamarack, Whitewood, Poplar Lumber,
Rossed Spruce Pulpwood, Lath,**

Full Planing Mill Facilities

Sales Office: BUFFALO, N. Y.
503 Niagara Life Bldg.

Mills: JACKSONBORO, ONT.
On Transcontinental Ry.

FOR SALE

1000 M 3" Merchantable Hemlock

100 M 2" " " "

With our resawing and planing plant we are prepared to manufacture this stock to suit buyers.

J. B. Snowball Company

Limited

Chatham, - - - New Brunswick

Standing Timber

in Large or Small Blocks

**FOR
SALE**

THE undersigned offer for sale, in large or small blocks all their remaining timber lands and town property situated in the town of Parry Sound, Ont.

We have sold quite a number of timber parcels but still have some good bargains left in Townships of McDougall, Foley, McKellar, Monteith, Carling, Christie, McConkey, Mills, Allen, Secord, Falconbridge and Street.

**Special
Prices**

Special bargains in the Townships of Falconbridge and Street for small mills.

The Parry Sound Lumber Co.

26 Ernest Ave.

Limited

Toronto, Canada

**MILLS NOW SAWING
SPRUCE and JACK PINE**

Can Make Immediate Shipment
of Green Stock

ARTHUR N. DUDLEY

Manufacturer and Wholesaler

109 Stair Building, TORONTO, ONT.

**All kinds of SOFT and
HARDWOODS**

also
RAILROAD TIES TELEGRAPH POLES

FENCE POSTS—PULPWOOD—PILES

Canada Lumber Co., Ltd.

Tel.
Main 6702

23 LaPresse Bldg., MONTREAL, QUE.

Band Sawed Southern Hardwoods

While our stocks of dry lumber are somewhat broken, we are still able to supply you with a fair line of hardwoods of all kinds, and we will appreciate your inquiries and give them the same prompt and courteous attention as in the past.

Please remember we can include with hardwoods from our Proctor Arkansas mill, Tennessee Aromatic Red Cedar Boards.

Write or wire, our expense, for delivered prices.

GEORGE C. BROWN & COMPANY

MAIN OFFICE - MEMPHIS, TENN.

Mills:—PROCTOR, ARK.,—COSGROVE, ARK.,—GRENADA, MISS.



Illustrating portable unit of Mathews Conveyor for unloading cars.

Photo by courtesy of Windsor Lumber Co., Ltd., Windsor, Ont.

Illustrating permanent installation of Mathews Lumber Conveyor, between mill and shipping and distributing platform.

Photo by courtesy of Vancouver Cedar Mills, Roche Point, B.C.



Write for Catalogue L.

CANADIAN MATHEWS GRAVITY CARRIER COMPANY, LIMITED
PORT HOPE . ONTARIO

Frank H. Harris Lumber Company, Limited

Manufacturers and Wholesalers of

Yellow Pine and Southern Hardwoods

Yellow Pine in Transit at all Times

Mills: { High Point, Miss.
Lake, Miss.

Office: 814 Excelsior Life Building, TORONTO,
Canada.



Manufacturers and Wholesalers of
ALL FOREST PRODUCTS

We Specialize in Canadian Hardwoods
and Ship Timber

Correspondence Solicited

300 CROWN OFFICE BLDG.,

TORONTO

Telephone Main 2806

Cable Address "Halbro" Toronto

MILLMEN

We are in the market for Canadian Hardwoods, all grades and thicknesses and are prepared to advance payment for manufacture. What have you to offer?

Lumber Market & Exchange

34 Victoria Street - Toronto, Ontario

Telephone Main 7185

ALABAMA HEWN OAK TIMBER:—
HARDWOOD LOGS:—



THE S. K. TAYLOR LUMBER COMPANY

Exporters

Mobile, Alabama, U.S.A.

Cables
"Taylor, Mob"

**International Land & Lumber
Company, Limited**

**Lumber, Railway Ties
Shims, Shingles, etc.**

Head Offices, Ottawa, Ont.

Limits and Mills: ST. FELICIEN, LAKE ST. JOHN DISTRICT, QUEBEC

Manley Chew

Midland, Ontario

MANUFACTURER OF

**White and Red Pine,
Hemlock, Maple, Birch
and Beech. Fibre Boards**

A Wish—

"May you 'Hew to the Line' during 1920, and your endeavours prove 'all clears.'"



Douglas Fir
Construction
Timbers
Dimension
Lumber
Flooring
Ceiling

Cedar
Red Cedar
Shingle
Bevel Siding
Clear and
Common Lumber

Uncertainties —in most things *Certainty in One*

"SERVICE" — Something promised but seldom given—the most common word in the lumber language and the most uncommon in the "getting"—that's uncertainty.

It has been our earnest endeavour during 1919 to render "SERVICE" in all our dealings. We will enter the New Year with the same ambition—that's a certainty.

TIMMS, PHILLIPS & CO.

Head Office : Yorkshire Building, VANCOUVER, B.C.

1880 Forty Years Ago 1920

"Nothing shall be wanting on our part to make this journal a full and complete record of the lumber business and all that relates to the trade in Canada."

IN setting forth the reasons for the coming into existence of the Canada Lumberman and Woodworker on October 15th, 1880, the publishers made the above declaration. It constituted the purpose for the establishment of the paper which was to reflect the thought and development of the Canadian lumber industry—destined to occupy the enviable position of the National Lumber Paper of Canada.

That its existence has been justified is evidenced by the interest evinced by those connected with the lumber industry in each issue.

The Canada Lumberman—the paper with the green cover—is to be found prominently displayed in the offices of lumbermen from the Atlantic to the Pacific.

It is read thoroughly and each succeeding issue is eagerly awaited by our subscribers.

It is the medium through which to keep in close touch with the activity of the lumber industry and its numerous branches.

It is considered an authority on matters appertaining to the Canadian lumber industry.

Times Have Changed

When the Canada Lumberman was first published, advertising was in its infancy in Canada. Manufacturers did not fully recognize the value of placing the merits of their product before the particular field they wished to reach. If any advertiser had attempted to run a full page advertise-

ment he might have been considered as on the road to bankruptcy.

But times have changed—the advertiser of 1880 who used card space is the full page advertiser of today. These manufacturers realize that advertising is an integral factor in their selling plan—that it can be entered upon with far greater assurance of success than most business procedures.

You can reach the owners and operators of logging camps and saw mills, wholesale and retail lumber dealers, etc., in all parts of Canada—the big buying power of the lumber industry—through the columns of the Canada Lumberman and Woodworker.

Canada Lumberman and Woodworker

347 Adelaide Street West

TORONTO

Branches at

119 Board of Trade,
MONTREAL

309 Broadway
NEW YORK

Electric Railway Chambers,
WINNIPEG

Great Northern Building,
CHICAGO

Winch Building,
VANCOUVER, B.C.

16 Regent St. S.W.,
LONDON, ENG.

WANTED

To make arrangement with Good Coast Mill, also Mountain Mill to handle their lumber in Eastern Canada.

Our Firm is well established and we are in position to take care of any size of order.

Address:

The Midland Woodworkers Limited
Box 727 MIDLAND, ONT.



SAVE LABOR IN THE CAMP

In every camp one or more men are required to peel potatoes. It has been proved that there is from 20 per cent. to 30 per cent. wastage in hand peeling.

The Cyclone Vegetable Peeler

will save you money and labour. It will peel and wash a bag of potatoes in from three to five minutes and will effect a saving of from 25 per cent. to 40 per cent. on material alone.

Write for Circular "L."

JOHN BURNS & COMPANY, MONTREAL
Office, 5 Bleury Street Established 1865

Exhaust Systems

We design and install complete Exhaust Systems for planing and other woodworking plants. Some of the largest mills in the country have been equipped by us.

Send us your enquiries

Geo.W. Reed & Co., Limited
MONTREAL

McAuliffe Davis Lumber Co., Ltd.

OTTAWA

Wholesale Lumber

NORWAY WHITE PINE SPRUCE - HEMLOCK

We make a specialty of mixed cars shipped from
our Ottawa yards.

**Two Planing Mills
for Transit Dressing**

**B. C. TIMBER
in Stock at Ottawa**

COX, LONG & CO., LTD.

ARE THE EXPORTERS OF THE



BRAND

White Pine Quebec Hardwoods
Red Pine Quebec Spruce

ALSO LOWER PORT SPRUCE

(BEST STOCKS)

LONDON: (Head Office) 17 Sherborne Lane, E.C. 4
Cables: "Lignitic" London

MONTREAL: 433 Coristine Building

Advertising is Business Insurance

A large manufacturer who, during the war, devoted his entire plant to war-work, kept his advertising running continuously, although he could not fill a single order. When asked why he did it, he said that he was insuring a market for his product when he returned to his regular lines. He has since reverted to his pre-war products and his plant is running to full capacity with more business in sight than he can handle.

Advertising was business insurance for him.

Simonds

Crescent Ground Cross-cut Saws



There is no other cross-cut saw on the market that gives so much satisfaction as a Simonds Crescent Ground. It is a fact, established by tryouts in the heavy timber belt, that a Simonds will cut 10 per cent. more timber in the same time,

than other brands of saws. Not only is it fast cutting, but it is also an easy running saw, honestly made and ground scientifically. A Simonds Crescent Ground Cross-Cut Saw does not bind in the kerf, and is fully guaranteed.

WRITE FOR CATALOG AND PRICES.

Simonds Canada Saw Company, Limited

"The Saw Makers"

VANCOUVER, B. C.

MONTREAL, QUE.

ST. JOHN, N. B.

Feeding the Camp

IF that is your problem, remember that it is our business, too. We do a tremendous lumber camp trade and are fully acquainted with the food requirements of logging camps. We shall be glad to quote you on any lines you need this year, and will submit special quotations if you will drop us a card. We can supply you with all that's best in provisions and fresh meats, and give you a service you will appreciate.

**WRITE OR WIRE US AT OUR
EXPENSE—TODAY**

**LONG CLEAR BACON
BARRELED PORK
SAUSAGE
DAVIES PURE LARD
"PEERLESS" SHORTENING
MINCEMEAT, ETC.**

**THE DAVIES COMPANY
WILLIAM LIMITED**

MONTREAL

TORONTO

WINNIPEG

Canada Lumberman

and Woodworker

For Forty Years Canada's National Journal

Issued on the 1st and 15th of every month by

HUGH C. MACLEAN, LIMITED, Publishers

THOS. S. YOUNG, Toronto, General Manager.

OFFICES AND BRANCHES:

TORONTO - - Telephone A. 2700 - - 347 Adelaide Street West
VANCOUVER - - Telephone Seymour 2013 - - Winch Building
MONTREAL - - Telephone Main 2299 - - 119 Board of Trade
WINNIPEG - Telephone Garry 856 - Electric Railway Chambers
NEW YORK - - - - - 309 Broadway
CHICAGO - Telephone Harrison 5351 - 1413 Great Northern Building
LONDON, ENG. - - - - - 16 Regent Street, S. W.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION

Canada, United States and Great Britain, \$2.00 per year, in advance; other foreign countries embraced in the General Postal Union, \$3.00.

Single copies 15 cents.

"The Canada Lumberman and Woodworker" is published in the interest of, and reaches regularly, persons engaged in the lumber, woodworking and allied industries in every part of Canada. It aims at giving full and timely information on all subjects touching these interests, and invites free discussion by its readers.

Advertisers will receive careful attention and liberal treatment. For manufacturing and supply firms wishing to bring their goods to the attention of owners and operators of saw and planing mills, woodworking factories, pulp mills, etc., "The Canada Lumberman and Woodworker" is undoubtedly the most direct and profitable advertising medium. Special attention is directed to the "Wanted" and "For Sale" advertisements.

Authorized by the Postmaster-General for Canada, for transmission as second-class matter.

Entered as second-class matter July 18th, 1914, at the Postoffice, at Buffalo, N. Y., under the Act of Congress of March 3rd, 1879.

Vol. 40

Toronto, January 15, 1920

No. 2

The Coming Convention in Quebec City

In many respects the twelfth annual gathering of the Canadian Lumbermen's Association, which will be held on February 4 and 5, in Quebec city, will be the most important and far reaching in results of any ever conducted in the history of this institution. There are the questions of trade expansion, a national survey of the timber resources of the Dominion, the development of the statistical department, the production, distribution and urgent call for all kinds of wood products for the coming year, transportation, export, etc.

The growth of the association has been rapid during the past few years and the institution has become more national in character, scope and outlook. The St. John, N.B., convention, in 1919, was unanimously voted one of the most satisfactory and successful assemblies of members of the industry ever held. The proceedings were marked by business from the opening to the close of the two days' sessions. There was no set or cut-and-dried programme; ample time was allowed for discussion of all important matters and live issues were afforded every consideration. Practical problems which presented themselves during 1918-1919 were taken up, while the reports of committees were effective and to the point. Everything went off with a swing and amid enthusiasm. The welcome accorded the visitors was of the most cordial nature.

The ancient and picturesque city of Quebec, with its hospitable people and many sights of historic interest, bids fair to attract visitors on February 4 and 5, from far and near, whose sympathies and future are bound up in this great Canadian enterprise. A most interesting two-days' session has been arranged and everything betokens a large and representative attendance. The social features are not being overlooked and all who can possibly make a trip to the

Ancient Capital next month will be well repaid. The local committee of arrangements is an energetic one and the first meeting of the C. L. A. that has ever been held in the sister province of Quebec, outside of Montreal, should prove a winner in the widest interpretation of the term.

Quick Returns But Shortsighted Move

All theories in economy have been set at naught by the recent trend of industrial events. Many a home owner has thought that there was no time like the present to dispose of his property. He has been approached perhaps by a glib-tongued real estate representative and told how the demand for houses was never as keen as it is at present, and if he—the owner—has any idea of parting with his dwelling, now is the time to sell for such and such a figure can be obtained. The home-owner listens to the siren song in amazement and sees at a glance that he can make two, three or four thousand dollars on a deal. He imagines that he can pick up another domicile which will suit him equally as well as the one that he is in and the ready money looks alluring.

Without giving the problem sufficient thought or viewing the matter from any other angle than that of an immediate sale, the owner hears the fascinating tale of a big price and satisfactory profit, and sets about to find another habitation. His woes and perplexities commence. It is then and only then that he discovers for the first time in his career he is decidedly up against it. He learns to his sorrow that the profit he has made he must pay to some one else to secure a roof over his head and then finds that he has to add on several hundred dollars besides. Houses which are being built to-day are, in many instances, constructed of much inferior material than those which were put up before the war, and several sellers of their homes have not been able to secure a residence at all that would in any way answer their purpose. Dwellings to rent are equally as scarce and rents are the highest ever known. In many cases they have not only been trebled, but quadrupled.

Owners who sell without having another home in view, or who are thinking of building in the spring, are learning to their sorrow that they are "paying through the nose," according to the present trend of costs. Abraham Lincoln once remarked that it was a very foolish proceeding to swap horses when crossing a stream. The same pertinent observation might be applied to the home owner who disposes of his property at this juncture without some anchor to windward. The stream was never as wide and of as uncertain depth as it is at this particular period.

Business Methods That Win Patrons

It is easy enough to expand any business when the demand for the product is greater than the supply and everything marketable has many buyers. When the call is insistent a slipshod service may be tolerated. Much depends on how urgently the purchaser needs the goods. He must have them, perhaps at any price, but days of prosperity and unprecedented development are not always with us. Some firms in the hey-day of present activity seem to overlook this, and are inclined to treat certain inquiries too cavalierly. Just now in the lumber line selling is probably not as important a factor as supplies. The market is largely a seller's one, but, in the natural course of events, there may sooner or later come a time when conditions will be reversed and then the boot will be on the other foot.

A rising market like a monopoly often tends to independence, intolerance and indifference. The days of adversity or stagnation are forgotten and the knock at the business door is now and then answered by a rough and cold salutation "Come in." No sooner is access gained than the feeling on the part of the party who has the temerity to enter, is akin to that of getting out.

There has been brought to the attention of the "Canada Lumberman" during the past few days one or two cases which call for more than passing comment. Representatives of other countries are now looking for supplies and, in one instance, a caller who had travelled thousands of miles and bore a letter of introduction which he handed to an official in the office, was greeted with the reply: "Oh! I have

no time to bother with matters of this kind." The visitor was turned down summarily. In another case a New Zealand business man carrying endorsement from various public bodies—in fact one from the Premier himself—was accosted on his visit to a certain Ottawa house by an egotistical and self-centred individual. After presenting his credentials, the caller was hailed with this salutation: "Oh! we are pestered to death with fellows like you just now. We are all sold up and can't entertain any more propositions." The representative turned on his heel and departed.

How different was his reception at another office, where he was warmly and cordially welcomed by the head of the concern, who carefully and thoroughly explained the domestic situation and, in the course of an hour's pleasant conversation, received and gave many business pointers and suggestions, with the view of building up an export trade in his particular line during the coming months. Much has been written regarding the quality and character of service in business building, but courtesy and kindness are and ever will be two of the most important elements. The heads of certain manufacturing and wholesale institutions frequently do not learn of the actions and ill advised words of those who are in the front office or hold down a seat at the inquiry wicket. A few dollars saved here may prove costly in the long run. Those persons, who meet callers, should possess a cheerful disposition, some tact, intelligence, and diplomacy, and, above all, common sense and ordinary, every-day politeness. The arrogant, flippant and consequential clerk, or curt official should be promptly released, and would be, in many instances, if his attitude and bearing were known.

A well-known Canadian correspondent at Ottawa, in writing of his experiences on parliament hill a few years ago, stated that in his long career he had never found it difficult to secure an audience with a cabinet minister when he had any real business with him, but added that he never approached a mere door-keeper, a sessional clerk, or a common messenger without a feeling akin to grovelling in the dust.

Group Insurance for the Lumberjack

One of the vital problems that lumbermen and logging operators have had to face for years has been the retention of the services of the lumberjack, and more particularly the alien, for any length of time. There is a class of men, mostly foreign born, who claim to be woodsmen, and float from one camp to another, sometimes staying only a day or two, and occasionally only over-night. The lumber companies have, perhaps, gone to the trouble of paying an employment agency so much per head for securing these fellows, and also advanced their railway fares, and then, without waiting to see what develops, this brand of sojourning worker passes on to the next camp, and so on to the next, with the speed of a Cook's tourist making a globe encircling trip in sixty days.

The "jumping" of these foreigners has long been a thorn in the flesh of the progress and continuity of woods operations. The exodus results in disruption, delay and over-lapping, so that costs, already high, are piled still higher. The meals are satisfactory; the wages are the largest ever paid; the sleeping quarters are comfortable, and warm, and the work not too arduous, yet the "professional lumberjack" moves on and on, and the question how to harness him and keep him in camp for thirty days or more has long been a vital one.

Various solutions of this problem have been suggested, such as Government regulation, an Associated Employers' Bureau, prosecution for fraud and misrepresentation and other plans, none of which will adequately meet the case. This week the "Canada Lumberman" received a humorous communication from an eastern manufacturer who, discussing the proposition already outlined, says: "I have hit upon the real genuine thing. I have made a great discovery. The idea is entirely new, but by no means patented, and, therefore, I am going to let my fellow-operators in upon a good thing. I notice that everybody is trying the group insurance plan, whereby employees who remain in the service of a firm are to receive various sums from \$500 up to several thousand dollars at the time of their death, providing they are still in the employ of the concern, who will bear

all the expense of the premiums, etc. This group insurance idea, in order to insure permanency and efficiency of service, has caught on like a prairie grass fire, and now many firms, big and little, are adopting the insurance system in toto. Of course, if an employee does not stick, his insurance lapses.

"Now, what is the matter with the enterprising lumbermen agreeing to place a group insurance on the come-day, go-day, happy-go-lucky devil-may-care lumberjack, and doing so with a great flourish of trumpets and an outburst of generosity. The logging operator could announce the placing of group insurance on all his crews in the camps provided they served continuously for such a length of time. Just think of what a spectacular move this would be, and how little it would cost in the end, to be heralded as one of the greatest benefactors of the age. This is one side of the problem.

"The other is that, while nominally a display of liberality would be witnessed, it is doubtful if at the end of three months there would be a single bushman in the camp. Why I know of one concern this season that is employing between three hundred and four hundred men in its camps, and already the names of seven thousand men have appeared on the pay-roll. How is that for migration?

"Oh yes! bring along that group insurance plan if it will only cause the average 'woods tourist' to stay long enough in camp to get a cup of tea and bid the cook 'Good morning.'"

Work—Co-operation—Prosperity

Put one hundred men on an island where fish is a staple article of sustenance. Twenty-five of the men catch fish. Twenty-five others clean the fish. Twenty-five cook the fish. Twenty-five hunt the fruit and vegetables.

So long as everybody works there is plenty. All hands are happy.

Ten of the allotted fish catchers stop.

Ten more dry and hide part of the fish they catch.

Five continue to catch fish, but work only part of the day at it.

Fewer fish go into the kitchen.

But the same number of men insist upon having the same amount of fish.

The fifty men who formerly cleaned and cooked the fish have less to do owing to the under supply of fish. But they continue to demand food.

Gradually greater burdens are laid upon the fruit and vegetable hunters. These insist upon a larger share of fish in return for their larger efforts in gathering fruit and vegetables. It is denied them and soon twenty of the twenty-five quit.

But the entire one hundred men continue to insist upon their right to eat.

The daily food supply gradually shrinks. The man with two fish demands three bananas in exchange for one of them. The man with two bananas refuses to part with one for fewer than three fish.

Finally the ten men remaining at work quit in disgust. Everybody continues to eat. The hidden fish are brought to light and consumed. Comes a day when there is no food of any kind. Everybody blames everybody else.

What would seem to be the situation?

Exactly! We thought you would guess it.

For we repeat that you can't eat, buy, sell, steal, give away, hoard, wear, use, play with or gamble with what isn't.
—Chicago Herald.

"One third of the growing spruce of this country is on the soil of Maine," said Senator Fernald of Maine in a recent address before the paint and varnish men of the country. "We have 22,750,000,000 feet of spruce growing here and we can cut 750,000,000 feet every year from now until the end of time and have just as much growing and we can with proper consideration furnish the cities of the United States with all the paper they need."

Difficult to Size Up the Lumber Situation

S. G. Denman, Eastern Canadian Representative of British Timber Buyer, Returns from Trip Overseas—Great Shortage in Transportation Seen



S. G. Denman, Montreal

Mr. Stanley G. Denman, who was appointed Eastern Canadian representative to the British Government timber buyer on May 1st, 1919, has just returned to Canada. Mr. Denman, returned via New York on the steamer Mauritania, and the passage was excessively rough, so much so that he really thought the ship had touched bottom, at one time. During his visit in London the British Government Timber Buyer's Office was abolished and the department will henceforth be known as the Imported Timber Disposal Section of His Majesty's Board of Trade, with headquarters in Salisbury House, London, and a branch in Montreal, of which Mr. Denman is the Canadian representative.

In an interview with our Montreal representative as to conditions generally on the other side, Mr. Denman stated that it was difficult for him to form an accurate opinion, as conditions were continually changing and improving. The congestion of shipping in the different ports of the United Kingdom is exceedingly serious. According to information he received about three or four weeks ago, there were one hundred and fifty-three ocean-going steamers at London awaiting discharge. In his opinion shipping conditions would not resume anything like normal for about six months. He found, in Manchester, that conditions were of a similar nature, but comparing the port with London Manchester would be cleaned up, if the present rate of improvement continued, in about three months.

The great trouble all over England appeared to be the enormous shortage of transportation, not alone for lumber but all classes of merchandise, both ship bottoms and freight cars being very much less than the demand. Continuing, Mr. Denman stated he had been given to understand that there is a shortage in the neighborhood of 300,000 railway wagons in the United Kingdom. This condition was brought about by the great strain under which the British Empire labored during the war and their apparent absolute neglect to build more railway cars or to repair those that were crippled. In other words, all other work was sacrificed to completing efficiently and rapidly the most important job—the war.

Mr. Denman stated that the great labor unrest so noticeable in the United States, principally on account of Bolshevik propaganda, is conspicuous by its absence in the United Kingdom. He considers that over there labor and capital are gradually arriving at an understanding of each other and that things are gradually shaping towards normal once again. It will, however, take considerable time ere conditions generally have settled down to their pre-war status.

Speaking of British Government lumber purchases in Canada, Mr. Denman said he was delighted to be able to say that prospects of tonnage for the clearing of goods over-lying in Canada on account of the Imperial Government were getting brighter every day. As far as Montreal is concerned the Government has cleared up that portion already; there are still a few thousand standards of deals to be shipped from Quebec, and a considerable quantity from the St. Lawrence and from New Brunswick and Nova Scotia.

If transport difficulties could be overcome in the United Kingdom these overlying goods would be shipped over very quickly. He said that his department had made very little headway in shipments since September, yet prospects of liner shipments from the ports of St. John and Halifax this winter were very encouraging, and if the Ministry of Shipping were able to carry out their tentative plans it would, he was quite sure, help considerably in solving the problem and disposal of the congestion of lumber now in Eastern Canadian ports.

Mr. Denman visited Paris and a portion of the devastated area while upon this European trip. He stated that one will never realize the tremendous amount of damage inflicted by the Hun until one has

visited the country and viewed the ruins for oneself. He went over the road from Paris to Rheims and passed through Mieux, Crecy, Chateau Thierry, Dormant and Rheims. In all the villages he visited only the smashed walls of houses and other buildings were left. Along the road known as Chemin des Dames are little crosses on the edge of the roadway marking the last resting place of many of our brave British and Allied troops, including our splendid Canadian boys who made the supreme sacrifice.

Mr. Denman said that while in Paris he was appointed Canadian representative of the timber department of the Republic of France. France has something like forty million feet of lumber overlying in Canada, and as Mr. Denman has naturally considerable knowledge of prevailing conditions and also experience in handling their stocks the Timber Department of France secured his services (without payment) to look after and protect their interests in Canada. Regarding the prospects of the movement of the French goods the French officials fully realize the importance of moving their stocks, and are making great efforts to secure tonnage.

Lumbering Industry on the Cinema

The Canadian Pacific Railway have just released another fine series of cinematograph pictures illustrative of lumbering and the other leading industries of the West. Twice last week these were privately shown to large gatherings of commercial men and others at the Central Hall, Westminster, Eng., and the wide range and comprehensiveness of the display will be best gained from the synopsis, which was as follows:—From Forest to Press and Bindery; Banff; Fighting the Car Shortage; From Fleece to Finished Product; Asbestos Industry in Quebec; Fredericton—New Brunswick—Lumbering; Making Beet Sugar; and Life on the Prairie. The films were produced by Pathescope, Toronto; Dobbs, Seattle; S.N.A., Chicago.

Sir George McLaren Brown, the European manager of the Canadian Pacific Railway, who presided, before the exhibition began, explained why the Canadian Pacific exhibit these films, and said in part: It is with a second and higher purpose than merely to increase your knowledge of Canada. Every British-born man or woman, whether of the United Kingdom or of an Overseas part of the Empire, must realize that to-day, more perhaps than at any time of our history, it is our first, our paramount duty to do all that can be done to so cement and bind together the nations of our great Empire that its disruption will be impossible. In the past, we have depended almost entirely upon sentiment to hold us together, and that we did not depend in vain was proved when the great war came. We showed the world then a real League of Nations within the British Empire. A League wherein the citizens of each and every part rose up as one man, at the roll of the drum, to stand together for righteousness, shoulder to shoulder, heart to heart, in a unity that was the marvel of the world.

Will Need All Canada's Lumber Production

Speaking of the probable demand of forest products in the Old Country for the coming year, a representative Liverpool firm, writing to the "Canada Lumberman," says:—

From all accounts there will be an unusually large production in Canada this coming winter, but that production, large as it may be, would all be needed, particularly having regard to the fact that Russia, as an exporting country, is, for the time being at least, practically off the map.

There are, however, some serious drawbacks, which will give importers very serious pause. Among the first are the enhanced cost for which the operators in Canada are looking and the uncertainty as to freights, and greater than all, the fact of the large Government holdings of spruce in this country to say nothing of their large unlifted balance in Canada. Their stocks in this country at their commandeered rate of freight and their relatively low f.o.b. cost compared with to-day's value, enable the Government to undersell by a large margin any new import and there is always the fear that the Government might, by the pressure of public opinion or otherwise, be forced to instruct their Importing Department to realize at once without reserve.

The effect of this would be a certain decline in values but even that would be preferable to having the sword all the time hanging over the head of the trade.

New B.C. Commissioner for the East

Wm. Robertson Will Have Larger Quarters For Displaying Forest Products of Pacific Province



Wm. Robertson, Victoria, B.C.

Wm. Robertson of Victoria, who recently succeeded Major James Breckin, as British Columbia Lumber Commissioner in the East, with headquarters at Toronto, has been successful in securing bigger and more convenient quarters. Starting next month, the offices and display rooms of the B. C. Lumber Commissioner will be on the ground floor at 1 Adelaide St. East, where larger space and show-window facilities are available. Mr. Robertson has several other plans in view of an educational and propaganda character, so far as making more widely known the merit, worth and adaptability of B. C. forest products are concerned.

The new Commissioner is a native of Fifeshire, Scotland, and came to Canada in 1885, at the time of the second Riel rebellion in the Canadian Northwest. He had some relatives in Western Canada and it was with the intention of joining in the fight that Mr. Robertson landed in the Dominion. The unpleasantness, however, had passed over before he reached this land of promise and achievement. He, however, journeyed to the then comparatively unknown West and for the first few years followed a number of occupations, and among them farming. He finally decided that the lumber business was not a bad line to get into and took a position in the office of Cameron & Kennedy of Norman, Ont. He was later with the Ontario & Western Lumber Co. and next with the Rat Portage Lumber Co. at Kenora, with whom he remained nineteen years, in the capacities of sales manager, secretary and finally manager of the company's interests in British Columbia. At one time the Rat Portage Co. operated six mills in and around Kenora, but the timber gradually became cut-off and their activities in that section finally ceased. Mills in the meantime were established at Winnipeg and in British Columbia.

After leaving the company in 1914 Mr. Robertson was for a time in the timber business on his own account and when the war broke out he recruited and enlisted in British Columbia contingent of the 238th Battalion, whose headquarters were at Ottawa. After spending some months in England he was transferred to the 14th Company, Canadian Forestry Corps. During service in France, he slipped and seriously injured his hip, which resulted in his being confined to the hospital for several weeks and finally receiving his discharge. On returning to Victoria, Sergt. Robertson entered upon trade extension work in the Forest branch Department of Lands, and last fall came to Toronto, where he spent some weeks in connection with the splendid display of forest products made by the British Columbia Government at the Canadian National Exhibition. On the recent resignation of Major Breckin, he again returned to Toronto and is now taking up the work with interest and enthusiasm.

During his long residence in Kenora, Mr. Robertson was a member of the Town Council for a number of years and also a member of and chairman of the Board of Education.

Mr. Wade Booms the Wooden House

Writing to the Canadian press from London, Eng., Henry Somerville says:—British Columbia may have the credit for solving the housing problem here when our own Government has only bungled in the most fatuous fashion. The first great scheme embodied in the Housing Act of this year, heralded as the greatest of all the great items of the era of reconstruction, has utterly failed. In desperation the Government has produced a new plan, the leading feature of which is the offer of a subsidy of £150 to any private builder who puts up a house of an approved pattern.

The root of the difficulty is the scarcity of building materials and the high cost of building. The possibilities of wooden houses were pointed out by a few people here who were acquainted with wooden dwellings in other countries. Especially active in this connection has been Mr. F. C. Wade, Agent-General for British Columbia. The British public, with characteristic insularity, was sceptical.

It envisaged a wooden house as something like an army hut. The British public may be excused for not knowing better, but there is no excuse for the official authorities, who are supposed to be experts in housing, showing the same ignorance and prejudice. The Prime Minister and the Minister of Health have talked of wooden houses as consisting of four walls and nothing else "with not even a staircase."

The persistent and trenchant propaganda of Mr. F. C. Wade has now roused the interest of the British public. He argues that wooden houses, mill-cut in sections, can be obtained from British Columbia. If official obstruction to these houses is withdrawn the only difficulty will be the shortage of shipping and this can be overcome. The wooden houses will be much cheaper than brick, but cheapness is not the most important point. The most important point is that if we wait for brick houses we shall wait for years before we get any houses at all.

The Durability of Green Timber

There is practically no difference in the relative durability of green timber and seasoned timber when untreated and exposed to the weather and in contact with the ground, has been established by recent experiments conducted by the Forest Products Laboratory of Madison, Wis., in connection with the manufacture of poles, posts or ties. In the case of ties laid by the Laboratory in co-operation with the Northern Pacific Railway, the average life of seasoned ties was only one-tenth of a year longer than that of the green ties and measurements on poles made by the Laboratory in co-operation with the American Telephone and Telegraph Company, show that the rate of decay in green poles is a trifle less than in seasoned poles. The fact that green and seasoned timber have the same durability when used in exposed places is due to the fact that both soon reach the same moisture content and this is the principal factor in determining the rate of decay of a stick of timber.

Wood for interior construction, however, should be thoroughly seasoned, otherwise it is likely not only to shrink to a serious extent but to decay before it seasons.

Believe Pine Will Show Big Advance

Chappell Bros. & Co., of Sydney, N.S., who are well known in the woodworking and building line, state there is not a vacant house in Sydney, and that many new dwellings must be built to accommodate the employees that will come to that city through several new industries which are now nearing completion. Continuing, the firm say,—"We do not anticipate any reduction in manufacturing costs, and slight increases will follow. Local lumber, which is not of a high grade, will likely be lower, because of the fact that many are going to operate only in a small way and will produce an inferior grade in quality and manufacture. Our opinion is that N. S. and N. B. lumber generally will be higher and that pine will show a big advance. Labor will, in our opinion, remain much the same as at present, with some special advances to good men.

The manufacturers of lumber can better their conditions by realizing the value of every piece of lumber and caring for it as they do for the dollar in the pocket, stick it properly from the saw, roof all piles, season it properly and have it in proper shipping condition as soon as possible after it is cut. Proper care of lumber from the saw will enable the consumer to use grades lower than would have to be used if good attention was not given. A little extra work in piling and properly caring for his merchandise will be profitable, not only to the manufacturer, but to the dealer and consumer as well.

Work For All Who Can Swing An Axe

There is still plenty of work available for able bodied men, according to officials of the Saskatchewan bureau of labor, and no one need starve who is strong enough to swing an axe. There are vacancies in the lumber camps on the books of the bureau at the present time for between 400 and 500 men.

The bureau has received applications for a considerable number of men to work in the camps at Keewatin and Ignace and there is a big demand for men in the woods north of Prince Albert.

Expert axemen are making good wages. They are receiving 18 cents a tie for cutting ties and at this price can make between \$8 and \$9 a day. Inexperienced men are being paid \$65 a month and board for cutting down trees and trimming them. As cheap railway rates are in effect, men can be sent long distances to camps at little cost to themselves. Officials state that a considerable number of returned soldiers are working this winter in the lumber camps.

Record Year for Shipbuilding in Nova Scotia

In Spite of High Priced Materials the Industry Proved Profitable—Many Wooden Craft Sold at Fancy Figures—Big Lumber Shipments Made

By E. Woodworth, Passboro, N. S.

The scarcity of shipping, which the revival of wooden shipbuilding has not yet been able to overcome, causes remarkable activity in all the shipyards along this shore. One result of this is that more vessels were registered at Parrsboro, N. S. in 1919 than were ever registered in one year before. The average tonnage was also larger than in the largest previous registry and the cost of building was greater than ever before, so, in every respect this has been a record year in Parrsboro shipbuilding.

The new vessels registered numbered twenty-six. Two old vessels that had been rebuilt were re-registered. Their second registration added nothing to the number of the Parrsboro fleet and made but little change in the tonnage. Three of the new vessels are very small, measuring collectively less than one hundred tons net. The others range from nearly nine hundred tons to less than three hundred, and aggregate tonnage of the new fleet is 12,450 tons gross, or 10,704 net tons. If the three small ones before mentioned were eliminated the remaining twenty-three would average a little more than 460 net tons each. Six of them are four masters, and the others are all tern schooners with the exception of one steamer and the three small ones. They are handsome, well built vessels, fitted with all the latest labor saving appliances, and have proved to be profitable investments. They have been built from carefully selected models and give promise of being large carriers and fast sailers, while some of them have already established a record for speed in transatlantic voyages.

Parrsboro has not been alone in this enterprise, for the western coast of Nova Scotia, especially Digby County, has turned off a fine fleet of a similar class of vessels, while the south shore, particularly Lunenburg County, has built an unusual number of small vessels, chiefly fishing craft, of an average of about one hundred tons each. In all other parts of the province shipbuilding has been active and it is probable that more vessels were launched this year than were ever turned off in one year before, but when the number and their tonnage are both considered it is believed that Parrsboro makes a better showing than any other part of registry.

Much Money Made Out of Industry.

Notwithstanding the acme of high prices shipbuilding the past year has been a profitable business. Many of the vessels were sold at fancy figures before they left the stocks, and the builders who retained possession of their craft have found no difficulty in securing charters at satisfactory rates. Some of them have taken two cargoes of deals to the United Kingdom and then gone south, some have been carrying gypsum to the United States at rates such as were never heard of before; others have gone up the Mediterranean; still others are cruising among the Antilles, and in short they have gone anywhere where ships go and when there is an opportunity to make good money. Under such conditions it seems reasonable to suppose that shipbuilding will continue to be pressed vigorously, but at present there are no indications that such will be the case. On this shore at present are about half a dozen vessels in varying stages of construction. These, of course, will be completed with as little delay as possible, but when they are finished it seems probable that many if not all of our shipyards will be idle for a time.

Shipbuilding has unquestionably been a profitable business during the last few years, and builders and owners have made big returns out of the industry. It may seem strange, therefore, that the business is likely to be abandoned, at least for the present. The reason is that it costs too much to build ships. There never was a time since the first keel was laid that it took so much money to build a vessel of a given size or class as it does at present. Everything that enters into the construction of a ship from keel to truck, from timber to rigging and canvas costs from two to four times its former price, while the cost of labor, which has gone far beyond all bounds, does not seem to have yet reached its limit. It is true that vessels have been built at a handsome profit and have made good money for their owners when prices were approximately as high as they are now, but there has already been a change in conditions and greater changes are liable to occur at any time. If shipbuilders could be guaranteed a continuance of the freights that were obtained a year or two ago they would gladly continue building, but no such assurance can be had.

The expense of building is as great as ever and perhaps a little greater; there certainly is no sign of any reduction in wages. The running expenses of shipping show no evidence of decrease. Sea-

men's wages are as high as they were during the last year of the war, and in some special cases higher. All the men employed in building or sailing ships are strongly opposed to any reduction in wages. Shipwrights, shipsmiths, riggers, seamen, stevedores etc. are ready at any time to claim an advance of wages; but are singularly reluctant to accept any smaller pay than they have been receiving. On the other hand there has been a decided drop in freights since the war, and although the scarcity of bottoms still continues, there is reason to believe that there will be a further decline before long, for the ultimate consumer is getting tired of paying war prices. It is no wonder then, that shipbuilders are inclined to be cautious and wait for further developments, for if a big slump in freights should occur it would take a long time to pay for a vessel at the present cost of construction.

The lumber business was so completely demoralized by the war that it is no longer possible to compare the results of one year's operations with those of another year on account of entirely different conditions. Owing to the embargo in 1918 not a single deal was shipped to the United Kingdom that year from this part where in former times it had frequently exceeded forty million feet. In the same year the construction of military camps in the United States caused such a demand for lumber that the exports from here were only limited by the means of transportation. Large quantities were forwarded by rail, all our available coasting schooners were employed and old American vessels, some of which had been long out of commission, were fitted up and sent here for cargoes.

This year with the embargo removed about twelve million feet of deals and scantling were shipped to Great Britain and the quantity would have been larger if more carriers could have been procured. Among the left overs here are about five million feet of deals and scantling purchased by the British Government and an equal amount owned by the French Government, but for neither of which transportation has yet been sent. In the United States this year the prices were good for our lumber, but vessels were scarce and the demand less urgent, so there was a big falling off in the quantity exported. In piling and lath, however, this year's export was far ahead of last year, and, taken altogether the output this year was fairly good considering the smallness of the cut last winter.

With regards to this season's or this winter's cut there is as usual a variety of opinions. In a paragraph that appeared in the newspapers recently a large lumber firm in St. John is reported as expressing the opinion that "in view of the stocks on hand and the state of the markets, lumber operators would be wise to content themselves with a moderate cut of logs this winter;" "roughly speaking" this authority estimates the amount of manufactured lumber now held in New Brunswick at 250,000,000 to 300,000,000 superficial feet, chiefly held on British account. "He also thought there would be from 100,000,000 to 150,000,000 feet more in Nova Scotia."

I know nothing about the correctness of these figures, but I find that "estimates of the officials of the Department of Lands and Mines place the lumber cut of New Brunswick this year at about 300,000,000 feet." Assuming both estimates to be fairly correct it is evident that the lumber shipments from New Brunswick this year have not been very large. With regard to Nova Scotia I asked a large lumber dealer who has travelled extensively in the province, and he told me he thought the one hundred and fifty million estimate was about correct. Another man, not a lumber man, but one who assumes to know all there is to know, told me he didn't believe there was more than fifty million feet in the whole Province. But let who will be right, the operators in this section seem to be taking no stock in the St. John man's advice, for they have put all the men they could get into the woods, and if conditions prove favorable we may count on next season's cut being the largest we have had for many years.

The proposal that the Government should let contracts for wooden ships in Victoria is, it is understood, meeting with considerable opposition. The Government has not yet announced its policy in the matter, but there is doubt expressed whether it will be possible to give orders for wooden ships in view of prevailing conditions. The view is taken by those opposed to wooden ships that, however much they may have been in demand during the submarine campaign, they cannot compete commercially with the steel ship. Requests that the Government should let contracts in Victoria for wooden ships were laid before the Government a few days ago by a Victoria delegation. The delegation urged that the orders be placed to meet unemployment.

Busy Booming Order of the Hoo-Hoo

H. R. Isherwood Enters Upon New Position — Membership in Canada Will be Increased This Year



H. R. Isherwood, Chicago, Ill.

H. R. Isherwood, the retail service representative of the National Lumber Manufacturers Association, Chicago, is now the secretary-treasurer of the Order of the Hoo-Hoo, recently succeeding E. D. Tennant. Many Canadians, previous to the war, belonged to the order, and it is now the intention to reconstruct the membership in the Dominion. Speaking of the worth and work of this organization a leading member says that it has been greatly misunderstood and declares that the Hoo-Hoo is the foundation of commercial co-operation within the lumber industry and creates a mutual feeling of respect and confidence.

The writer adds: Never before have thinking men so fully realized that there must be unity of action, and also respect and confidence established for and in one another amongst all classes of men.

Experience has shown that one of the surest ways to secure it is to bring men engaged in the same line of business together on a basis where they can forget dollars and cents, and learn to know one another as men. Hoo-Hoo is not a commercial organization, but it can build up commercial organizations within the lumber industry, by bringing lumbermen and their allied friends together on a basis where they become acquainted with the real man and learn how to make friends. It is an old maxim that you can always do more with a friend than with a stranger. When you create a fraternal feeling amongst lumbermen, and get them to realize the human kindly side of one another, you remove two-thirds of the difficulties encountered in getting these same men to co-operate in a commercial sense. Hoo-Hoo, therefore, is the very foundation of commercial co-operation within the lumber industry. It is the first step, makes the introduction, creates a mutual feeling of respect and confidence, thus enabling other organizations to establish their work on a proper basis.

In addition to this, the need for an organization amongst lumbermen that can extend a helping hand, when occasion demands it, has been fully demonstrated. During its career of twenty-eight years, Hoo-Hoo has paid out over \$95,000 through its Imminent Distress and Death Benefit Funds, out of dues and individual subscriptions, so small as not to aggregate as much as the average man often spends on an evening's entertainment. Many a lumberman, who was in distress and had reached a point where he was ready to give up, has been quietly lifted up and carried over the wall of despair by his Hoo-Hoo brethren. Hoo-Hoo files contain scores of letters from widows and orphans of deceased members expressing sincere thanks for help extended to them. Our experience has shown that there are hundreds of travelling salesmen and younger executives in the lumber industry, who, through no fault of their own, are often called away before they have been able to secure adequate protection for their families. Others and older men through physical defects cannot secure insurance. Even to those who have it, death often comes at a time when ready cash is low, and as it takes several weeks to collect the insurance policy, the Hoo-Hoo death benefit, while small, owing to its being paid at once, supplies ready cash to tide over a trying period. The fact that the lumber industry supports an organization which does these things, creates a feeling of closer regard and affection for the work which a man connected with it does, and is invaluable in creating a morale necessary to secure effective and enthusiastic work.

I ask those old Canadian members who in the past simply looked upon Hoo-Hoo as creating an occasional evening's fun, to carefully consider the foregoing facts. Conditions in Western Canada are very similar to those south of the border. When you consider the roster of Hoo-Hoo membership to-day contains 95 per cent. of the leading lumbermen of the United States, it proves that it is doing something worth while or their names would not be there.

Big Log Cut Down in the East

The Bathurst Lumber Co. are busy developing their water ply of men in the camps at the present time is a good deal more satisfactory than it has been for a considerable period. Most of the

lumber companies in the East are getting a fair cut of logs and the prospects are that the Maritime Provinces during the season of 1920 will produce more lumber than has been the case for the past two or three years. Nearly all the companies are taking out a bigger cut than usual, and weather conditions so far have been favorable.

The Bathurst Lumber Company are busy developing their water power on the Nepisiquit River, and satisfactory progress is being made. When this plant is completed it is possible the company will enlarge its pulp production. The prices of sulphite and kraft pulp just now are very firm, with an advancing tendency, but as the cost of wood is increasing very materially all the while, the company can see nothing but higher quotations for both lumber and pulp.

Big Log Production in Haliburton District

The John Carew Lumber Co. of Lindsay, Ont., are operating three camps this season and also have several jobbers taking out wood for them to increase their cut for next season. While labor is plentiful at the present time, it is not as efficient as it might be. The highest wages paid the best bushmen in Lindsay and Haliburton district is \$65.00 per month and board. To secure competent and efficient men is, however, not so easy.

The Carew Lumber Co. state that things are looking good in the lumber business as prices are high just now, but it must be considered when the cost of taking out the stuff is experienced there is not any more money in lumbering than what there was some years ago before quotations aviated as high as they are at present.

Why Christmas Trees are So Popular

Canadian whiskey dealers utilized the Christmas spirit, and more specifically the Christmas tree, to smuggle vast quantities of whiskey over the border into the United States during the holiday season, according to Internal Revenue agents in Newark, N.J.

This, they said, was the chief reason for the flooding of the tree market, which resulted in many dealers giving their stocks away.

Federal agents asserted that in the firry branches had been concealed many a quart of "red liquor," and that after these "decorations" had been removed, added supplies of trees had been offered to dealers already overstocked in the hope of reaping again the rich revenue of 1918.

Fewer Accidents—Spent More Money

The Workmen's Compensation Board spent \$4,057,696.63 in compensation and medical aid during 1919, as compared with \$3,883,994.84 during 1918, though the total number of accidents reported during the past year was only 44,260 as against 47,848 in 1918. The increased cost resulted from higher benefits under amendments to the Act, and increase of wages.

There were less accidents during the first nine months of 1919, and more during the last three months than during corresponding periods in 1918. The number of fatal accidents was 429, while in 1918 it was 440.

Initiating System of County Reforestation

Three petitions for private bills to be presented at the forthcoming session of the Ontario legislature have been received. The most important is from the council of the united counties of Durham and Northumberland asking for a bill to initiate a system of reforestation. A representative deputation from these counties recently waited upon Premier Drury and Hon. Beniah Bowman, minister of lands and forests, urging that steps toward reforestation be taken, not only in their own districts, but throughout the province. Their views were sympathetically received, and they were informed that if the localities would secure the land the government would be inclined to aid in the practical work of reforestation. The bill now asked for will give Durham and Northumberland counties power to obtain land as the first important step towards the larger scheme.

Nice Profit for Shingle Manufacturers

It is reported that shingle manufacturers and other Canadian producers who sell to United States buyers are reaping considerable profits from the high rate of exchange. In connection with this it is stated on the street that one western shingle manufacturer cleared \$6,000 above the billed value of goods shipped during November. Others have also made big profits out of the extraordinary condition of exchange.

The shingle mill of the Van Guelder Company, located on the international boundary at Peardonville, was recently destroyed by fire.

What the Motor Truck Can Do for the Retailer

Every Local Lumber Dealer Should Consider Problem from the Angle of Speed, Service, Economy, Efficiency and Convenience

Building operations that were suspended or postponed during the war are now being resumed. By early spring and for a period of years thereafter there should be a greater volume of business than ever before in the history of the country. The shortage of housing is giving much concern throughout the country. Indications are that prices of building materials and the rate of wages for labor will not decrease very much while the housing demand exists. For these reasons the hesitancy of home, factory and office builders to resume operations is giving way to a feeling that those who are first to start work will make good profits, says A. A. Van Kleeck, of Vancouver.

When the rush comes, lumber and other building material merchants who are in the best position to make quick deliveries and handle a large volume of order will naturally secure the largest and best trade. It behooves them, therefore, to make preparations to take care of this coming situation.

Lumber haulage presents a difficult problem. Teams have a very limited radius of delivery ability, ten or twelve miles being about the length of haul with load that can be made day in and day out, with return trip. Also, teams are slow, moving with load only three or four miles an hour.

Speeding up Work of Delivery

Many lumber merchants have adopted motor trucks to speed up the work and have accomplished this result. In many cases, however, they have found that motor trucking is more expensive, due to the idle time of the truck while loading and unloading. Various expedients have been adopted to avoid this standing time. It is a common practice to fit rollers to the truck bed so that the load can be dumped as a unit instead of being taken off piece by piece by hand. Again, a few lumber companies have used yard wagons for making up the loads and provided means for rolling the made-up loads from these yard wagons to the motor truck.

In more recent years there has been a return to the time-honored and efficient system in use with teams, by which several wagons were left in the yards to be loaded while the teams were hauling loads for delivery. But, instead of teams and wagons, tractor trucks and trailers or semi-trailers are employed. This combines the advantages of the old system with the speed and greater delivery radius of the motor truck. The trailers or semi-trailers are disposed about the yard and loading proceeds while the tractor is on the road. Thus the tractor is kept moving a maximum number of hours of the day, which is necessary to insure economy of haulage.

Assuming that a motor truck costs from \$15 to \$25 a day to operate according to size, including drivers' wages, fuel, oil and tires and all overhead, such as interest, repairs, supervision, etc., the cost of hauling one ton fifty miles per day with a one-ton truck would be 30 cents per ton-mile and of hauling five tons twenty-five miles with a five-ton truck 20 cents per ton-mile. But if the trucks spend half their working time waiting to be loaded and unloaded, it is evident that these costs will be doubled.

Giving Attention to Particular Needs

Each lumber dealer should give careful thought to his own particular haulage requirements before deciding on just the equipment he needs. A tractor and a number of semi-trailers will be best for some service, while a truck that can carry a load itself and draw a loaded four-wheeled trailer will serve others better. Long, heavy timbers, for example, call for a two-wheeled trailer with a long reach. With this outfit the front end of the load is supported on the rear end of the truck or tractor and the rear end of the load on the trailer. Short lumber can be carried most advantageously either on a semi-trailer or on a motor truck and four-wheeled trailer.

Decision between these two types depends on the particular custom of the dealer. With a truck and four-wheeled trailer two loads can be hauled at once and the trailer left at one point to be unloaded while the truck proceeds to a farther point to discharge its load. The truck, however, must wait to have its own loads made up. There is no such waiting with the tractor and semi-trailer, but the tractor cannot carry a separate load. It is possible, however, to

attach a four-wheeled trailer behind the semi-trailer, provided the tractor has sufficient power to haul the double load.

This question of power must be determined in connection with the condition of the highway and the grades to be ascended. If the roads are well paved and fairly level, a moderate sized tractor should be able to haul a semi-trailer and four-wheeled trailer, and almost any good motor truck should haul a capacity load itself and draw a four-wheeled trailer with a load of equal size. If, on the other hand, the roads are poor and the grades heavy, all of the power of the truck may be required to haul its own load or a semi-trailer with similar load.

The lumber dealer may be able to analyze all these conditions for himself but it is highly desirable to call in consultation transportation experts. The larger and more reputable truck manufacturers and trailer manufacturers employ experts for this particular work, and it is to their interest to recommend the equipment that will give the most satisfactory service and most economical operation, because a satisfied customer means other sales. Truck manufacturers generally realize the special nature of the lumber business and the peculiar adaptability to it of trailers and semi-trailers. Some of them build special tractors for the sole purpose of hauling those auxiliary vehicles

Knows Lumber Game from Every Angle

L. Van Meter of the Dennis-Canadian Co., manufacturers of hard and soft wood lumber at Whitney, Ont., is vice-president of that progressive organization, and has always taken a deep interest in the welfare and progress of the lumber industry in Canada either in Association work or otherwise.

In his younger days Mr. Van Meter served a full apprenticeship in the logging camps in Michigan and then spent some ten years in the newspaper business. The love for the open and the smell of the pine appealed to him too strongly for the routine of journalistic enterprise, and back he went into the lumber line and worked at various parts of the trade. As he recently remarked in a humorous vein, he believed that one of his duties was to doctor up the inspection in a wholesaler's office so as to make 10 per cent. good No. 1 common look like F.A.S. to the customer. Mr. Van Meter was also on the road a great deal as buyer and inspector, and finally as mill superintendent and manager. Eighteen years ago he went with Dennis Bros. of Grand Rapids, Mich., and managed the mills of the A. L. Dennis Salt & Lumber Co. at Dighton, Mich., for eight years. Upon the organization of the Dennis-Canadian Co. and the purchase of limits and the mill at Whitney seven years ago, Mr. Van Meter was put in charge and has since conducted the business with energy and aggressiveness.

The company are operating four camps this winter and employing about three hundred men. They will have a cut of about 10,000,000 ft. or twice their average output since 1915. They report wages about the same as last year, but supplies slightly higher. Labor conditions, however, have considerably improved, and the men in their district are staying in the camps well and appear willing to do a reasonable amount of work. The company are of the opinion that the increased production per man should more than offset the augmented costs in other directions. The Dennis-Canadian Company are taking out a mixed cut of spruce, hemlock, pine and hardwoods and are by means of a logging railway hauling their logs some ten miles.



L. Van Meter, Ottawa, Ont.

Sees Big Year Ahead in the Lumber Business

Leading Western Exponent of the Industry Believes the Cities Will Witness Greatest Activity Ever Known in Structural Operations

Herman H. Hettler, of Chicago, Ill., who is president of the big lumber company which bears his name, the northern office of which is located at Midland, Ont., takes a sanguine outlook of the building situation during the coming season, so far as Chicago, at any rate, is concerned. In a recent interview he made several terse and thoughtful observations which not only apply to Chicago, but other large centres. Mr. Hettler's remarks follow and will be perused with profit:

Chicago still continues to maintain its position as the world's greatest lumber distributing market. The last year represents probably the most varied state, as applies to conditions, in the history of the business. After the signing of the armistice, there was a hesitancy in practically every line of trade, and particularly so as applies to the lumber business. During the war building was held to a minimum, and consisted only of essential construction. Though the ending of the war lifted the Government ban upon building, there was considerable uncertainty and but a sluggish demand. January and February found the local market conditions dull, with lumbermen anxiously and watchfully waiting for improvement. March brought considerable improvement, and the inquiries for stocks sent to manufacturing points from Chicago and various other markets began to forecast the situation, that people were anxious to go ahead with reconstruction.

Building Trade Strike Halts Construction

The return of our soldier boys, added to the requirements of those who, were here, soon made plain that there was a great shortage of homes and apartments in this, as well as practically every other community in the country. It may be assumed that the war conditions also added to the wish and will of the people to own their homes, and propaganda of this kind was taken up by the Government, States, and cities, etc., with the endeavor to interest people in building. The month of May witnessed a keen demand for lumber, and this has been steadily increasing ever since. During the war, the Government's requirements for lumber were so essential that they exercised control over the distribution of the product and the prices. These conditions on the part of the Government were discontinued, and prices began to advance. Chicago was beginning, under the most auspicious conditions probably that have ever been known in this district, building construction work as applied to homes, apartments, hotels, office buildings, manufacturing plants, etc., in a very large way.

The building strike resulted in practically a complete tie up of all this construction work during a period of time when weather and other conditions were the most favorable. While to a limited extent this proved a benefit to surrounding cities, to which points some of the men went to work, it caused almost irreparable damage and injury to the city of Chicago in general, the loss falling upon all, and particularly, in our opinion, on the employees, union and other workmen. There can be no doubt but that on account of the strike the construction work on a great many buildings which would have been started, has been postponed until some future date, and in some cases indefinitely, owing to manufacturing plants deciding against locating here, on account of labor conditions.

It may be stated, however, that at the present time building construction is going along to such an extent that practically all those engaged in that line of industry, employers and employees, have all the work they can do. The manufacturer of lumber suffers from the same conditions as those which are confronting every other industry, as applied to shortage of labor which exists in the woods and the sawmills, and the general high cost of wages, supplies, etc. There is at the present time great difficulty in obtaining new stocks, but fortunately Chicago has an accumulation and for considerable time to come will probably be able to supply the demand.

Lumber Prices Will Not Hamper Building

Lumber prices have advanced in line with other commodities, and for the reasons stated, but based upon investigation, it does not appear that lumber has advanced in a greater degree, or in as great a degree proportionately, as many other articles. In prewar times, lumber sold much cheaper than other commodities, in fact the prices were abnormally low, and below the actual worth when we figure timber as an asset, and the cost of production, manufacture, distribution, etc. All lumbermen, in our opinion, who have the interest of their own business at heart, will share with the public in the wish for a more stabilized market and that conditions may soon be brought

about whereby the supply may be in sufficient quantity to cover the demand.

Prospects for a big building year in 1920 are exceptionally good and it is only reasonable to expect that some settlement will be arrived at by the administration whereby the railroads may endeavor to cover their necessities as to the replenishment of cars and construction work in general. The indications are for a firm and possibly a still stronger market as to prices. It is difficult to locate any reason which would prompt an opinion that there would be any material decline as applied to lumber or any other commodity entering into ordinary construction work. When the public in general accepts this idea and dismisses the thought that before long it may be able to build as cheaply as in prewar days, building will undoubtedly continue.

It is far easier for a man to have built a home for himself and his family, when he is earning more money than he ever did before, and that is true of the wage earner of to-day. When a worker received low wages he seldom thought of anything else but to pay the monthly rent, but now with his individual prosperity he considers a home a necessity, and this thought should be emphasized and every effort made toward lending aid and encouragement, as the class of good citizens will be increased to just as great an extent as their desires may be gratified. A great many cities have formed Housing Associations to aid and assist in this idea, and to supply the demand. Chicago still has a vast field to cover in this line, but is particularly fortunate in having a Housing Association, organized and directed by B. J. Rosenthal, who is a pioneer as to the thought in this line of construction, using as a basis the philanthropic idea, to build homes, not for profit but for people who could not secure them through ordinary ways and methods, such homes to be sold only to those who are poorly housed.

The Corrosion of Wire Rope

Of more than ordinary interest to all users of wire ropes, and this applies particularly to the many users connected with sawmills and timber yards, is a circular recently issued to managers of mines on the Rand, S.A. In this it is pointed out that experience has shown that wire ropes of compound construction subjected to corrosive influences are likely to deceive engineers as to the strength remaining in them. Where reduction of diameter, or circumference, of the rope has taken place not accounted for by the evidence of wear, the part of the rope under examination should first be fully loaded, and then relieved of the load. Any noticeable difference in circumferences under these circumstances, and the slackening of the outside wires when the load is off, will indicate that internal corrosion has taken place. The extent of corrosion inside the strand can only be estimated by the slackness of the outside wires. The corrosion between the strands can be further examined by untwisting the rope or displaying the strands sufficiently with a marline spike.

Engineers are apt to imagine that reduction in the size of a rope may be due to some collapse of the hemp core. In a test at the Mines Department mechanical laboratory of a 1.28 in. diameter rope, the hemp core was entirely removed for about 5 ft. of the length. The specimen was gradually loaded up to 30 tons, but beyond a slight increase of the lay from 10 1/2 in. to 11 in., subsiding after test to 10 3/4 in., there was practically no alteration in the shape or size of the rope.

In some recent tests of corroded ropes, the following results were obtained:—

Original Diameter in Inches		Original Breaking Load Lb.	Diameter at Test In.	Breaking Load at Test Lb.
Rope	Wires			
1.5	0.099	222,208	1.41	191,960
1.5	0.099	222,208	1.40	166,660
1.5	0.099	222,208	1.30	137,260
1.5	0.099	222,208	1.23	66,880
1.5	0.102	220,000	1.22	97,260
1.25	0.115	148,700	1.23	137,660
1.25	0.115	148,700	1.00	78,920

In all the above-mentioned cases the outside wires were less than half-worn, but the internal corrosion was excessive. The wires were brittle also.



A happy party of winter tourists enjoying open air sports in front of the Citadel at Quebec, in which city the Canadian Lumbermen's Association will hold their twelfth annual gathering on February 4th and 5th.

Port of Quebec Large Enough to Admit the Navies of the World

By Charles Smith, Secy-Treas. Harbour Commissioners of Quebec

The City of Quebec, Latitude 46.48' North, Longitude 71.13' West, is situated on the St. Lawrence River at the mouth of the River St. Charles, at the head of navigation for vessels of the largest draught. Its population is 110,000.

The Port of Quebec possesses exceptional facilities, and is deep enough for the largest passenger and freight steamers afloat. It is large enough to admit the navies of the world.

Quebec City is within six days' run from Liverpool. It can be reached at all stages of the tide, the river being well buoyed and lighted. It is 500 miles nearer Liverpool than New York.

The facilities afforded in the harbor for the accommodation of large vessels have been demonstrated in a decisive manner, when during the embarkation of the Canadian Overseas Contingent in September 1914, 31 ocean-going vessels ranging from 4,000 to 19,000 tons were accommodated at the deep water docks and wharves for the taking on board of men, horses, ammunition and supplies for the contingent.

Along the docks of the Louise Basins and Pointe-a-Carcy and on the North side of the embankment, there is ample room for the berthing of 22 large ocean going ships of all dimensions, with a water depth of from 26 to 40 feet at low

tide. These docks are accessible to the Canadian Pacific Railway, whose Quebec terminal is right within Quebec Harbour, and also to the Canadian Northern Railway and the National Transcontinental Railway.

The completion of the Quebec Bridge has put Quebec City and district in direct communication by rail with the South Shore of the St. Lawrence River and the United States. It has rendered possible the entrance of many railways running heretofore on the South Shore of the St. Lawrence into Quebec City, whose docks and shipping facilities can be used to their best advantage. The facilities of the Harbour of Quebec can be summarized as follows:

Modern Landing Sheds containing 523,000 square feet of floor area;

Deep Water Berths for 22 vessels drawing up to 40 feet at low tide;

50-ton Floating Crane;

Gantry Dock Cranes and Locomotive Cranes available at all times for handling cargoes;

One Grain Elevator with a capacity of 250,000 bushels;

One Fireproof Concrete Grain Elevator, with a capacity of 2,000,000 bushels, with Grain Galleries and Conveyors; loading capacity 60,000 bushels per hour. It has also a Grain

(Continued on page 55)



Quebec from the river front, showing the excellent shipping facilities

Quebec City Ready for the Great Gathering

All Details for Twelfth Annual Convention of Canadian Lumbermen on February 4 and 5 Arranged—President Power's Message to the Members

Everything is rapidly rounding into shape for the Twelfth Annual Convention of the Canadian Lumbermen's Association, which will be held at the Chateau Frontenac, Quebec, on Wednesday and Thursday, February 4th and 5th. From assurances received by Secretary Hawkins, of Ottawa, it is believed that the number who will be present this year will exceed the attendance at any previous gathering of the industry.

The local committee at Quebec is working diligently under the direction of Sir Wm. Price, chairman, and Paul G. Owen, secretary. Mr. Owen is favorably known to the lumbermen of the East, being also secretary of the Province of Quebec Limit Holders Association, and he can be depended upon to see that everything goes along with a dash and a swing.

The ancient and walled city of Quebec, renowned for its winter sports and bracing atmosphere, its quaint buildings and narrow streets, splendid vistas and historic associations, will leave nothing undone to add to the enjoyment and pleasure of all the visitors. The Quebec lumbermen are certainly on the job and are going to make the twelfth annual meeting something to be remembered.

Do Not Neglect Getting Vaccinated

According to recent indications it will be necessary for all delegates from Ontario and the West who attend, to be vaccinated, or show a certificate that they have been "scraped" within the past seven years. The latest advices received from the Health Department of Montreal are that this precaution is necessary before anyone will be allowed to enter either that city or the Province of Quebec. It seems there is little hope of the regulation being rescinded in the meantime, and it is well to save delay and disappointment on the trip. It is learned that no one can visit Montreal who has not been inoculated.

It is also important that reservations should be made at the Chateau Frontenac well ahead of time as another convention will be held in the Ancient Capital about the same time.

A large number of the lumbermen will be accompanied by their wives, and every preparation is being made to entertain the ladies and see that not a dull moment is spent. Quebec in the winter time offers plenty of outdoor exercises in the way of skating, tobogganing, ski-ing, coasting, snowshoeing and other exhilarating pastimes. The warmth and sincerity of the welcome which will be accorded the visiting manufacturers, wholesalers and exporters of wood products will make the journey worth while. There is no need of enlarging upon the various features of the business and social features of the two-days' convention, as the subjoined programme amply outlines what each day will bring forth.

Many friends in the lumber industry will regret to learn of the continued illness of H. B. Poliwka, one of the seven directors

of the Association, whose term expires this month. Mr. Poliwka is at present a patient in the Jeffrey Hale Hospital in Quebec, and may not be able to attend the sittings of the C. L. A. He has been a most lively and zealous advocate of this organization, and it would be a compliment to his work and worth to see that he is re-elected a director.

During the past few days Mr. Frank Hawkins, secretary of the Canadian Lumbermen's Association, has been spending some time in Quebec in conference with W. Gerard Power, President of the Canadian Lumbermen's Association, Sir Wm. Price, chairman of the local committee of arrangements, Paul G. Owen, secretary, and others. There is every prospect that the forthcoming meeting of the Canadian Lumbermen's Association will stand out as one of the great trade gatherings of 1920. Every member should make it a point to be present and not only come along but bring his good lady. The lumbermen and citizens of Quebec will be glad to do the rest.

Proceedings of the Meeting

Wednesday, Feb. 4th

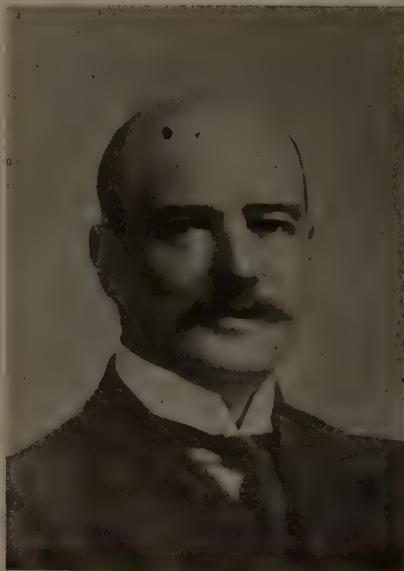
- 10.00 a.m. Opening session. Address of welcome by His Worship, The Mayor of Quebec. Business continuing until—
- 1.30 p.m. Luncheon at the Chateau Frontenac tendered by the Quebec lumbermen to the visitors.
- 2.30 p.m. Business session resumed.
At this hour also provision has been made for sliding on the terrace, to be followed by a Tea at the Chateau.
- 9.30 p.m. Informal Dance and Supper tendered by the Quebec lumbermen. Tables will be provided for Bridge.

A Championship Hockey Match takes place at the Arena in the evening. Any of the visitors who wish to see the match will be the guests of the Quebec lumbermen on notification of their intention before noon of Wednesday 4th.

Thursday, Feb. 5th

- 10.00 a.m. Business session resumed. Election of seven Directors.

The Local Committee will have conveyances on both Wednesday and Thursday at the disposal of the visitors, with guides, to allow of visiting points of interest in and around Quebec, but on Thursday morning it is proposed to visit the Montmorency Falls and Ste. Anne de Beaupre, a luncheon being tendered by the Local Committee at Kent House with sliding and dancing afterwards; then return to the



Sir William Price,
Chairman of Quebec Reception Committee



Major H. R. Goodday,
Member of Quebec Reception Committee



John Levie,
Member of Quebec Reception Committee



C. V. Norris,
Member of Quebec Reception Committee



H. R. Van,
Member of Quebec Reception Committee



Col. Walter J. Ray,
Member of Quebec Reception Committee

Chateau Frontenac, for Tea, the Quebec ladies being hostesses.

The Quebec and Victoria Curling Clubs will welcome visitors to play on the rinks.

7.30 p.m. 12th Annual Banquet of the Canadian Lumbermen's Association. The speakers, so far as arranged, are His Honor, The Rt. Hon. Sir Charles Fitzpatrick, P.C., G.C.M.G., Lieut.-Governor of the Province, and The Honorable Sir Lomer Gouin, Premier of the Province.

Particular emphasis is laid on the fact that ladies will be prominently represented at the Banquet, and it is hoped that a large delegation of visiting ladies will attend this Convention.

Friday, Feb. 6th

Arrangements have been made for Friday morning to take the visiting delegates and ladies for a trip on the River on the Government Ice Breaker.

A letter received from the Secretary of the Local Committee says:

"From the Programme you will note that the whole two days will be devoted to entertainment of the visitors and practically they can take in any amusement or distraction they may wish at the expense of the Committee. In short, Quebec will be owned for the time being by the visiting Lumbermen and the members of the Committee will be at their disposal for directing or accompanying them to any of the amusements or pastimes. It may be stated that a Ladies Committee will also be on hand to receive the visiting Ladies and to look after their welfare."

Clarion Call from President Power

I am pleased to accept your kind invitation to use the columns of your valuable paper as a medium to reach all the members of the Canadian Lumbermen's Association, to extend to them an invitation to the Annual Meeting, which will be held in Canada's great winter resort—Quebec City on Wednesday and Thursday, February 4 and 5.

The late war and its incidental unrest has left us all a legacy of difficulties. To my mind these difficulties can be handled best by the trade as a whole in getting together and studying the situation from the viewpoints of one another. That is primarily the object of our Association, and it would be a great pity if any of the members miss the opportunity that the Annual Meeting affords to discuss and study the difficulties peculiar to the trade.

Not only as President of the Canadian Lumbermen's Association, but also as a Quebec lumberman I extend a most hearty invitation to attend the meeting. Apart from the benefits to be derived from an attendance in a business way, the lumbermen, and I might say the citizens of Quebec, are preparing to give the members a right royal good time while in the city.

I thank you for your kindness in affording me the use of your columns.

W. GERARD POWER,
President Canadian Lumbermen's Association.

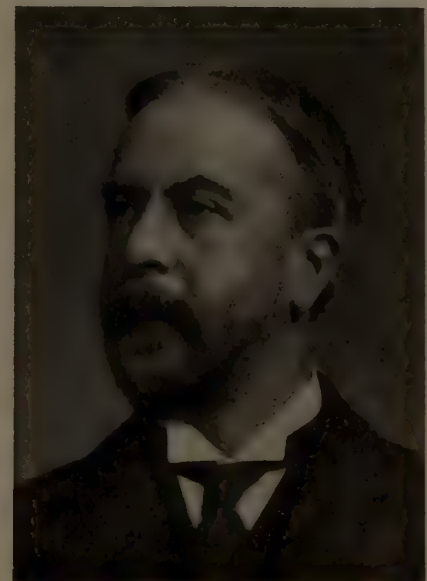
St. Pacome, Que.
January 9, 1920.



William Power,
Veteran Member of Quebec Lumber Industry



John F. Burstall,
Well-known lumber exporter of the Ancient Capital



Ed. Harper Wade,
Prominent member of Quebec export lumber trade

Practical Advance on Seasoning Wood

Trunk of Tree Freshly Cut Contains Fifty Per Cent by Weight of Water—Influence of Atmosphere

No matter how long a piece of wood is kept in a seasoning shed, it never attains a condition of perfect dryness. The surrounding air will always communicate a certain degree of moisture to a porous material. Wood is permeable to air—especially to very moist air—and, in time, any given external condition will establish itself in the interior of the wood as well. But wood is more than porous—it is absorptive—and if placed in air that is quite dried of its moisture, will continue to retain a portion at least of its original quantity of water, says Dr. J. Hudson Davies.

The trunk of a tree freshly cut down will contain 50 per cent., by weight, of water. (The sap wood contains more than this percentage, the heartwood less.) When the trunk is allowed to remain out of doors, more than half of this water will evaporate in the first few months; if the trunk is sawn into planks and stacked in an open yard, the water will be further reduced to 12 to 15 per cent. of the total weight; if it is taken into an ordinary living-room, the amount of water in it will be brought down to 8 to 10 per cent.; if it is put into a drying kiln operating at a temperature of 150° to 180°F., only 2 to 4 per cent. of water will be left; but though the temperature is raised to 300°F. (when chemical destruction begins to set in), water will still be given off.

Immediately wood is taken out of a kiln of this description it begins to absorb moisture again. In a week it will have regained 5 to 6 per cent. moisture; in a month or so its condition, if kept out of doors, will be normal again (that is, 12 per cent. of the whole weight will be due to moisture).

As wood gives off the moisture it contains, a proportionate shrinkage in its volume takes place. One of the objects of seasoning is to reduce the moisture to the proportional limit observed between the wood and the air by which it is surrounded; and, as stated, in reducing the moisture the reduction of volume is also achieved. Neither natural seasoning, nor kiln drying at temperatures below 200°F. will affect the capacity of wood for taking up additional moisture when there is an excess of humidity in the air, and whenever wood takes up moisture it increases in size. If a piece of wood is at any time charged with water to 50 per cent. of its weight, it will then be as large as it originally was in the green state. (A piece of heartwood immersed in hot water will swell out to be larger even than its volume was in the living tree.) This faculty of resuming original size, of being larger and smaller according to atmospheric conditions, this hygroscopicity in wood, is one of the most difficult problems the woodworker has to deal with. To paint woodwork or to varnish it makes little difference to these qualities, and in all places where wide areas of woodwork are required the craftsman is obliged to adopt some method of nullifying the effect of, or of concealing altogether the "working" of the various pieces of wood, after they are placed in position. Panels have to be left unsecured at the edges, ledge keys must be glued at one end only, weather-boarding nailed at one side, and so on; or else the various pieces of wood must be so framed that the greater or stable part of each dimension of the area consists of timber placed lengthwise. But the combined precautions of intelligent framing and the application of protective coats of paint fail to secure immunity from hygroscopic effects. Closely fitted windows and doors afford many forcible examples of this fact by jamming fast during the wet months of the year. While wood is sensitive to changes of temperature, it is doubly affected by the atmospheric moisture as well as low temperature of the winter months.

The majority of the wood preserving processes refer to matters connected with durability; and, with one or two exceptions, no mention is made of the effect such processes have upon shrinkage, etc., though undoubtedly many of the impregnating-precipitating processes are beneficial. But within the past few years kiln drying has made very rapid advances, and it is now a recognized fact that the application of sustained heat (under considerable air pressure) materially and permanently reduces hygroscopicity. The effect, when applied to green wood more especially, is known as wood-vulcanising. It is claimed that all "natural juices of the tree" are retained, and become so altered in composition as to make a solid combination of some kind, in the wood cells.

This claim need not be discussed here; but it must be admitted that the aim is good, and, in order to be successful, any treatment put forward as a preventative of swelling and shrinkage in wood must, apparently, have as a basal idea one of the following two conditions: (1) a chemical alteration in the substance of the cell wall, imparting to it complete stability, or (2) full occupation of the cell cavities and vessels by a solid agent that is insoluble in water and capable of resisting volatilization at all ordinary temperatures.

General Conditions in Lumber Line

The last issue of the Labor Gazette, Ottawa, in reviewing general conditions in the lumber trade, says: The lumber industry continued quiet in Charlottetown. At St. John the saw and shingle mills were still running. A shortage of men was reported for the camps round Quebec. The saw and shingle mills shut down for the season. A similar shortage was felt at the camps at Sherbrooke. More men were available at Ottawa and Hull for work in the lumber camps during November, though not enough to meet the requirements. Sawmills were mostly closed down by the cold weather, but many of the sawmill employees continued to work in other mills. Peterborough reported lumbering very active for the season of the year, all available men being employed in the camps. The sawmills in most instances concluded operations. A scarcity of men for the lumber camps was reported from Sault Ste. Marie, and at Port Arthur and Fort William it was reported that only about 35 per cent. of the men asked for had been secured. Fernie reported activity in the lumbering industry, logging operations proceeding on a large scale with prospects for a record cut during the season. Crews were at work in construction of new camps, but early cold weather hindered this preparatory work. The saw and shingle mills at Vancouver were reported to be busy, and at Victoria the logging and lumbering industry continued active, exports being exceptionally heavy.

Midland People Endorse Hospital Extension

The elections in Midland, Ont., centred round a by-law granting \$30,000 for the extension of St. Andrew's Hospital, the residential property of Mr. Manley Chew, lumberman, which was purchased by Mr. James Playfair, lumberman, and presented by him two years ago to the town as a hospital. A year and a half ago a by-law was carried granting \$20,000, but was declared invalid by the Railway & Municipal Board because the town had not been formally divided into wards. The matter was taken before that body by Senator W. H. Bennett, who bitterly opposed it on this occasion, when the amount was raised by \$10,000, owing to the increased cost of labor and material. This time the vote stood 629 for and 110 against. The grant is conditional upon another \$20,000 being raised by private subscriptions. A second by-law granting a loan of \$15,000 to the Copeland Shoe Pack Co. was carried, practically by the same vote. The rate-payers expressed a preference to replace the present system of School Trustees by a Board of Education.

First 100,000 Houses in Britain

Sir Kingsley Wood, M.P., Parliamentary Secretary to the Ministry of Health, speaking in London, Eng., on December 3, declared that one of the surest ways to promote Bolshevism at home was either to refuse to face the facts or, as some were doing under the guise of false economy, openly advocate the abandonment of the Government's housing programme.

It was not only undesirable but impracticable for the State itself to build houses. Local authorities had not been unsuccessful, and the fruits of their work would be apparent in the new year. It might well be into May or June, when there would be 100,000 municipal houses either completed or in course of erection.

No fewer than 200,000 more men were required in the building operations, and it could be confidently said there was enough work in the country for the trade for the next 10 years. When the facts were fully known, labor, he felt, would patriotically respond.

Western Lumbermen Will Meet in Winnipeg

The 29th annual convention of the Western Retail Lumbermen's Association will be held in Winnipeg, at the Royal Alexandra Hotel, on January 28th, 29th and 30th.

Some of the brightest minds in the lumber industry will address the convention. The best rates on the railways available at this time, have been secured. These are to be fare and three-fifths for the round trip from any point in the West. This is the first year in several years that it has been possible to secure cheap rates for conventions.

One of the most peculiar accidents in connection with the 70-mile gale that swept St. Thomas, Ont., and district, recently, occurred in the St. Thomas cemetery. The top of a huge pine was snapped off and driven a distance of 250 feet or more, knocking over several large monuments and tombstones. One of the limbs of the tree was driven into the frozen earth to a depth of six feet, penetrating the cover of a coffin.

Building Up Trade With Farmers

How Retail Lumberman Can Interest Rural Customers
In Erection of Implement Sheds

By A. S. Fisher, Barrie, Ont.

The year 1919 has been an exceptionally good one for the retail lumber dealer, more particularly for those located in manufacturing centres. The shortage of dwellings caused by the cessation of building operations during the years of war, and the insistent requisition for houses which has met with such good response, have created a demand for building material quite in excess of the supply in some lines.

But there are many other villages and towns in which there are no industries; in such places the demand for lumber has been but normal. There is, however, good business for every rural dealer who will take the trouble to look for it. There is no farming community in Ontario, whether it be in Parry Sound, Muskoka or in the best farming district of the province, where the live dealer may not get considerable trade if he gets after it in the same manner as the wholesaler, the insurance agent, the implement representative or any other man who has a commodity to sell. There is no need for the yardman to lose any time during the building season to do the work which is suggested.

Some fine day during the winter, let him take a drive up the side lines and concessions of the townships nearest to his business location. As he rides along he may see that on nearly every farm there is a chance for business if a little judicious talk is used. He will observe implements of every description lying in the fields, lane and barnyard without protection. In fairness to himself the farmer cannot mistreat his machinery in this manner.

If the farmer was shown that, by the erection of an implement shed (which would cost but little more than a new binder) he could prolong the usefulness of his machinery, so that instead of having to replace the equipment every five years, he could obtain over twenty-five years of service, he would be much interested. If the farmer were given these facts and the dealer had with him plans for the shed to illustrate his business talk, there would not be many yeomen who would pass up the proposition.

During 1917-18 a series of articles appeared in the O.R.L.D.A. Bulletin, dealing with the implement shed question, but as far as the retailer is concerned, it is thought little was accomplished.

One dealer in Eastern Ontario did take the matter seriously. He used the articles referred to in his local papers and called the attention of his farmer customers to them, when they visited his office, with the result that in the fall of 1918 he disposed of the material for twelve sheds, the value of which was upwards of three thousand dollars.

This dealer did not make very strenuous efforts to get this business, but it is evidence of what may be accomplished in this line if the yardman is disposed to get after trade rather than wait around for it to come to him.

Methods of business are continually changing, and while it may not have been the custom in the past for the retailer in dull periods to get out and call on his neighbors in a business way—except perhaps to make collections—it might be worth while now to try a friendly call for new business. Try it during 1920 and watch the satisfactory results that will be obtained, Mr. Retail Lumberman.

Did Not Explore the Matane District

There appeared in a recent issue of the "Canada Lumberman" an interesting report of the exploration made on the North shore of the St. Lawrence by Major Barclay. In connection therewith it was stated that Mr. Swezey and he went down the river as far as Matane and from North of that point into the woods. It seems that this statement has created the impression that Messrs. Barclay and Swezey explored lands in the Matane district and that the Major's remarks regarding the logging methods applied to that district. This is apparently not the case. These gentlemen took the boat at Matane and went to the North shore of the St. Lawrence, where they explored, but they did not make any exploration in the Matane area at all, as the context might lead the reader to imagine.

Hocken Lumber Co. Operating Winter Mill

The Hocken Lumber Co., Limited, Toronto, have begun the operation of their winter saw mill at Deer Lake, 20 miles north of Parry Sound. The mill is equipped with a circular saw, edgers and trimmers and about 40,000 feet a day of white pine and hemlock will be cut the mill running two shifts of ten hours each. The mill has been operated for three seasons from a hot pond and is now very busy. During the past year the Hocken Lumber Co. sawed between five

and six million feet of red and white pine at their mill at West River, twelve miles south of Espanola. The company are conducting four logging camps, three near West River and the fourth at Deer Lake. This is double the number of last season and the output of logs will be greatly increased.

Freight Rate Increase is Continued

With the rescinding of the various orders-in-Council effective Dec. 31, 1919, the increased freight rates which came into force Aug. 12, 1918, would hold reverted to the old basis yesterday. According to the Toronto Board of Trade traffic department, however, the Board of Railway Commissioners for Canada, acting under section 325 of the Railway Act, has issued a general order continuing the 25 per cent. increase on and from Jan. 1, 1920.

The 25 per cent. increase was a war measure and came into effect by an order of the Privy Council on Aug. 12, 1918, which gave an increase of 25 per cent. on freight rates, except as regards a few commodities such as coal, etc.

Death of Leading Eastern Lumberman

J. B. Gregory, of Fredericton, N.B., passed away recently in Chicago, to which city he went a few weeks ago to spend the winter with his daughter, Mrs. (Dr.) Kaufman. Previous to his departure he had been living in Fredericton, and his health had not been of the best since he suffered a stroke of paralysis some months ago. The



J. B. Gregory, Fredericton, N.B.

deceased is survived by one daughter, Mrs. (Dr.) Kaufman, of Chicago, and one son, Ralph, of Fredericton. The late Mr. Gregory was 71 years old and was a native of Fredericton, but lived much of his time in the United States. For many years he was manager of a sawmill at Saco, Maine, and later managed a paper mill in Vermont. In 1908 he assumed the managership of the York & Sunbury Milling Company and devoted particular attention to the plant of that company in Devon until failing health compelled him recently to retire from active business. The remains were interred in the family plot in Portland, Maine.

The erection of a huge paper mill at Port Arthur for the Great Lakes Paper Co., Ltd., in connection with which preliminary work has already started, will involve the expenditure of between \$5,000,000 and \$6,000,000. Mechanical pulp will be produced to the amount of 30,000 tons annually; the sulphite mill will have a capacity of 7,500 tons a year, and the newsprint mill will have a capacity output of between 33,000 and 35,000 tons a year. The power requirements will be between a minimum of 12,000 and a maximum of 16,000. The first unit of the plant will be ready to operate by December of this year, and the pulp and paper mill is likely to be completed by June, 1921.

That Canada will be shut out of the Oriental market by the action of the Canadian Freight Association, which has cancelled all export freights for pulp and paper to Seattle and Tacoma, is the contention of local pulp and paper interests. The order, which goes into effect January 15, is now the subject of an application to the railway board for withdrawal. The Riordon Sales Company, Canadian Export Paper Co., Ltd., the Montreal Board of Trade and other interested parties are preparing to fight the cancellation of export rates.

Personal Paragraphs of Interest

C. Blakely of Cox, Long & Co., Montreal, has been on a business visit to New York.

Lauder & Co. have removed their offices from Room 502 to Room 802 Kent Building, Toronto, where they have considerably larger quarters.

H. A. Rose of Rose-McLaurin, Limited, Lachine, Que., is on an extended business trip to the coast and mountain mills of British Columbia.

Wm. Robertson, of Toronto, British Columbia Lumber Commissioner for the East, spent a few days in Montreal lately, calling upon the trade.

R. E. Butler of the R. E. Butler Lumber Co., Woodstock, Ont., has been re-elected a Water and Light Commissioner of that city for the coming year.

C. G. Anderson of the C. G. Anderson Lumber Co., Toronto, who was laid up several days with illness, is able to be around again and attend to business.

Harry S. Field, wholesale lumber dealer of Philadelphia, and Mrs. Field spent a few days in Toronto recently. Mr. Field called upon a number of friends in the trade.

George Callahan, formerly of Robert Reford Co., has been appointed manager of the Montreal office of Robert Cox & Co., exporters, Coristine Building, Montreal.

O. Lane has been made assistant purchasing agent for the Laurentide Co., Grand Mere, P.Q., and will have charge of a large part of the purchases for the logging division.

A. H. Campbell of the Campbell-McLaurin Lumber Co., Montreal, spent the holiday season in Toronto, and called upon a large number of friends in the lumber industry.

W. M. Miskelly of the Kingston Road Lumber Co., Toronto, was re-elected an Alderman for Ward 8. He was an efficient and useful member of last year's Toronto City Council.

J. C. Bartram, of the Rideau Lumber Company, Ottawa, has resigned. He intends to spend a few weeks in the South, and will open an office for his own account in Ottawa on his return.

James G. Cane, of Toronto, who is one of the oldest and most prominent members of the Commercial Travellers Association, has been elected a director of the Toronto Board for the coming year.

W. R. Beatty, secretary of the Colonial Lumber Co., Pembroke, Ont., who have just completed a two year term as Mayor of that town and retired from municipal life, spent a few days in Toronto recently.

J. A. Laberge of the Laberge Lumber Co., Limited, has been elected mayor of Sudbury, Ont. His many friends will congratulate him on his election to the highest office in the gift of this progressive town.

Edward Clark, of Edward Clark and Sons, Limited, Toronto, and W. S. Kelly, manager of the Ballantyne Lumber Co., Trout Creek, Ont., left recently for Los Angeles, Cal., where they will spend the winter months.

J. M. Donovan, of Toronto, spent the recent holiday period with relatives in New York city, where he found the trade reporting business exceedingly good and the outlook for the coming year in the lumber line as promising.

Col. Robert S. Wilson and J. B. Leitch of the Wilson Lumber Co., Toronto, are spending a few days in West Virginia and other States, on a purchasing trip, and looking into the lumber supply situation for the coming year.

R. G. Chesbro, of Toronto, left recently accompanied by Mrs. Chesbro, on a trip to the Coast. Mr. Chesbro, who is the eastern representative of the Allen-Stoltze Lumber Co. of Vancouver, will spend several weeks in the West.

H. Biermans, general manager of the Belgo-Canadian Pulp & Paper Company, of Shawinigan Falls, and president of the Canadian Export Paper Company, Montreal, is on a visit to Europe, and to the headquarters of his company at Brussels.

Stephen Donnelly, a farmer and lumberman of Maple Grove Settlement, New Brunswick, is the proud father of the largest family in the Province. He and his good wife shepherd a flock of no less than sixteen children and are very proud of their offsprings.

Joseph Spears of Burk's Falls, Ont., who is now engaged in a hardwood bush operation near that town, was in Toronto recently calling upon the trade. He reports that there is about ten inches of snow in the bush in that section and a scarcity of woodsmen.

H. E. Gill, of Granville, Que., who has charge of the inspection work for Edward Clark & Sons, of Toronto, on the eastern territory, and E. T. Willman, head shipper for the firm in Quebec province, spent a few days in Toronto, recently, on business. Harry B. Miller,

of Long Island City, N.Y., formerly of the U. S. Aerial Corps department, has succeeded Mr. Willman, and is now supervising the shipping of the company in Vermont.

Charles McDonald, of Kingston, who for the past four years has been selling representative of the Fesserton Timber Co., of Toronto, in Quebec and the Eastern States, has resigned, and entered upon his new duties as manager for the Isaac Allen retail lumber business.

George A. Christopher, a pioneer resident of Ingersoll, Ont., died recently in his 88th year. He was for a long period engaged in the contracting business and conducted a planing mill. He also served as a member of the Council and had property interests in the town.

G. C. Hurdman of the Hurdman Lumber Co., Ottawa, who was a member of the Ontario Legislature until the late elections, was a contestant for the civic chair in Ottawa against Mayor Harold M. Fisher. Although Mr. Hurdman put up a strenuous fight, he was not successful in the combat.

Horace Boulton of Toronto, secretary of the Wholesale Lumber Dealers Association, Inc. and of the Ontario Retail Lumber Dealers Association, announces a second edition of himself, weighing ten pounds, and all doing well. Mr. Boulton is wearing a smile that even zero weather cannot efface.

Robert Imrie, of Dane, Ont., is now associated with A. N. Dudley, wholesale lumber, Toronto, as purchasing and selling agent. The firm are having a considerable stock of spruce, jack pine and hemlock cut for them this winter in Northern Ontario mills and report that business for the coming year is opening up splendidly.

John E. Banks, who has been appointed assistant inspector in the Toronto district of the National Hardwood Lumber Association, under H. L. Hebard, has entered upon his new duties. Mr. Banks has spent the greater part of his life inspecting hardwood lumber and held a number of responsible positions with operators in Buffalo, N. Y.

Controller Sam. McBride, wholesale lumberman, who was a contestant for the chief magistracy of Toronto against Mayor T. L. Church, was not successful in the fray but polled a remarkably large vote. Mr. McBride has been a forceful figure in the municipal arena, and his absence from the Council Chamber will be noted with regret by many friends.

M. R. Mowers, who for the past four years has been on the Toronto city selling staff of the retail department of the R. Laidlaw Lumber Co., has resigned and entered into partnership with R. C. Lambert, 90 Danforth Ave., Toronto, in the real estate and building line. They will erect several houses in the eastern section, and already have a number under way.

Wm. C. Reid recently passed away in Fergus, Ont., at the advanced age of 95 years. After taking up his residence in Fergus he went into the lumber business and operated the Glenlammond sawmill for a long period. In 1900 he retired and led a quiet life, being fond of meeting and conversing with his many old friends. His wife predeceased him twenty-eight years ago.

James Thompson, ex-M. L. A., for East Peterborough, president of the Thompson and Heyland Lumber Co., has removed from Havelock to Toronto, and taken up his residence at 48 Laws street. Mr. Thompson is also president of the Monteith Pulp and Timber Co., Toronto, and his firm is actively engaged in the pulp wood business, south of North Bay, supplying a number of the mills in the Merritt district and in Wisconsin.

Robert Mitchell, one of the oldest owners of sawmills in Canada, died at Lachute, P.Q., on December 30, aged 78. In 1870 he built a sawmill at Grenville, and after operating this for 15 years, sold it, and built another on the island opposite Calumet. This was burned down two years later, and Mr. Mitchell then purchased from the Hon. J. K. Ward saw, planing and shingle mills at Calumet. Fifteen years ago he retired and lived at Lachute.

W. C. Wilkinson, after forty-eight years' service on the Board of Education, Toronto, the greater portion of which time was spent as secretary-treasurer, has retired and was presented by the employees of the Administration Building with a fine leather club bag, fully equipped. Mr. Wilkinson made an appropriate and grateful reply. The veteran official is the father of C. W. Wilkinson, vice president of the Union Lumber Co., Toronto.

S. Bick, of the Bennett Lumber Co., Ltd., exporters, Montreal, returned recently for his visit to England. He states that the docks are congested with lumber from Canada and Norway and Sweden. Owing to the prices at which lumber is being sold by the Government the market is by no means satisfactory, in fact, lumber isn't being sold at quotations which would represent a profit to exporters if goods were sent from this side at present rates of freight.

W. C. Bell, of Ingersoll, died recently in his 90th year. He was widely known throughout Western Ontario, and was engaged for

a long while in the lumber business, operating a large planing mill. In the early days of Ingersoll he played an important part, supplying the lumber for most of the frame buildings in the town and being otherwise closely connected with structural operations. His wife died a few years ago and he is survived by five sons and two daughters.

John Moffat of Head Tide, N. B., died recently. The end came suddenly and was a great shock to his friends. Mr. Moffat, who was 79 years of age, was one of the pioneers of Restigouche. He spent the early years of his life in sailing and later was associated with his brothers, George and Robert, in the lumber business under the firm name of George Moffat & Co. at Head Tide. For a number of years he conducted a water-power, lumber and grist mill, which were destroyed by fire.

F. T. Bradley of Seattle, Wash., died recently from a stroke of apoplexy. He was a Canadian, born in Ontario 46 years ago, and had resided in Seattle for the last sixteen years. At the time of his death he was secretary of the Seattle Building Owners' & Managers' Association and was well known and influential in building construction circles throughout the Northwest. He was the organizer of the Seattle Retail Lumber Dealers' Association and also the Master Builders' Association.

Paul Blouin, superintendent of the Woods and Forests Branch of the Crown Lands Department of the province of Quebec, died recently in Quebec city. He was born in Montreal, in 1859, and studied at the Quebec Seminary and Laval University. He was admitted to the Bar in 1880. Mr. Blouin took up newspaper work and became editor of the *Courier de St. Hyacinthe* and also worked on *La Minerve* and other newspapers. He was private secretary to Hon. (Judge) E. J. Flynn, when he was Premier of the province and was later appointed superintendent of woods and forests, in which line he was considered an expert.

Lieut.-Col. Frank J. Carew, eldest son of John Carew, ex-M.L.A., Lindsay, has been elected an alderman in that town, and his many friends are congratulating him on his success at the polls. Col. Carew, who is secretary-treasurer of the John Carew Lumber Co., spent several years overseas and was the Officer Commanding No. 1 District, Canadian Forestry Corps in France. Previous to going abroad he was associated with his father in the lumber line, and now that he has returned to civilian life it is pleasing to know that he possesses public spirit. He will, no doubt, render the citizens of Lindsay good service at the municipal board.

James Magee, of Ottawa, who passed away recently after a week's illness, was prominently identified with the lumber industry during the past forty years. He was born 86 years ago and removed early in life from Quebec City to Buckingham, Que. Mr. Magee was predeceased by his wife thirteen years, and leaves two sons and two daughters, as well as one brother, Robert Magee, of Quebec. In 1878, in the waning days of the square timber industry, Mr. Magee took charge of the shipping department of Ross Bros., Buckingham. He remained with this firm some twenty-four years until they disposed of their interests to the James McLaren Co. Mr. Magee then removed to Ottawa, where he became connected with the firm of J. Burstall & Co., lumber exporters, of Quebec, with whom he remained until his death. He enjoyed perfect health up to within a few days of his passing.

Substantial Wooden Houses for Britain

Harrison Watson, chief Canadian Government Trade Commissioner, London, Eng., in a recent letter to the "Timber Trades Journal" says:—During an extensive tour of Canada, from which I have just returned, I found considerable interest was being taken in the possibility of the erection of wooden houses being undertaken in this country upon a large scale, although some ambiguity existed as to whether these houses were to be of the simple portable type, or the elaborate house which is common, not only all over Canada, but in most parts of the United States.

It would appear from more recent announcements made by the British Government that it is the latter kind which is in contemplation, which practically means houses of almost any kind of architecture, of which wood is the structural material, instead of stone or brick.

The Whalens Promote New Paper Mill

A four million dollar paper mill is to be erected at Port Angeles, Washington, to use British Columbia pulp, and will be in operation by next fall, according to Mr. George F. Whalen, who has just returned from the east after organizing capital for the new industry. The money is largely from United States capitalists.

Operation of this plant opens up another channel for better marketing of British Columbia pulp, according to Mr. Whalen. It enables the paper manufacturers to avoid the high duty on Canadian

paper. Mr. Whalen states that the demand for pulp from British Columbia is very strong and increasing rapidly. The Canadian directors of the company are Mr. James Whalen and Mr. George F. Whalen.

Two Eastern Men Always on the Job

Representatives of Leading Coast Mill Cover Large Territory in an Aggressive Manner

L. D. Barclay of Toronto, Eastern Canada representative of the Canadian Western Lumber Co., Fraser Mills, B. C., has just entered upon his eighth year of service in Toronto with that widely-known organization. He has spent some eleven years in the lumber game and has an extended acquaintance with the various departments. Born and educated in Whitby, Ont., he is a son of L. T. Barclay of the firm of Clarke, Barclay & Co., barristers, Edmonton, to which city his parents removed some ten years ago.

L. D. Barclay had his first position with the R. Laidlaw Lumber Co., Toronto with whom he spent three years in various capacities, doing everything from running a cut-off saw to selling all lines of supplies. In 1909 he went west and was tally man for a year and a half with the Canadian Western Lumber Co. He was sent East to assist Hugh A. Roe in the selling end in Toronto and Ontario. When the latter resigned to go with Mason, Gordon & Co. of Montreal, Mr. Barclay succeeded him and during the past few years has become favorably known to the trade in all the provinces on this side of the Great Lakes. He is one of the pioneer salesmen of B. C. forest



L. D. Barclay, Toronto



E. C. Parsons, Toronto

products in Ontario and booked for many a retailer in western Ontario his first car of Douglas fir. By his genial manner and courteous disposition, Mr. Barclay has made many friends not only in lumber circles but also in athletic ranks. He has always taken a deep interest in hockey, football and canoeing and is associated with a number of sporting organizations in the Beaches district of Toronto serving on the executive of several of them. The worst charge that can be laid at the door of Mr. Barclay is that he is a bachelor but rumor has it that he will remedy this defect before 1921 rolls around.

His associate is E. C. Parsons, who has just completed a successful year in the employ of the Canadian Western Lumber Co. He came East from Vancouver shortly after P. J. McCormack left Toronto for the West. While out there the latter was appointed sales manager for the Canadian Western Lumber Co. with headquarters in Vancouver. Mr. Parsons has proved a worthy successor to Mr. McCormack and has secured a good connection in the East. A native of Somersetshire, England, he spent a couple of years in the wood products business in the old land before coming to Canada some thirteen years ago. On locating the the West he was for eight years in the service of Rogers Lumber Yards, Limited, Moose Jaw, being manager of one of their line yards. After leaving this organization he was with the Retail Lumbermen's Purchasing Agency of Vancouver, in the capacity of salesman, and then went with the Pacific Lumbermen's Inspection Bureau in the grading of fir and other stock at the mills for aeroplane requirements during the closing years of the war. Mr. Parsons has had a wide insight into the manufacturing, selling and inspection ends of the lumber and timber business.

Lumbermen's Section Board of Trade

Officers Elected for the Coming Year and Arrangements Made for Reunions of the Members

Enthusiastic and harmonious was the annual meeting of the Lumbermen's Section of the Toronto Board of Trade, held on Jan. 7th. There was a good attendance and a fine spirit pervaded the gathering.

The outlook for the coming year was informally discussed, and all agreed that the prospects were most promising for successful and active business during 1920. A. C. Manbert, Chairman, presided, and after stating briefly the object of the gathering, the report of Secretary H. Boulton was presented and the election of officers was proceeded with. Several nominations were made and a ballot taken in one or two instances. The result was as follows:

Chairman—A. C. Manbert, (Canadian General Lumber Co.)

Vice-Chairman—W. J. Lovering.

Secretary—H. Boulton.

Executive Committee—T. A. Paterson, (Mickle, Dymont & Son), W. C. Gall, (Gall Lumber Co.); J. B. Jarvis, (Elgie & Jarvis); A. E. Clark, (Edward Clark & Sons); C. G. Anderson, (C. G. Anderson Lumber Co.)

The nominations of representatives to the various branches of the Board of Trade were then proceeded with:

Board of Arbitration—W. J. Lovering.

Canadian National Exhibition Board—Sam. McBride.

Council of the Board of Trade—Hugh Munro.

C. W. Wilkinson, who has been a member of the Council for the past year, is retiring, and the importance of the lumbermen nominating and electing a man for this representative section of the Board of Trade was pointed out by J. L. Campbell, A. E. Eckardt, A. E. Clark, John B. Reid and others. Many important matters came up from time to time, such as freight rates, demurrage, transportation and other problems, which are of absorbing interest to the lumbermen.

It was thought that Mr. Munro, who has enjoyed a long and favorable connection with the trade, would make an ideal member of the Council for 1920, and the members of the section have promised to give him most energetic support in the campaign.

Mr. Manbert and Mr. Lovering returned thanks for the honor reposed in them in again being elected to the positions of chairman and vice-chairman, respectively.

The matter of the annual dinner was discussed. In view of the fact that the Wholesale Lumber Dealers' Association of Toronto have monthly dinners in connection with their regular meetings, and as the annual convention and banquet of the Ontario Retail Lumber Dealers' Association will take place in Hamilton on February 24th and 25th it was felt that it would not be advisable to hold such an event at this particular time. A reunion of the wholesalers in the good old summer time would be preferable, and A. E. Clark, who has an attractive summer home at Grimsby, extended a hearty invitation to the members to spend a day with him at a date to be named later, either in July or August. Mr. Clark promised the visitors a cordial welcome. Not to be outdone in gallantry or hospitality Mr. Manbert presented a pressing invitation to "the boys" to come out to his farm in Oakville in cherry-picking time, and he would show them what real entertainment was.

The membership of the Lumbermen's Section is growing constantly and the section is regarded as one of the liveliest factors of the Board of Trade.

The Hamilton Convention Will Be a Hummer

The annual convention of the Ontario Retail Lumber Dealers' Association will be held at the Royal Connaught hotel, Hamilton, on Tuesday and Wednesday, February 24 and 25. The details of the programme are now being drafted and many important matters will come up for consideration and discussion.

Just now the Secretary and officers of the association are conducting an active membership campaign and all those who belong to this progressive organization, which is just two years old, but remarkably healthy and vigorous, are endeavoring to interest all the retail lumbermen in their respective districts to become associated with the good work.

The retail lumbermen of Hamilton will entertain all the visitors to a dinner and great preparations are being made for the event. There will be several important reports to present at the convention and aggressive action will be taken upon a number of problems, while others affecting the interest and welfare of the trade for the coming year will be taken up. In the meantime, every yardman is asked to bear in mind the dates, February 24 and 25, and see that nothing interferes with his attendance.

Assurances have been received by the Secretary that the attendance this year will be a record breaker and from present indications

it looks as if over 250 wide-awake dealers will be on hand. The delegates have been assured of a hearty welcome and everything points to an unusually successful, enthusiastic and edifying gathering of the retail trade from all parts of the Province of Ontario.

Many Meetings Will Be Held in Montreal

Following the precedent of other years, there will be a week of lumber, forestry, and pulp and paper conferences in Montreal, commencing on the 27th of January, and terminating on the 30th. These will be held at the Windsor Hotel.

The Canadian Forestry Association will hold a conference on standardization on the 27th and the annual business the following day.

The members of the Woodlands Section of the Canadian Pulp and Paper Association will meet on the 29th, when the report of the Committee on Legislation and Logging Operations will be discussed. A report on various experiments being made on slash disposal by the mills will be submitted, while a discussion on scaling will be initiated by Mr. Ellwood Wilson and Mr. W. Gerard Power. Members of the Quebec Limit Holders' Association and Ontario members of the section have been invited, the latter in view of the awakened interest shown in forestry matters by the new Ontario Government.

The various Quebec Forest Protective Associations will hold their meetings during the week.

An Enthusiast in the Lumber Arena



E. A. LeBel, Sarnia, Ont.

A familiar figure, journeying regularly through the southwestern district of Ontario, calling on the retail lumber trade, is E. A. LeBel, who has made his home and business in Sarnia for the last 30 years. He hopes to be able to remain there the rest of his days and enjoy seeing the good old city boost ahead. Sarnia is surely now on the way of doing things, without a doubt, and Mr. LeBel states that the community is good enough for him. Thirty years ago he wandered to Sarnia from the Gaspé Coast, Que., and all of this time he has been connected with the lumber business, starting with the old Spanish River Lumber Co. In the fall of 1904 he took over their remaining interests, along with that of his uncle's, John D. LeBel, and carried on in the whole-

sale line until 1909, when a company was formed, known as "The LeBel & Turnbull Lumber Co." In 1911 they were totally burned out and with not sufficient insurance to cover heavy losses, they wound up the business. Since then Mr. LeBel has been doing a jobbing and commission business, largely in hardwoods and British Columbia products. He enjoys a wide lumber connection and has found trade particularly good of late. Mr. LeBel says his whole aim is to supply his customer at the lowest possible wholesale prices and furnish goods strictly up to grade and condition and in doing so he has no fear of continuation of his share of his customer's trade. At the same time Mr. LeBel reports that he sees but slim chances for cheaper lumber for some months to come. The demand and inquiries are great and even now the supply is not nearly equal to the consumption, so it will, in all likelihood, be a common thing for retailers to list up their stock of ordinary common white pine and their substitutes to \$90 and \$100 per M, according to sizes, lengths, etc. This, they will certainly have to do to leave them usual profits over manufacturing and wholesale cost, freight, handling, etc., declared Mr. LeBel, who thinks it is up to the consumer or builder to govern himself accordingly as far as high prices are concerned.

The Whalen Pulp and Paper Mills, Limited, of Vancouver, B.C., are now in active operation. The company operate three plants—one at Mill Creek, Howe Sound; one at Swanson Bay, and one at Port Alice. Port Alice employs 500 hands, turns out 70 tons of pulp and 200,000 feet of lumber per day. The company also have nine logging camps on Quatasino Sound and have brought Davis rafts from the mainland. Coal is at present being used by the company, but a tunnel is being driven through the mountain, tapping Victoria Lake, which will give over 300 feet head and great power, dispensing with the steam plant.

How Will Aerial Patrol of Forests Work Out?

Has Aviation Greater Opportunities in Forestry Work Than in any Other Commercial Enterprise?—Operating 'planes for Practical Purposes

Although lumber concerns have been doubtful with respect to the use of aircraft in forestry work, yet it is safe to predict that the time is not far distant when all large concerns will operate 'planes over their limits, says an article in the Canadian Forestry Journal.

However, unless great care is exercised in the selection of machines and personnel, the pessimists will certainly win the day.

There are two broad classifications of aircraft, machines fitted with wheels for alighting on terra firma, and those constructed for alighting on water. The land machine is light and more efficient as regards fuel consumption, but owing to the lack of suitable fields for landing, it must be disregarded for our forestry work. For the flying boat or seaplane the Creator has given us thousands of square miles of perfect landing area, free from the cost of maintenance.

Aviation has greater opportunities in forestry work than in any other commercial enterprise. The logging superintendent wishes to visit operations a hundred miles from headquarters; the trip generally keeps him away from the office four or five valuable days. In place keeps him away, he makes the trip by air, and alights on the shore of a lake a couple of miles from the site of the operations two hours after leaving home; he makes his inspection and returns home the same day. During the trip the aviator was not merely acting as chauffeur, but performed a double fire patrol over two thousand square miles of territory, and, if the weather proved favorable, made aerial photographs of a hundred square miles of country which probably had never been mapped, and only very inadequately explored.

Splendid Results in Mapping

Let us cite another instance: an explorer is sent to make a detail report of a certain area of timberland. Before doing his ground work, he flies over the district, where he is able to study the relief map beneath him, making full notes of drainage, "burnt over" swamps, and density and types of growth. Whilst enabling the explorer to make these notes, the pilot has covered the ground in such a manner that a complete photographic mosaic has also been obtained. The portion of this area of value to the concern interested may then be explored on foot, and the tramp through the burnt-over and swamp eliminated. The increase in the value of this combined information, viz., aerial observation, photographic mosaic and ground report, over the old method of ground exploration can be well appreciated.

Machines used solely for the purpose of fire patrol will undoubtedly prove expensive, and it is through the performing of work such as outlined above that fire protection work can be carried on. While in the air on other missions fires can be as effectively spotted as though machines were there for that special reason. The objection is, of course, raised that this auxiliary patrol work would prove inefficient, owing to the fact that machines would only be in the air when required by the concerns operating them, but their schedule of operations could quite readily be arranged in such a manner that the best possible surveillance of the whole area would coincide with the other work to be done.

With a slight alteration in the suction pipe of the Fairbanks-Morse fire pump, any medium-sized seaplane can transport this apparatus to a lake or river near a fire in a very short space of time. Several pumps and a number of men can, in this manner, be placed on the scene very rapidly. Practice has shown that one of these pumps is as effective against a conflagration as the labors of fifty men. Whether 'planes are being operated by Forest Protective Associations, or other lumber interests, forest fires must be given priority over all other work, and some agreement must always exist whereby a private concern may be reimbursed for work in connection with fires their planes have been instrumental in extinguishing, on other lands than their own.

Ensuring Safety for Human Cargo

Several radio telegraph stations should be dotted over the area of flying operations, so that a fire may be reported immediately it is sighted, or a forced landing investigated by a second machine. Undoubtedly every air base should have at least two machines and two pilots, and it is only by this means that absolute satisfaction from the work may be expected.

No serious-thinking business man should be willing to go into flying extensively unless he can determine what factors are respon-

sible for his safety in the air, and these factors may be grouped—the safety of construction and design of the 'plane, the efficiency of the power unit, and the possibility of a safe landing in case of trouble.

Manufacturers of efficient aircraft test these 'planes by acrobatics, which strain all parts of the machine five to ten times greater than they are ever called upon to stand in commercial flying, and the liability through constructional faults is nil, if the machines are cared for by a competent staff. The old danger of fire is also eliminated on a good make of machine, when properly cared for.

With the best make of motor car, you can not guarantee a long trip with absolutely no engine trouble; the same thing is true of an aeroplane motor. The gas engine has been greatly improved, but is not perfect. To overcome this uncertainty, we must, when using only one motor in a 'plane, fly at an altitude of four or five thousand feet, which affords an opportunity to land on a lake, if necessary, about four miles distant in any direction, this distance being dependent on the direction and strength of the wind.

It may be interesting to the uninitiated to note that an airplane operates the same whether the motor is running or not, and can maintain the same speed. The motor does not govern the speed of the machine in the air, but enables the pilot to attain or maintain a given height.

Mr. Dewart Busy Writing Letters

H. Hartley Dewart, K.C., of Toronto, has drawn the attention of Hon. Beniah Bowman, Minister of Lands and Forests for Ontario, to two proposed timber sales, regarding which there is, according to the Liberal Leader, considerable ground for criticism. One of these deals with the timber on an area south of Minnetakie Lake, in the district of Kenora, and the other is an area of 48 square miles in the township of Hele, in Thunder Bay district.

Mr. Dewart takes exception to both sales for the reason that since the woods are deep in snow it will be impossible for any person intending to tender to cruise and estimate the timber before next spring. This suggests to Mr. Dewart that persons possessed of information that the former Government proposed to sell the timber on these berths could have had estimates made and thus been in an advantageous position for tendering at the present time, when others not close to the former Minister would have little upon which to base a tender. Mr. Dewart also objects that the first area was not advertised in the local papers.

In commenting upon the fact that there is a feeling that an effort is being made to tie up the timber in the interest of friends and supporters of the late Government, Mr. Dewart says:

"I am asked to urge that you take independent advice upon this matter other than from the official, particularly in charge as Deputy Minister, and those who are the henchmen of the recently defeated Hearst Government."

Operation of Wood Distillation Plants

The Dominion bureau of statistics have issued a booklet dealing with wood distillation. The manufacture of munitions on a large scale gave considerable impetus to this industry.

Thirteen plants, eleven of which are distillation plants, and two refineries furnish the entire production and are, with two exceptions, controlled by the Standard Chemical Iron and Lumber company of Canada, Limited. According to location, there are four distillation plants and one refinery in the province of Quebec and seven distillation plants and one refinery in the province of Ontario.

Crude wood alcohol is refined by fractional distillation to produce methyl alcohol and methyl acetone or acetone-alcohol. Formaldehyde is a product of methyl alcohol. Acetate of lime is sometimes sold as such, but for the most part is converted into acetone or into acetic acid. Charcoal is sold either for domestic fuel or for the manufacture of charcoal iron. The by-products, gases, oils, and tar are burned under the retorts, with the exception of certain oils of commercial use and value.

High Position for Canadian Boy



L. M. Ellis, Auckland, N.Z.
Director of Forestry

L. McIntosh Ellis is a Canadian who is rapidly winning his way to the front. He has just been appointed Director of Forestry for New Zealand and enters upon his new duties for the Government. This is a tribute to the high standing of the profession of forestry in Canada, due no doubt, to the excellence of academic training at universities such as Toronto, Laval, New Brunswick, etc.

Mr. Ellis graduated with honors from the Faculty of Forestry, University of Toronto, in 1911, taking the degree of B. Sc. F. Later he was assistant superintendent of the Forestry Branch of the C. P. R. until he enlisted in the C. E. F. in 1916. Mr. Ellis served in France on Headquarters' Staff Directorate of the Canadian Forestry Corps and as assistant

to the Chief Forestry Officer until disembodiment in June 1919. From then until his recent appointment he served as Advisory Forest Officer, Board of Agriculture for Scotland.

The subject of this reference was selected as the Director of Forestry for New Zealand, from a wide list of applicants.

He spent a few days in Toronto during the present month on his way to assume his new work in the far-off islands.

The Worth of Canada's Timber

The forestry situation in Canada is distinctly more favorable than in the United States, due to the great bulk of the forests being on crown lands, and thus subject to such cutting regulations as may be prescribed by the governmental agencies concerned, either Dominion or Provincial, as the case may be, says an exchange.

The fact remains, however, that only to a comparatively small extent do the existing cutting regulations provide to anything like an adequate degree for the perpetuation of the forest on cut-over lands. Studies made by the Commission of Conservation show, for example, that in the pulp-wood forests of Eastern Canada, present methods of cutting are resulting in the steady deterioration of the forest, and are rapidly rendering great areas relatively unproductive.

The demands for export material are steadily increasing. Not only does the United States take around 40 per cent. of the pulp-wood produced in Canada, but there is an export business of wood-pulp and of paper, to the United States, Great Britain, France and other countries, aggregating over \$26,000,000 in 1917, and probably around \$35,000,000 in 1918. The exports of lumber add very handsomely to this total, and are becoming much greater through shipments to Great Britain and other European countries.

The value of Canadian forests, not only in maintaining home industries but in building up a great export business and thus rendering the balance of trade more favorable, can scarcely be over-emphasized.

The necessity for recuperative measures, now found to be so urgently required in the United States, is rapidly becoming obvious also in Eastern Canada, and merits the best consideration of the governmental agencies concerned. In addition to the investigations of the Commission of Conservation and the Dominion forestry branch, the provincial forest services of Quebec and New Brunswick have the whole situation under very careful consideration.

Laurentide Company Retires Its Bonds

In Montreal the last outstanding six per cent. twenty-year bonds of the Laurentide Company, Limited, maturing were retired recently by the pulp and paper enterprise, the transaction involving the payment approximately of \$550,000. The original issue was for \$1,200,000, the deed of trust covering the company's mills, lands, plant, factories, machinery, water-power and timber licenses. At the end of the company's fiscal year on June 30 last the par value of the securities of this class outstanding had been reduced to some \$50,000, which amount was further contracted in the period between mid-summer and the end of 1919.

The company thus embarks upon the year 1920 entirely free of funded indebtedness, with the only outstanding capital obligations consisting of \$9,600,000 of common stock, which now has behind it the immense resources of the pulp and paper concern, inclusive of

the valuable investments held by Laurentide, prominent among which are 72,000 shares of Laurentide Power carried on the parent company's books at the nominal value of \$5 per share or \$360,000, whereas at the current market quotation the power stock has a value in excess of \$5,500,000. Conservative estimates in well informed quarters place the total value of the securities held by the enterprise at between \$7,000,000 and \$8,000,000, against which the only capital indebtedness as already stated is \$9,600,000 in common stock.

The Supplies of Pulpwood Estimated

When the stocks of paper and pulp companies are kiting, reports of the commission of conservation as to available supplies of pulp wood are of pertinent interest. So far as the immediate future, or, for that matter several years, are concerned, the wood supply is big, but much of it is commercially inaccessible, while a very big factor is the enormous annual destruction by the bud worm.

A rough calculation by the commission's chief forester, Mr. Leavitt, gives what he thinks is a liberal estimate of provincial supplies of pulp wood as follows: Quebec, 300,000,000 cords; Ontario, 200,000,000 cords; New Brunswick, 33,000,000 cords; Nova Scotia, 30,000,000; British Columbia, 255,000,000. There is not much information available to show the supplies of the prairie provinces.

By way of illustrating the damage done by the bud worm, it is estimated that 25 per cent. of the balsam fir in Quebec is dead or dying, and 75 per cent. in New Brunswick. The Ontario situation is much better. Recent reports of growth in some sections of Quebec show only 30 board feet per acre, or one 6-inch tree per acre per year.

Another authority, writing on this subject says: "The figures are so appalling that I dare not commit the result of my finding to print, but the losses are so enormous that no one will deny that they far overbalance the annual growth in Canada and the United States." In arriving at estimates of supplies, some companies have simply taken a map and arbitrarily figured out the number of cords per acre. The more important rivers of Canada, this authority points out, have been logged from the earliest day, and while the supply of some miles is fairly adjacent, that of others will take two years to flow down to the plants. It takes from 100 to 150 years to grow a four-inch tree. The pulp supply of the eastern states is practically exhausted, but the annual consumption there is 5,500,000 cords. Considering the way the pulp lands are being cut or destroyed by fungi, fire or bud worms, the conservation commission is emphasizing the need of greater preventive methods in more care in cutting and particularly reforestation. At the present rate, it will be only a few years until the commercially accessible supplies of many miles are exhausted, and the belief here is that many of the paper companies are heavily discounting the future."

Are You a Hitter Below the Belt?

The price-cutter is worse than a criminal. He is a fool. He not only pulls down the standing of his goods, he not only pulls down his competitors, he pulls down himself and his whole trade. He scuttles the ship in which he, himself, is afloat.

Nothing is so easy as to cut prices and nothing is so hard as to get them back when once they have been pulled down.

Any child can throw a glass of water on the floor, but all the wisest scientists in the world can't pick that water up.

Who gets the benefit of price-cutting?

Nobody.

The man who sells makes no net profit and the man who buys soon finds himself getting an inferior article.

No manufacturer can permanently keep up the standard of his goods if the price is persistently cut. Pretty soon he is compelled to use cheaper materials, and to cut down the wages of his workers.

The man who cuts prices puts up the sign: "This way to the junk heap!"

He admits his own failure as a salesman.

He admits he has been defeated according to the Marquis of Queensbury rules of business.

He admits he cannot win by fighting fair.

He brands himself as a hitter-below-the-belt.

If the business world were dominated by price-cutters, there would be no business at all.

Price-cutting, in fact, is not business any more than small-pox is health.

"Price cutting is peanut salesmanship."

New Hardwood Inspector For Montreal



Arthur G. Bowler, Montreal

Mr. Arthur G. Bowler, who was recently appointed Inspector for the National Hardwood Lumber Association in the Montreal district, has entered upon his new duties and is becoming well acquainted with the trade. His address in Montreal is 179 Drummond St. Mr. Bowler began his connection with the lumber business with the Parker & Page Co. at East Cambridge, Mass., where he was yard inspector for seven years. He was next associated with his brother, Herbert W. Bowler, in forming the New England Lumber Co. of Boston, Mass., where the latter was National Inspector for four years. During the war the subject of this reference signed up with the U. S. Government as inspector of propeller woods and his last position, previous to being called

by the N. H. L. A. to Montreal was with a Holyoke firm as a road salesman. He has gained a good general knowledge of the varied needs of the trade in all activities.

Splendid Showing in Nova Scotia Timber

Hon. O. T. Daniels of Halifax has made a discovery in regard to the value of the forest resources of Nova Scotia. Hitherto, the statisticians have been putting this value down at \$5,000,000 annually. Hon. Mr. Daniels says the value is \$19,500,000. He states that those who have been computing things, have been consistently omitting very important items. It appears that no one thought it worth while to seriously consider the value of cordwood as an article of consumption in Nova Scotia, but Mr. Daniels puts this item down at \$5,000,000, equal almost to the entire sum previously estimated by those who wrote on the subject of timber. Mr. Daniels estimates the value of Christmas trees, for instance, at \$50,000 a year. Pit props, telegraph poles, and a score of other smaller articles previously forgotten, he brings in to swell his aggregate to nearly \$20,000,000 a year.

Windsor Had Great Building Year

Showing an increase of approximately 150 per cent. as compared to 1918, building values in Windsor, Ont., last year reached a record figure of \$2,601,370 as against \$1,000,000 in 1913, the banner year for Windsor.

The increase is not due to the erection of large buildings, for few permits above \$50,000 were issued. The demand for workmen's homes, which was only partly met by the Government housing plan, was in a great measure responsible for the building boom.

More than 1,000 new homes, each costing between three thousand and eight thousand, were built during the year. The majority of these were erected under the supervision of the local building commission with money loaned by the Ontario Government at five per cent. Twice the number of workmen's homes would have been built but for the shortage of material.

Last Word in Saw Mill Construction

Work has been commenced on the new mill and box factory of Gillies Bros., Braeside, Ont., from designs by J. M. Robertson, Limited, Montreal. The buildings will be of concrete and brick, a departure from the usual type of such structures. The mill, will be 192ft. by 74 ft., and will be constructed of steel encased in concrete, with the walls of brick. The sorting sheds adjoin the mill, will be of concrete, and 200ft. by 50 ft. The box factory, in the centre of the group of buildings, will be 100ft. by 32 ft., and is to comprise two stories, the ground floor being open up to the next story. The manufacturing will be done on this storey, the ground floor being used as a receiving room. This building will be of concrete and brick. The power house 72 by 58 ft., is to be built of brick, and to contain a steam turbine set, for the generation of electricity, for driving the entire machinery. The lumber for the box factory will be conveyed by a conveyor from the mill to the factory. Three double cut bandsaws and a re-saw will be included in the mill equipment. It is proposed to erect a burner for burning the waste not required. The various buildings are to replace those destroyed by fire on June 23 last, and will be of greater capacity than the old plant.

The Business Papers

It is not to be thought that the trade papers exaggerate their importance as advertising mediums, or depreciate other mediums. Nor is it asserted that the trade papers have lifted themselves above the level of other classes of advertising mediums.

But it is manifest that they have advanced far toward the goal of 100 per cent. advertising efficiency in their particular, and peculiar, field.

Beginning, not so many years ago, further down the scale of efficiency in their field than almost any other advertising medium, their publishers were not long in awakening to their true position, and setting themselves earnestly at the task of business-like reorganization and specific progress.

Rightly, these publishers have endeavored to make their papers useful to the particular lines of business they represent, and to as completely as possible cover those lines. This policy has been so persistently and intelligently pushed that now the high-class trade paper is about as near to being a 100 per cent. advertising medium as it is humanly possible to expect.

Editorially, these papers have become wonderfully effective as records of progress, exponents of methods and processes, proponents of new tested methods, suggestors of merchandising plans, advisors as to financial as well as manufacturing and selling policies—mediums of exchange for whatever is progressive and vital in all lines affecting their readers.

The trade papers have shown a degree of wisdom in perfecting themselves as advertising mediums quite unique, and also very astute and courageous. They have pursued a policy of restricting their circulation to their specific fields, and within those fields to concerns and individuals directly interesting to their potential advertisers.

The cost of producing a really good trade paper is several times its subscription price, making its production a charge upon advertising income, and consequently creating an automatic obligation to the advertisers. This is recognized by the publishers by their policy of securing as readers as nearly all of the men who have to do with purchasing and consumption as is possible, and refraining from attempts to spread circulation beyond those classes. They do not refuse to accept subscriptions from people whose interest may be purely technical, or educational, but their efforts do not run in that direction.

The high-class trade paper of to-day is more nearly a perfect advertising medium than any publication in any other field. It is nearly a perfect advertising medium, in respect to its circulation and in respect to its suggestive and advisory service to its readers and advertisers. If it were possible accurately to estimate advertising returns, it would undoubtedly be found that returns from trade-paper advertising run to higher percentages than do those in any other class of mediums.

It is not to be forgotten that the trade-paper field is different from the field of any other class of advertising mediums. It is definitely known—de-limited, as we may say. The trade-paper publishers are able definitely to appeal to about every individual in their potential fields. Their congregations are within known bounds. They know how many possible readers there are for them, and it is not difficult to locate them all.

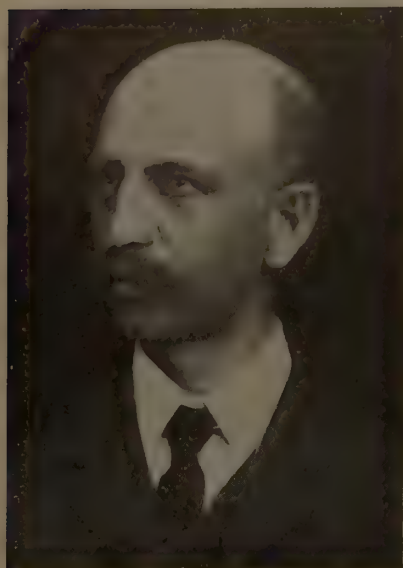
The business interests of all possible readers of a given trade paper are almost identical. The work of the editors can be sharply focussed. The work of the publishers is laid out for them. They have that great advantage over publishers of any other class of mediums; and they surely have utilized that advantage to the full.

AN APPRECIATION BY BUSINESS

I want to say this: That I believe in, and always have believed in, the technical and trade papers. I believe that they have exerted and are exerting a very powerful and beneficial influence in advancing industry, and I believe they have a larger mission still ahead of them, a mission that will call for every bit of energy and intelligence that you gentlemen are capable of.

—Charles Piez, Pres. Link Belt Co., Chicago.

Will Branch Out for Himself in Ottawa



J. C. Bartram, Ottawa, Ont.

J. C. Bartram, who for many years has been prominently connected with the Rideau Lumber Co. of Ottawa, has resigned and is spending a few months in the Sunny South. On his return to the Capital city it is his intention to open out an office of his own in the wholesale lumber line.

Mr. Bartram is one of the men in the business to-day, who has followed the log through all operations to the finished product. His first acquaintance with the trade was in 1887, when he was employed by the Ottawa agency of the Rathbun Lumber Co. He started in the office, and, after some two years, commenced to spend most of his time in lumber yards and around sawmills during the summer, while in the winter he was out in the woods among the jobbers. He neglected

no opportunity to become thoroughly familiar with the most progressive methods, and was given charge of the Gatineau River operations of the Rathbun Company in 1894. He spent several months of the following year in Deseronto in the sash and door factory and the lumber yard of the firm. When the Rideau Lumber Co. was formed in 1896 he resigned from the Rathbun Co. to take charge of the river operations for the former. He also supervised manufacturing the logs and grading the lumber. During the last quarter of a century Mr. Bartram has been on the road a great deal selling to the trade. He is a shareholder and director of the Rideau Lumber Co. and has always taken a lively interest in the advancement and welfare of the industry. He was one of the enthusiastic members present at the St. John convention last February and took an important part in the deliberations of the C. L. A.

Abitibi Will Have Big Capitalization

A new company, Abitibi, Limited, is to be formed forthwith by the Abitibi Power and Paper Company, Montreal, with a capitalization of \$31,000,000, divided into \$30,000,000 common and \$1,000,000 preferred stock. This new organization is to take over the present Abitibi Power and Paper Company as a going concern, giving the holders of the latter's common stock five shares of common for each share presently held, the preferred shares receiving share for share alike.

There would thus be issued at the outset of the new company's career \$25,000,000 in common and \$1,000,000 in preferred stock, leaving a balance of \$5,000,000 in the treasury for disposal among shareholders at the discretion of the directors.

In addition, holders of Abitibi as of record on January 2, 1920, will receive a dividend of 4½ per cent., bearing the disbursement for the year 1920 up to a full 6 per cent., the initial payment on the junior securities of the company having been declared on September 23 last, and paid on October 1.

President Anson stated that the new capitalization is based on the present value of the Abitibi Company's splendid assets, generally conceded to be among the finest possessed by any of the pulp and paper concerns in Canada.

Annual Dinner of Lumber Concern

The annual staff dinner of Terry & Gordon, Toronto, was held on December 30 at the King Edward Hotel. Business during the past year was reviewed and plans discussed for the coming year. The firm have just closed one of the most successful twelve months in their history and are looking forward to 1920 with confidence and optimism. F. W. Gordon gave an interesting address on the standing timber available in British Columbia and the ratio of the annual cut. Owing to the growing scarcity of certain well known lines of forest products he believed that woods not known now commercially were likely to be experimented with and tried out in the near future. A. E. Cates, manager of the firm presented satisfactory statistics of the business done during 1919. A. S. Nicholson gave an instructive report in which he recounted some of his experiences in the West during the past year. Mr. Nicholson will not return to the Coast but has joined the organization in Toronto in a managerial capacity. All the other members of the staff made short addresses.

Frank W. Gordon left Toronto recently for the West where he

will assume the active management of the Vancouver branch. A. E. Gordon departs shortly for England on a business trip and will look into the export situation.

Among those present at the gathering were H. J. Terry, A. E. Gordon, A. E. Cates, F. W. Gordon, A. S. Nicholson, J. E. Green (transportation manager), L. M. Dougherty, R. A. Watt, L. J. Linton, Clarke Allen, Toronto, J. H. Poulin, Montreal, and W. C. Thuerck, Haileybury.

Will Build 600 Houses in Sarnia

Members of the Sarnia Chamber of Commerce in co-operation with McEachren and Sons' Limited, Toronto, builders, are organizing a syndicate to build about six hundred houses in Sarnia, Ont., to relieve the present housing scarcity. The directors of the Chamber of Commerce have already endorsed the move and members are now busy subscribing the money to put the project over. Work will commence on the houses in the course of a couple of months. Sarnia's rapid growth in the past couple of months has intensified the house shortage, and now the city is losing citizens as a result of the lack of accommodation. City officials reported that under the housing scheme the Sarnia Housing Commission had expended about \$70,000 during the past few months in building twenty-two houses that cost between \$3,000 and \$3,200 each.

Will Erect Big Pulp and Paper Plant

The M. J. O'Brien interests are going ahead seriously with their plans for the installation of a large pulp and paper mill in the vicinity of the Des Quinze water-power, near the north end of Lake Temiskaming. The M. J. O'Brien Corporation has a capitalization of \$20,000,000, and controls not only the Des Quinze water power, of which no less than 100,000 horsepower can be developed, but the O'Brien silver mine at Cobalt and the Miller-Lake O'Brien silver mine at Gowganda. It is now learned that the corporation is investigating the various methods employed in other plants, and is considering the possibility of electrically-heated boilers, etc.; this, presumably, due to the fact that power may be generated at a comparatively low cost owing to the size of the flow to be dealt with.

Playing the Game of Business

By B. C. Forbes

Business is as much a game as golf or baseball or football. Life itself is aptly likened to a game.

To win, to earn and enjoy the fruits of victory, you must play fair.

A cup or medal or other trophy is not the real prize the victor receives; the real prize, the real reward, is the satisfaction derived from superior, worthy achievement.

Wealth is not the real prize of life, it is only a trophy, a symbol, and may carry with it no satisfaction; indeed it does not carry with it genuine, lasting satisfaction unless it has been won fairly, honestly, honorably.

The more I see of rich men and the closer my insight into the workings of their minds and hearts, the more strongly convinced do I become that great wealth is no passport to happiness nor proof of true success.

It is an old truth, but it needs preaching every sunrise, so many do not know it, or, knowing it, do not heed it. If they could only be made to understand, if they could only see things in their true colors, if they could only peer into the hearts of many millionaires, they would order their lives more rationally and enjoy life more thoroughly.

To win out you must play the game every time.

"Look at So-and-So; he has everything he wants, yet everybody knows that he made his money by shady practices," you may reply.

Don't fool yourself that So-and-So has everything he wants. Do you imagine that he doesn't know how you and other people regard him? And do not think for a moment that he enjoys being looked at askance, or that he wouldn't exchange most of his ill-gotten gains to stand high with you and other people—and to stand high with himself.

There have been wholesale efforts to reap more than has been sown, to get more than has been earned, to tilt the scales unduly.

Sooner or later the profiteers and labor slackers will get their just reward.

The call is for the fellows who can be depended upon, under any and all circumstances, to play the game.

Playing the game lasts.

The things that count are the things that last.



On the left is seen the sixteen-months old son of A. Blomberg, Superintendent of the Mainland Cedar Co., Vancouver, who is conducting a miniature log run on the chair. In the centre is a view of the high lead system of logging, so much in evidence in the West, and on the right are several contented "porkers," manufactured from the left-overs in the kitchen of the logging company.

Deputation Urges Bonus for Shipbuilding

Representatives of seventeen shipbuilding companies waited on the Government at Ottawa recently to urge assistance to shipbuilding in Canada. They requested that, for a term of ten years, the Government should grant a bonus of ten dollars per displacement ton and ten dollars per indicated horsepower on steel ships built in Canada and completed after April 1, 1920.

Without this assistance, the delegation claimed, existing plants could not be continuously employed, and the breaking up of the organization would necessarily follow. This, it was added, would throw large numbers of men out of employment, and undo "much of the good which the Government had achieved by means of the encouragement given to the shipbuilding industry and in the employment of returned soldiers, and men previously at work on munitions."

Sir George Foster, on behalf of the Government, promised earnest consideration of the request for a bounty. It was agreed that the delegation should appoint a committee to confer further with members of the Cabinet.

Big Shipbuilding Plant Resumes

Work has been resumed full blast at the shipyards of the Davie Shipbuilding Company at Lauzon, Que. Fifteen hundred men were employed there before closing, and now one thousand have been taken on. The balance of the men will gradually be taken back as operations are resumed.

There have been no changes in the management of the plant, the Canada Steamship Lines not having taken over the plant, as had been rumored.

Boom and Slide Companies' Annuals

The annual meetings of the Sable & Spanish River Boom & Slide Co. and the Mississauga River Improvement Co. will be held at the Queen's Hotel, Toronto, on Thursday, January 22nd. The annual gatherings of the French River Boom Co. and the Log Picking Association which operates on Georgian Bay, will be held at the same place on Friday, January 23. Officers for the coming year will be elected, reports presented and other business given attention.

Trying to Revive Wooden Shipbuilding

A recent despatch from Victoria, B. C., says:—Another company is in course of formation in Victoria to build and operate wooden schooners. The new organization, which has been under contemplation for some time, is headed by Harry Barnett, a well known local man with considerable practical shipbuilding experience, and proposes to avail himself of the federal government loan plan. Mr. Barnett, who has strong financial backing of local capitalists, proposes to float a shipbuilding and operating company at a capital of \$300,000.

The venture will be on co-operative lines and it is understood that a large percentage of labor is considering the investment of money in the new concern. It is proposed to build six 2000-ton, five-masted, topsail schooners.

Price Bros. Will Resist Order

"We will resist to the utmost of our power so that our own, as well as the industrial and commercial liberties of others, may be protected against exactions and arbitrariness," said Sir William Price, of Quebec, with regard to the order of Newsprint Commissioner Pringle restricting newsprint shipments to the United States. "We base our refusal," declared Sir William, "on the total absence of jurisdiction in the Ottawa authorities and the paper controller, in the premises, and we will seek by all legal means at our disposal, to resist the carrying out of the orders given."

A Definite Selling Plan and Why

Have you a definite selling plan or are you simply sitting in the office, waiting for the guy with the lumber bill and the wagon to show up and take some of your stock away from you?

Don't you think you could profit by mapping out and then carrying through a selling campaign for your goods and your materials, and for the things that your goods and your materials could be constructed into for the benefit of the other fellow, for every season of the year?

Have you made this preparation for this fall?

Are you going to, for the coming winter?

Folks need seasonable buildings like they do seasonable clothing, you know.

Are you sending out to your trade pulling letters, asking them to drop into your office, and telling them some of the things you have for sale?

Are you dropping into their homes, to tell them those things?

Are you re-arranging or re-fitting that office of yours to make it a place where you will be proud to have people come to discuss building plans?

Are you building confidence and goodwill among your trade by the service you are offering—and giving?

Are you wishing for good business?

Or are you hustling to create good business?

Your answer classifies you.—The Lumber Co.-operator.

New Wholesale Lumber Firm in Hamilton

The firm of McCormack & Stewart have opened an office in the Bank of Toronto Building, Hamilton, where they will conduct a general wholesale lumber business, specializing in white and red pine, hemlock, spruce and British Columbia fir and cedar. The members of the new organization, James L. McCormack of Echo Place, Ont., and R. R. Stewart of Hamilton, are both favorably known to the lumber trade in Western Ontario. Each has had several years' experience on the road and an intimate insight into the business.

Mr. McCormack began his career in the employ of Mickle, Dymment & Son, at their Brantford retail yard, in 1900. He went in 1913 with the Canada Pine Lumber Co. of Hamilton and Kearney, as



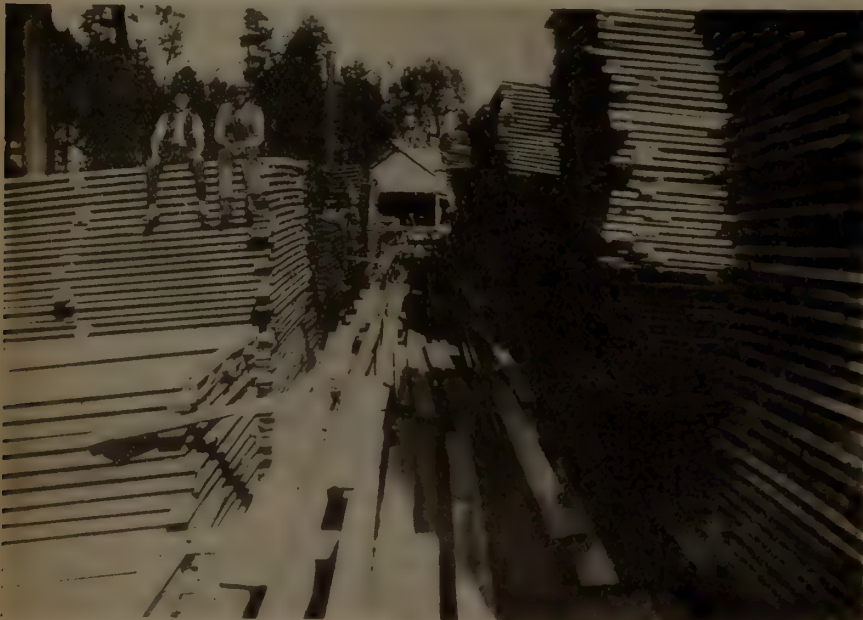
Jas. L. McCormack, Hamilton, Ont.



R. R. Stewart, Hamilton, Ont.

salesman. He was with them for three years and since that time has been with Campbell, Welsh & Paynes of Toronto, proving himself an able and aggressive representative. Mr. McCormack has made many friends in the trade and carries with him in his new sphere of activity their heartiest well wishes.

R. R. Stewart has been identified with the lumber industry for the last fifteen years. His first position was with the Independent Lumber Co., Moose Jaw, Sask., with whom he stayed one year. He then went to their sawmill in British Columbia where he remained until the end of 1906 and then journeyed back to the East. His next post was with the Consumers' Lumber Co. at Hamilton, which is the retail department of the Long Lumber Co. He managed this yard for two years and joined the wholesale staff of the Long Lumber Co. as their travelling representative throughout Western Ontario. He was in their service until the spring of 1916 when he became associated with Muir & Kirkpatrick, of Toronto. He has sold for this widely-known firm not only in Ontario but in the United States, and has also bought lumber for them and looked after their stocks in New Brunswick, Quebec and Ontario. Mr. Stewart is one of the best liked lumber salesmen on the road and is well spoken of by all his customers.



Part of the 1919 cut of Manufacturers Lumber Co.'s mill at Shakespeare, Ont.

Busy Many Heads Lumbermen's Committee

Sir William Price, who is chairman of the local committee of arrangements in connection with the forthcoming Canadian Lumbermen's Association gathering in Quebec City, has for many years been a leading factor in the industrial activities of the sister province of Quebec. He is a busy man but manages to take a broad and sympathetic interest in many movements of importance and public benefit. Sir William is president of Price Bros. Limited, and honorary Chairman of the Union Bank of Canada, as well as president of A. Gravel Co., Limited, and the Metis Lumber Co. and a director of the Wayagamack Pulp & Paper Co., as well as the Canadian Export Paper Co. After completing his education in Lennoxville, Que., and in England, he entered Price Bros. in 1886. Sir William was a member for Quebec West in the federal parliament from 1908 to 1912. As Lieut.-Colonel of the 171st Battalion, he went overseas in 1916, and after the corps was disbanded in England, he crossed to France as captain of the 4th Battalion, Canadian Railway Troops, and returned to Canada in 1917.

Sir William is a member of several leading clubs and has always manifested deep concern in the development and extension of Quebec Province and the great pulp, paper and lumber industry of which he is at the head. His company will within the next year have the largest newsprint paper mill in the world at the new town of Saguenay.

Sir William resides at 145 Grand Allee, Que., and his chief recreations are fishing and shooting—that is when his varied interests permit him to enjoy a real holiday.

Advantage of the Planted Forest

"There is a great advantage in planted forests over natural forests," says James S. Whipple, former State Forester of New York State. "Density of forest growth is all important. That can be obtained in uniformity only by planting. Unless the growth is dense, close together, the trees will not do well. A tree standing alone grows to limb, is short and produces little or no lumber of value. If close together, trees grow tall, have few limbs and one tree will make several saw logs and produce much clear stuff lumber.

"A natural forest in the Adirondacks," he continues, "may produce if good, eight thousand board feet of lumber to the acre, sometimes more, sometimes less. A planted forest of pine, when mature, will produce from 50 to 80 thousand board feet of lumber on an acre. Therefore, we must plant forests."

New Regulations for Cutting Wood

The Department of Lands and Forests for the Province of Ontario, with respect to applications for permits in general, has announced that no permits will be issued to parties desiring to cut for commercial purposes.

Applications from municipal authorities as, in the past season to cut wood for the use of their citizens will be received and permits granted for the areas which are known to be suitable.

Individual applications for small quantities of wood, for fuel purposes, for their own use, will also receive consideration. Where a settler is in need of material for building purposes and has none upon his own lot, the department may consider granting a permit for a limited quantity to meet his actual needs. No other applications, however, except in such cases as has been cited will be entertained.

Pledge of the Merry-Go-Rounds

To Promote Happiness, Efficiency and Civic Welfare,
I sincerely promise that wherever I am

I will talk HEALTH instead of sickness.
I will talk PROSPERITY instead of failure.
I will talk GOOD NEWS instead of bad news
I will tell the CHEERFUL tale instead of the sad tale.
I will mention MY BLESSINGS instead of my burdens.
I will speak of the SUNSHINE of yesterday and to-morrow
instead of the clouds of to-day.
I will ENCOURAGE instead of criticise.
I will be a FRIEND to everyone.

Signature.....

"A merry heart doeth good like a medicine."

The Port of Quebec

(continued from page 41)

Dryer, a "Richardson" Separator and a Bagging Shed. Also special facilities for bunkering vessels, and railway connection with all railways.

The Port of Quebec possesses: two Graving Docks, one 600 feet long by 62 feet wide at entrance; one (new) 1,150 feet long by 120 feet wide at entrance, capable of taking the largest vessels, with repair shops in connection, capable of executing all required reparations.

The Port of Quebec is the only port on the St. Lawrence which can accommodate during eight months, vessels of a large draught, and it can compete with any of the great American ports.

The shipments of lumber, timber and spoolwood from the Port of Quebec during the season of 1910 were as follows:

61,872,743 ft. B. M. Lumber.

15,253,189 ft. B. M. Timber.

3,965,753 ft. B. M. Spoolwood.

1,365 tons Pulp.

Jottings in the Coming Convention

Members are requested to bring their wives, sisters or sweet-hearts to Quebec. The local committee has arranged a fine programme for the entertainment of all the ladies.

The local Quebec Committee has the Price and Owen the city. If you do not believe it ask the Chairman or the Secretary. It is also in the Power of the Lumbermen's Association to do much for it has Bigwood—even if stocks are low.

Regarding accommodation in Quebec City, the manager of the Chateau Frontenac has arranged to take care of all, but it is most important that reservations be made as early as possible.

It looks as if all visitors from Ontario and the West will have to be vaccinated before going to Quebec as a recent despatch from Ottawa says: Dr. Hector Palardy, of Montreal, district health officer for the eighth Quebec sanitary district, announced that the quarantine declared by Montreal against the province of Ontario has been extended to the whole of Quebec, and until this ban is lifted any resident of Ontario or visitor to this province who wishes to visit any point in Quebec must carry and present for inspection a certificate showing a successful vaccination within seven years. Without it they will not be admitted.

Lumber Trade News in Short Shape

La Compagnie d'Assainissement de Courville, Limitee, have been granted a charter with a capital stock of \$20,000, and head office in Amos, Que., to purchase, make, sell and deal in timber limits and licenses, real estate, water powers, etc. The incorporators of the company are: B. Desrochers, of Ville Marie, Edward Gray, Julien Beaudry, Dr. G. Bigue and Dr. J. A. Bigue.

The building of the lumber manufacturing and dry kiln plant adjacent to the drydock site at Prince Rupert has now reached a point that will enable operations to start within a few weeks. Approximately \$86,000 has been expended on the plant to date, and the total outlay will amount to \$150,000 when completed. Major Cowper-Young, formerly associated with the Imperial Munitions Board, is head of the new enterprise.

James McKechnie, of Red Deer, Alta., expects great activity in the lumber woods west of Rocky Mountain House this winter. Owing to the running over of the timber limits by fire, the wood has to be cut. The lumbermen are finding help more plentiful than last winter, and need all they can get. The Phoenix Lumber Co. (T. A. Burrows) have opened out offices at Rocky Mountain House and at Red Deer.

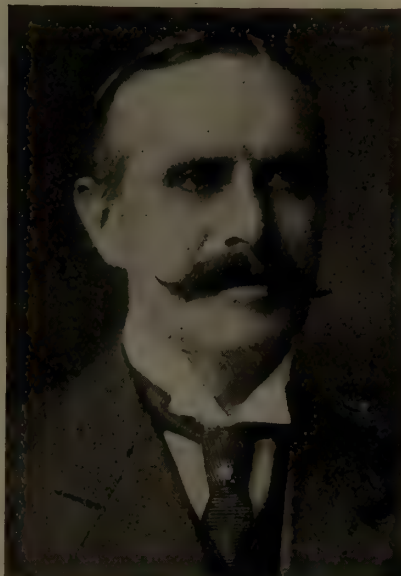
Lumbermen in Recent Municipal Elections



Lieut. Col. F. J. Carew, Lindsay, Ont.
One of newly-elected Aldermen in that town who makes his first municipal bow.



J. A. Laberge, Sudbury, Ont.
Youngest man ever elected Mayor of this progressive town, being only 27 years old.



R. E. Butler, Woodstock, Ont.
Who was re-elected Water and Light Commissioner, having served many years.



W. R. Beatty, Pembroke, Ont.
Who has retired after two years splendid service in the civic chair.

A. L. Mattes, who for 14 years has been general manager of the Prince Albert Lumber Company, Prince Albert, has been named as secretary and general manager of The Pas Lumber Co., Ltd., a new organization, having behind it the directors of the Prince Albert Company, and which has purchased the timber limits and sawmill of the Finger Lumber Company at The Pas. The sawmill will be greatly enlarged and a big cut of logs will be taken out this winter, from one thousand men being required. Both day and night shifts will be employed at the mill next summer.

Francis A. Williams arrived at Baynes Lake, B.C., recently, to become secretary of the industrial Y.M.C.A., which has been instituted among the camps of the Adolph Lumber Co. at Baynes Lake, the Baker Lumber Co. and the Ross-Saskatoon Lumber Co. at Waldo. These three companies, as a result of the demonstration of Y.M.C.A. work put on by Captain Rae among five lumber camps of the East Kootenay, have decided to have a permanent Y.M.C.A. secretary among them. Mr. Williams will devote his time to the camps of the three companies.



On the left is a spar tree 200 ft. long, waiting to be raised, and in the centre is part of the railway of the Mainland Cedar Co. of Vancouver, winding its way up the mountain side. On the right is part of the company's camp at Port Neville, B. C., showing some of the bunk-houses and the mess-house.

**Second Hand
Machinery &
Equipment
Wanted &
For Sale**

Quick Action Section

**Special Lots
Of Lumber—
Positions
Wanted &
Vacant**

PUBLISHER'S NOTICE

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Stocks Wanted

Stocks of Lumber and Lath wanted—Spruce, Hemlock, Pine and Birch.

The Elgie & Jarvis Lumber Co., Limited,
2-3 18 Toronto St., Toronto, Ont.

Birch Wanted

No. 1 Com. and Bet. 4/4 to 16/4". Name best prices delivered Philadelphia, Pa. rate. Warren Ross Lumber Co., Jamestown, N.Y.
1-4

Sawmill Men!

Standard Hardwood Lumber Co., Weston, Ont., will buy your entire output, all grades and kinds. Highest cash price paid. 2-5

Pine and Hemlock Wanted

We require a quantity of 6/4 Western Shop Pine, 1" White Pine No. 1 Common and Better, and 2" Hemlock. Apply Midland Woodworkers Limited, Midland, Ont. 2

Lumber Wanted For Cash

Will pay Spot Cash soon as on the cars for Maple, Birch, Elm, Basswood, or Beech, dry or new cut. Inspection at shipping point. Box 89, Canada Lumberman, Toronto. 1-2

Lumber Wanted

Send us list of lumber you wish to move either car lots or block. Advances made. Our buyer is now out and will call on you.

The Elgie & Jarvis Lumber Co., Limited,
2-3 18 Toronto St., Toronto, Ont.

WANTED—Coffin Elm Lumber

Advise quantity you can get out if price made satisfactory. Stock can be taken green from the saw.

KEENAN BROS. LTD.,
2-2 Owen Sound, Ont.

WANTED

White Pine Spruce
ALL GRADES.

Also LATH of all grades

JOHN F. BURKE,
2-t.f. Aeolian Bldg., New York City.

PULPWOOD

We are open to purchase peeled Spruce and Balsam Pulpwood in carload lots. Quotations furnished on request. Also Deal ends.

The Jost Company, Limited,
2-t.f. 285 Beaver Hall Hill,
Montreal, P.Q.

Crating Wanted

A quantity 1" and 1 1/4" dry Box and Crating Lumber, White Pine, Spruce or other soft woods, good widths and lengths. Quote price delivered F.O.B. cars Syracuse and Rochester, N.Y. or point of shipment. State amount you have of each kind, etc.

Advise if you can dress and resaw.

Wilson & Green Lumber Company,
1-4 Syracuse, N.Y.

For Sale—Lumber

SPRUCE KNEES FOR SALE

150 Grown Spruce Knees, 4' x 3' 6", finished 8', 9' and 10' thick; thoroughly sound, ready for immediate delivery. For particulars, apply A. K., Box 78, Canada Lumberman, Toronto. 4

Piling

We can furnish Piling, any length or size, on short notice.

WM. POLLOCK & SON,
23-2 Englehart, Ont.

Dry Canadian Lumber FOR SALE

Birch, No. 2 Common, 1 car 1 in.; 2 cars 2 in.; 5 cars 3 in.
Hardwood Planks, Sound, 5 cars 2 in.; 10 cars 3 in.
Apply Box No. 109, Canada Lumberman, Toronto, Ont. 2

FOR SALE

200 M. ft. 1" and 1 1/4" Dry Basswood.
2 cars 8" Hemlock Ties.
1200 6" Cedar Ties.
500 cords dry 4 ft. Hardwood Cordwood.
500 cords dry 4 ft. Sortwood Cordwood.
Can make prompt shipment.

THE PEARCE COMPANY, LIMITED,
2 Marmora, Ont.

For Sale SPRUCE

2 x 4, 2 x 5, 2 x 6—10/16' long

J. E. Harroun & Son
2 Watertown, N.Y.

RAILWAY SHIMS FOR SALE

250,000	1/4 inch	Shims.
250,000	1/2	"
150,000	3/4	"
150,000	1	"
75,000	1 1/4	"
75,000	1 1/2	"
50,000	2	"
25,000	2 1/4	"
25,000	2 1/2	"

Quality good, price right, shipment prompt.

FLEMMING & GIBSON, LIMITED,
2x5 Juniper, New Brunswick.

Wanted—Machinery

Conveyor Chain Wanted

400 feet of conveyor chain heavy enough to handle ties.
Box 101, Canada Lumberman, Toronto. 2-3

Band Mill Wanted

1-7 ft. Double Cut Band Mill. Give description and condition, also price. Box 80, Canada Lumberman, Toronto. 24-1

Sawmill Wanted

A second-hand sawmill and machinery, comprising Circular Gang Saw, Band Re-saw, Lath Mill, Edgers, Butters, Log Jacks, in fact a complete outfit with daily capacity of from 30,000 to 50,000 feet; also second-hand Dutch Oven type Boiler, 100 H.P., and Engine 70 to 90 H.P. All to be in good condition and for immediate sale. Reply to Box 86, Canada Lumberman, Toronto. 1-2

Wanted

75 good, second-hand Boom Chains, with clevis and toggle.

THE PEARCE COMPANY, LIMITED,
2 Marmora, Ont.

Sawmill Wanted

Second-hand saw mill with circular or band, with gang or gang edger. Cutting capacity 50,000 feet in 10 hours. All machinery must be in good condition.

In answering please give full inventory and specification of mill.
Box 100, Canada Lumberman, Toronto. 2-3

36" Edger Wanted

Must be in first class condition.

The Laberge Lumber Co., Limited,
24 Sudbury, Ont.

WANTED

Good Alligator Engine

complete including double propellers, with or without usual tackle. Give full particulars.

W. C. EDWARDS & CO., Ltd.
24-3 Ottawa, Ont., Canada.

WANTED—Part Equipment for Sash and General Planing Mill

Band Saw, Shaper, 4-sided Sticker, Jointer, Double Surface Planer, Chain Mortiser, Tenon Machine, Boxing Machine, Power Feed Rip Saw, Cutoff Saw, Gluing Press, Clamps, etc. Must be modern and in good shape. Spot cash. Apply Box 110, Canada Lumberman, Toronto, Ont. 2-3

For Sale—Machinery

Good second-hand Hockey Stick Bending Machine for sale. Apply J. H. Still Mfg. Co., St. Thomas, Ont. 23-2

Engine For Sale

One Goldie & McCulloch Engine, 16" x 18", complete with heater, pipes, oil pump, etc., in first class condition.

R. Laidlaw Lumber Co., Ltd.,
1-4 65 Yonge St., Toronto.

Steam Plant For Sale

First class steam plant for saw mill. Boiler nearly new, 110 H.P. Engine 60 H.P., in first class shape. Also smokestack and all steam and water connections. A snap if taken immediately. Apply George A. Oldrieve, St. Thomas, Ont. 1-t.f.

FOR SALE

One Waterous double cut Band Mill Complete.
One steam Log Loader.
One steam Kicker.
One Waterous Nigger, 10 and 8" cylinders.

Two Air Cushions.
One 10" Steam Feed, 36 ft. cylinder.
One steam set works, Carriage Wheels and Track. Also a number of steel and wood pulleys, live rolls, etc.

For full information apply Box 74, Canada Lumberman, Toronto. 23-2

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Wanted—Lumber

Basswood Wanted

No. 2 Common and Mill Cull. Winter cut preferred. Apply Firstbrook Brothers, Ltd., Toronto, Ont. 8-t.f.

Spruce and Shingles Wanted

We are always in the market for Spruce boards and 2 in., also Furring, Lath and Shingles.

RICE & LOCKWOOD LUMBER CO.,
1-4 Springfield, Mass.

Maple and Spruce

Wanted stock lists and quotations on end dried, white quartered and straight grained action Maple, four and five quarter, also Spruce Lath and Furring, bundled. Box 70, Canada Lumberman, Toronto. 23-2

Wanted Lumber

Hardwood lumber wanted. Birch, Maple, Ash, Elm, Basswood, and other hardwoods. Dry or sawn to order. We send inspector. Apply Box 97, Canada Lumberman, Toronto. 1-4

Basswood and Maple Wanted

Fifteen carload dry 1sts and 2nds or No. 1 Common and Better white winter cut Basswood, plump 1 in. thick.

Twenty carloads dry hard Maple, 1 1/4" x 3 3/4" multiples of 9" and 12" in length, one clear face and square edges.

Twenty carloads Hard Maple, 6 1/2" x 6 1/2" and 5 1/4" x 5 1/4" x 22" and 26" in length or multiples, practically clear stock and free from checks; can ship green.

For further particulars apply to Box 85, Canada Lumberman, Toronto. 24-t.f.

Wanted To Buy LATH

We are in the market for a large quantity of Lath, including No. 3 grade and 32 in. for immediate shipment or will contract for output. Paying good prices and cash on receipt of B/L.

What have you to offer? Send good description, quote F.O.B. Chicago; state quantity offered.

COVEY DURHAM COMPANY,
431 South Dearborn St.,
Chicago, Ill.

Lath Machinery

1 Lath Machine, 1 Bolter, iron frame, strong, good order, with all saws. P. O. Box 5, Papineauville, Que. 24-3

FOR SALE

Special Bargain

To anyone interested in
manufacturing
Hardwood Flooring.

No. 610 — "C.M.C." Heavy Hardwood Gang Edging and Ripping Saw, Machine all complete with full equipment and including both front and rear tables — Used only three weeks. Equal to new.

The regular price for this machine now is \$1200.00, and to immediate purchaser we will sell at extremely low price of \$550.00 F.O.B. Cars Montreal.

Apply:—

Williams & Wilson, Ltd.,
84 Inspector Street,
Montreal Que.

Wanted-Employment

Advertisements under this heading one cent a word per insertion. Box No. 10 cents extra. Minimum charge 25 cents.

WANTED—By a young man who is desirous of changing his present position. An opening as salesman or manager of retail yard. Box 96, Canada Lumberman, Toronto. 1-2

WANTED A POSITION with some wholesale firm as salesman in Ontario; could also inspect and make reports on soft wood stocks if required. Box 94, Canada Lumberman, Toronto. 1-2

TO LUMBER OPERATORS—I am open to consider position as manager of woods operations, sawmill or selling force; experience in hardwoods in the United States and in New Brunswick, Spruce. Can handle men and get results. Box 84, Canada Lumberman, Toronto. 2-4

WANTED POSITION by representative and superintendent, still employed with large wholesale firm, with twenty-five years' experience in the lumber business. Can give reference as to capabilities and take charge on a month's notice. Box 87, Canada Lumberman, Toronto. 1-2

SECRETARY—Canadian, twenty years' experience as accountant, auditor, compiler of publicity literature, editor, and secretary, desires position as Secretary or Secretary-Treasurer of lumber, pulp or paper manufacturing company with headquarters in Toronto, Montreal or Vancouver; at present in government service handling timber berths on behalf of the Crown. Box 111, Canada Lumberman, Toronto. 2-4

Wanted-Employees

WANTED—A first-class, experienced Kendall Gang Filer; good opening for the right man. Apply at once to Davison Lumber & Mfg. Co., Ltd., Bridgewater, N.S. 24-3

SAWYER WANTED—For double cut pony band. Must be first class man. Apply Box 112, Canada Lumberman, Toronto, Ont. 2-4

WANTED SALESMAN for Ontario, for Sash, Doors, General Millwork, Hardwood Flooring, etc. Apply, stating age, experience and salary requested, to Box 107, Canada Lumberman, Toronto. 2

WANTED — FIRST CLASS MACHINERY DRAFTSMAN, by large Canadian firm in city near Toronto. In making application give details of experience, age and salary desired, etc. Apply Box 105, Canada Lumberman, Toronto, Ont. 2-3

WANTED—Experienced Sawmill men and lumber handlers. Sawyers, Setters, Edgers, Trimmermen, Filers, Lumber Pilers, Lumber Graders. Address,

THE PAS LUMBER CO., LTD.,
The Pas, Manitoba.

Formerly The Prince Albert Lumber Co.,
1-8 Prince Albert, Sask.

Business Chances**Wanted Immediately**

Reliable contractor with portable mill to manufacture hardwood lumber, near St. Thomas, Ont.

BRADLEY COMPANY,
Hamilton, Ont. 2

Timber For Sale

3,000 acres Crown Right Virgin Timber in Ontario. Birch, Hemlock, some White Pine, Basswood, Elm. Warren Ross Lumber Co., Jamestown, N.Y. 1-4

White Pine Account Wanted

Strictly A1 White Pine Account desired on a commission basis, covering Detroit. Address replies to Charles H. Stewart, P. O. Box No. 2, North End Station, Detroit. 2

Factory For Sale

Large two-storey woodworking factory, completely equipped for Sash, Doors, Mouldings, Cabinet Work, Interior Finish, etc. Has 350 ft. trackage, private spur, two 60 ft. Kilns, Lumber and Moulding Sheds, etc. One of the largest and best factories in Western Canada. For full particulars write,

A. A. JOHNSON, Liquidator,
509 Richard St., Vancouver, B.C. 2

Saw Mill Plant For Sale

Practically new and modern Saw Mill Plant, capacity about 30 Million feet per annum, located in the Interior of British Columbia on a beautiful inland lake and on the main line of the Grand Trunk Pacific Railway. About 500 Million feet of timber on and adjacent to Lake (about 90% Spruce) and another Billion feet available at reasonable prices. Natural conditions ideal for economical logging, manufacturing, piling and shipping. An advantage of about \$4 per thousand feet in freight rates to the Prairie Provinces over Coast shipments. This property offers unlimited possibilities as a lumber, pulp and paper property. Would consider selling a half interest. Terms reasonable.

A. C. FROST COMPANY,
134 South LaSalle Street,
Chicago, Ill. 5-t.f.

Auction Sale

of Valuable

Quebec Timber Limits

R. H. Klock & Co., through W. A. Cole, Auctioneer, on the Nineteenth day of February, 1920, at the hour of three o'clock p.m., subject to one reserve bid, will offer for sale by Public Auction at the Russell House in the City of Ottawa, in the Province of Ontario, timber berths numbers 176 and 177, Kipawa, are 100 sq. miles more or less. These timber limits contain large quantities of pine, spruce, and other wood goods. For further particulars apply to James B. Klock, 70 St. Matthew St., Montreal; Errol M. McDougall, K.C., Royal Trust Building, Montreal; D. B. Rochester, 145 James Street, Ottawa, and W. A. Cole, Hope Chambers, 63 Sparks Street, Ottawa, Auctioneer.

21-26

Timberland For Sale

Let us prove that we have the best timber proposition on the Pacific Coast; \$30,000 cash takes it. Hollis R. Anderson, Fort Jones, Calif. 24-3

Buyer Wanted

A buyer who is thoroughly acquainted with Ontario Sawmill Men. One who has had experience in grading preferred. To act as shipper occasionally. State qualifications.

LUMBER MARKET & EXCHANGE,
34 Victoria St., Toronto. 2

Attention!

A practical, successful retail lumberman who is contemplating the establishment of a large yard in Toronto, desires to become associated with wholesalers and others looking for investment. Positions available for high class office manager, sales manager, mill superintendent. Apply Box 103, Canada Lumberman, Toronto, Ont. 2

WANTED

To correspond with mills baling softwood chips from logging operations, also baled shavings from planing mills, and clean dry, fine hardwood sawdust. Box 68, Canada Lumberman, Toronto. 23-2

For Sale

One million and half feet heavy hardwood timber, Maple, Beech, Basswood, Birch and Rock Elm. Also 25 acres heavy Cedar Swamp. Also Sawmill, 44 x 84—20 ft. high. 7 Bents, all 10 inch square. R. Elm Timber make good barn. All good machinery, nearly new, about 8 miles from loading point. Apply Samuel Leggatt, Gibraltar, Ont., Ravenna R. No. 2. 24-3

**Sale of Timber**

Tenders will be received by the undersigned up to and including Monday, February 2nd, 1920, for the right to cut the timber on the Township of Hele, situate west of the Township of Nipigon in the District of Thunder Bay, containing an area of 43 square miles more or less.

Tenderers will state: (1) the amount they are prepared to pay for Pine and other timber respectively, in addition to Crown dues of \$2.00 per M. ft. B.M.; (2) the amount per tie in addition to Crown dues of 5 cents each, for such timber as may be suitable for making railway ties; (3) the rate per cord for Spruce Pulpwood in addition to the Crown dues of 40 cents per cord; (4) the rate for Balsam and other wood suitable for pulpwood in addition to Crown dues of 20 cents per cord; (5) the rate per post for Cedar posts in addition to Crown dues of 1 cent each; (6) the rate per pole for Cedar posts, if any, in addition to the following rates of dues, namely: (a) Poles 30 ft. and less in length, 15c each. (b) Poles 31 ft. to 40 ft. in length, 25c each. (c) Poles 41 ft. to 50 ft. in length, 50c each. (d) Poles 51 ft. and over in length, \$1 each. 1. Any Pine timber on the berths which the successful tenderer may cut into square or waney board timber, shall be subject to a flat rate of \$200.00 per M. feet cubic. 2. The rate of bonus to be offered on Pine sawlogs shall be uniform for all classes of Pine. 3. Licenses to be annually renewable for five years or until the 30th of April, 1925, after which no further renewals will be given and the territory shall revert to the Crown. 4. An annual ground rent of \$5.00 per square mile, and an annual fire protection charge of \$6.40 per square mile to be paid and license issued upon payment of these charges for the current season. No cutting to be done until license issues. Parties making tender are to accompany their tender with a marked cheque for \$20,000.00 to be held as deposit, cheques to be made payable to the order of the Provincial Treasurer. The Department does not bind itself to accept the highest or any tender. Tenders to be enclosed in sealed envelopes marked "Tenders for Timber Berth," and to be addressed by registered letter to the Minister of Lands, Forests and Mines, Toronto. Maps showing the berth offered for sale may be obtained upon application to the undersigned or from Mr. J. A. Oliver, Crown Timber Agent, Port Arthur.

BENIAH BOWMAN,
Minister of Lands, Forests and Mines.
Toronto, Dec. 22nd, 1919. 2-3

The following limits are offered for sale. Cruiser's Reports and blueprints where available will be sent to Principals or their accredited Agents:—

British Columbia, Prince Rupert District:—

160 acres freehold within ¼ mile of Skeena City on the Grand Trunk Pacific Ry. Estimated stand 5,000,000 bd. ft. within a few miles of Prince Rupert.

British Columbia R. R. Belt:—

Estimated stand approximately 300 million bd. ft. Capacity of mill 60,000 bd. ft. per day. The plant is on the main line of the C. P. R. and logs can be driven into the millpond at a minimum cost.

Quebec, Bonaventure County:

A Crownland limit of 4 sq. miles, estimated at 20,000 cords of Spruce and Fir is offered for sale. This limit is on Metapedia waters with a driving distance into the Metapedia, just above the Metapedia boom, of about 25 miles. The limit is about 14 miles from a station on the Intercolonial Ry. and the settlement extends back to within 3 or 4 miles of the northern boundary. Logs can be landed on a drivable stream for \$10.00 per M. bd. ft. and can be driven into the Metapedia boom for about \$2.00 per M. There should be a minimum profit in operating this tract of \$40,000.

BRADLEY & AVERY,
Timberland Factors & Cruisers,
4 Hospital Street,
Montreal, P.Q.

TIMBER LIMITS

We have some very attractive offerings in Standing Timber, Cedar or Spruce, in Alberta and B. C., with or without sawmills. Lougheed & Taylor, Ltd., Calgary, Alberta. 24-3

Wanted

MAN RESIDING IN TORONTO, who has had experience in the manufacture of Sash and Doors, etc. Applicant must have best of references, and willing to invest \$5,000.00 in the business, which has been established for 12 years, and doing a good shipping business to Toronto and elsewhere. Applicant must agree to do the selling and collecting for the city of Toronto. Write Box 95, Canada Lumberman, Toronto. 1-2

A Real Bargain!

The Timber and Logging Outfit of a going concern can be had at a bargain—to close up a partnership deal where division is impossible.

There are some 125,000,000 feet of hardwood timber, of which 40% is extra fine quality birch; 25% maple; balance—spruce, cedar and pine.

Location is within 30 minutes by automobile from Sault Ste. Marie, with rail and water shipping facilities.

This is a real bargain. Address—

JOHN C. SPRY,
1003 Harris Trust Bldg.,
Chicago, Ill. 1-2

Auction Sale

of Saw Mill Machinery and Timber Limits at Bannockburn on the C. N. Ry., Hastings County, Wednesday, February 11th.

LIMITS—Lots 27 and 28 in the 1st concession of Tudor.

Machinery—75 H.P. Boiler, 65 H.P. Engine, Water Wheel, Gear, Main Saw Frame, with cable drum, Heavy Log Carriage and Track, 60 in. Inserted Tooth Saw, 24 in. Planer and Matcher, Edger and Trimmer, nearly new, Rip Saw, Slab Saw, 20 in. Smoke Stack, Belts, Pulleys, Shafting, Tools, and other machines.

Also Sawmill Building, 40 x 60, 20 ft. high. Heavy pine timbers. Make good Barn.

For further particulars apply to

W. A. INGLEHART,
Oakville, Ont. 2-3

For Sale

Sash and Door Factory and Planing Mill, located in one of the busiest and best towns in eastern Ontario. Correspondence solicited. Box 66, Canada Lumberman, Toronto. 23-t.f.

Unusual Opportunity

For Sale Cheap—Water power in the Village of Kagawong, summer resort, surveyed by New York engineers and later by Detroit Engineers and the Hydro people, certified by the Robt. W. Hunt & Co., of Chicago, estimated 2,000 H.P.

An excellent opportunity for a cement proposition. There is an unlimited quantity of cement rock adjacent to power and some 120 ft. above level of bay there is ample room for plant and docks, together with 20 rods of water frontage.

Also the greater part of the Village of Kagawong with most of the adjoining lands, lumber, shingle and planing mill. Heavy American Standard Oil drilling outfit, store, farm and other buildings, 400 acres of sheep ranch, about 1500 acres of timber lands with natural gas for heating and lighting in logging camps. Other timber handy to purchase, also 610 acres in the vicinity of Gore Bay.

Object for selling, advanced in years.

JAMES CARTER,
Kagawong, Manitoulin Island.

**Timber Land
For Sale**

Circumstances permit us to offer a very desirable B. C. Timber land for sale at very advantageous terms to purchaser, and on main land.

Area 23 sq. miles. Estimated stand 250 million ft. B.M. 80% Fir, balance Hemlock, Spruce and Cedar. Has also camps and logging equipment practically ready for immediate operations.

We also have Hardwood limits of moderate size in Ontario, right along Railway and within 50 yards of siding, also Pulpwood Tracts.

Let us know your wants and we will tell you if we can suit you.

Principals only.

WM. COOK & SON,
Stair Bldg., Toronto.

2-3

Miscellaneous**Car Wheels
For Sale**

125 pairs 18" chilled cast iron wheels, fitted to axles with roller bearing. Suitable for pil-ing cars or tram line.

JNO. J. GARTSHORE,
58 Front Street W.,
Toronto, Canada

22-3

**SALE OF RED
AND WHITE PINE TIMBER**

Tenders will be received up to and including Thursday, the 29th of January, 1920, for the right to cut the Red and White Pine timber on certain lots in the Township of Notman in the District of Nipissing. Tenderers will state (1) the amount they are prepared to pay per M. ft. B.M. in addition to the Crown dues of \$2.00 per M. ft. B.M.; (2) the amount per tie in addition to the Crown dues of 5c each for such of the Pine timber as may be suitable for making railway ties; (3) a flat rate of \$200.00 per M. ft. cubic for waney board timber. The rate of bonus on Pine sawlogs shall be uniform for all classes of Pine. Licenses renewable for two years or until the 30th April, 1922. Full particulars as to the exact area, maps, etc., may be obtained upon application to the undersigned or from Mr. J. T. McDougall, Crown Timber Agent, North Bay.

BENIAH BOWMAN,
Minister of Lands, Forests and Mines.
Toronto, Jan. 2nd, 1920.

N.B.—No unauthorized publication of this notice will be paid for.

2

Wanted—Raw Furs

By parcel post, by express, any way. What have you? What Price?

REID BROS.,

2-7 Bothwell, Ontario, Can.

**Wanted
4-foot LATH
Wire Collect**

Charles H. Stewart,
691 Lothrop Avenue,
Detroit, Michigan

24-3

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Write us for particulars
and prices

Superior Mfg. Co., Ltd.
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W. Y. LLOYD

Wholesale Lumber Dealer
51 Yonge St. Toronto, Ont.

PINE, SPRUCE
or HARDWOOD
LUMBER

To the Mill Man—I'm always in
the market for Lumber, Shingles
and Lath.
Please mail lists of your stock.

WANTED -- to purchase

**Cuts of Hardwoods
and Softwoods**

We can move your stocks quickly

GREIG, MORRIS & CO., LTD.

STRICTLY WHOLESALE

502 McKinnon Building

Toronto

Review of Current Trade Conditions

Ontario and the East

The firm situation, which characterizes all branches of the lumber industry, still prevails, and wherever members of the trade meet, the outlook for the present year is carefully canvassed. The feeling is general that business is going to be remarkably good and everything pertaining to it shows justification for this confidence. Building prospects are looming up splendidly. All woodworking plants are busy, the need of houses is great, foreign trade should expand, and barring the absence of any further sharp demands from labor or labor disturbances, the future should be bright; in fact retail lumbermen, who have been busy taking an inventory of their stocks, find that in many instances supplies are very low. They all look upon 1920 as the banner year and also realize that prices will not go lower at present owing to labor and general production costs.

There is not much change in regard to the B. C. forest products situation in the East. Most of the mills are not yet able to supply any demand in Ontario and the other provinces by reason of having been shut down on account of the late cold snap at the Coast, and also of the annual stock-taking and repairs to plants. One company is selling some rough clears and the other companies represented in Toronto and Montreal expect to be in a position to quote on yard stock and finish by the end of January.

The number of inquiries for timbers has of late increased very much, while quite a few letters have been received in regard to flooring, ceiling, beveled siding and cedar boards. As soon as the mills are in shape to supply some of the Eastern demands, business in Coast and Mountain products will pick up immeasurably in spite of the constantly stiffening prices and delayed deliveries.

A few companies have available carloads of shingles and the price remains about the same, with a slightly upper tendency.

In the meantime there is everything betokening that lumber prices will go higher before they decline. The observation is made

owing to the increasing scarcity of stock, the ready demand and the insistent calls from many sources. Wholesalers are now looking around as to where they will be able to corral stocks for the future, and recently a large number of new organizations have entered the field which makes competition all the keener. Some firms are not booking orders just now except in isolated cases so that they may catch up with shipments which are away behind.

All mills have less lumber piled in their yards at this season than they have ever had for January. Flour now costs, delivered at the camps, fifteen dollars a barrel, an advance of three dollars; oats a few days ago were selling at \$1.15 to \$1.20 per bushel on a rising market and hay is now costing loggers from \$35 to \$40 per ton by the time it reaches the camp. In Ontario and Quebec all other supplies are stiffening the while. This tends to add to the cost of lumber production, not to speak of other factors which enter into the determination of price.

Great Britain

Shippers' quotations for Canadian yellow pine have advanced but stocks are now fairly considerable, although a large demand that will probably tax them seriously is anticipated in the New Year.

Values of Quebec birch lumber are firm; Halifax and St. John's planks are rather scarce, and, from all accounts, c.i.f. values are practically certain to move upwards in the near future.

The difference between the position in Great Britain and that on the Continent becomes more and more marked; in fact, many English firms quite despair of solving the difficult question of future prices. That there is a boom in Swedish wood just now is certain, and that prices are rising to what seem absurd heights is also very clear; but, on the other hand, how English firms can possibly pay the current asking figures and make a profit is at present a mystery. As, however, has so often occurred in former years, the French, Belgian, Dutch, Spanish, and to some extent the German buyers



View of Mills in Sarnia.

BUY THE BEST

Retailers and woodworking establishments who like to get A1 NORWAY and WHITE PINE LUMBER always buy their stocks from us because we can ship them on quick notice. It pays to have the goods, but it pays better to "deliver" them.

We also make a specialty of heavy timbers cut to order any length up to 60 feet from Pine or B. C. Fir.

"Rush Orders Rushed"

Cleveland-Sarnia Sawmills Co., Limited

SARNIA, ONTARIO

B. P. BOLE, Pres. F. H. GOFF, Vice-Pres. E. C. BARRE, Gen. Mgr. W. A. SAURWEIN, Ass't. Mgr.

have set the pace, and England, after vainly trying to stem the tide of rising values, has had to fall in with the general trend of other markets. In pre-war days, however, a rise of ten or twenty shillings per standard was considered a great thing, whereas now merchants are faced with advances running into many pounds per standard. Although it is difficult to discover what moderating influences can work on the Swedish market next year, no one could advise British merchants to take such a tremendous risk as would be involved in paying the free-on-board figures now demanded.

United States

The lumber trade of the United States is faced at the outset of 1920 with conditions that have never been encountered previously. The prospective demand is exceptionally heavy, stocks are unusually low and prices are advancing all the while. One of the most serious problems to be overcome is that of transportation, in the matter of filling current and future orders. There is considerable winter building, especially in the cities, and the house shortage is still acute in numerous centres. While there is some complaint heard with respect to high costs, this has not proven a deterrent in the matter of new structural undertakings. As fast as they can secure material contractors are going on with new work. What about prices, is the cry now and then heard, and one authority sums up the situation by stating that while possibly the price level for the present may not hold for the whole year, it will not come down until there is increased efficiency of labor, an adequate supply of workmen and an improved service by the transportation lines of the country.

In the hardwood field the stocks are the lowest in the history of the industry. Prices have reached a pinnacle that a year ago would not have been believed possible. Commenting upon this phase of the situation, the "American Lumberman" says:—The lumberman has during the last year been severely criticized from various quarters because of the soaring tendency of his product, no account being taken of the underlying utterly abnormal conditions responsible for the prevailing price situation. In the meanwhile the lumbermen, as eager for a return of more normal conditions as any buyer or consumer, is neglecting no opportunity to increase the output of his logging camps and mills, and is entering 1920 earnestly wishing for relief during the new year from the strain he has been compelled to undergo during the last season, although knowing full well that be-

cause of the fundamental conditions in the hardwood lumber market there can not, at least during the first quarter or perhaps the first half of the year, be any material relief from the present situation. During the last week there has been no abatement in the demand, which comes from practically every hardwood consuming source, with furniture and automobile body manufacturers probably leading the bidding for supplies; nor has there been any noteworthy increase in production, nor consequently in mill stocks. Reports say that many mills are giving particular attention, in anticipation of a heavy house building movement in 1920, of turning out finish. There is a very large demand for this class of material from retailers the country over.

In southern pine there is an improvement in the outlook for export business with South America, the West Indies and Mexico all taking larger quantities. Flooring and finish are most active and mill and yard stocks are both very low, while the car shortage is still acute. In the western section heavy rains continue to fall and several mills have been compelled to shut down which diminishes production. In western woods with more mills forced to suspend operation because of congestion of stock, the Pacific Coast manufacturers and wholesalers are exerting every effort to effect the lifting of the embargo that has virtually stopped shipments from the western territory. The mills are well supplied with orders and have every incentive to push production, but a large percentage of them have limited storage space for their product. Shipping has been impeded by the car shortage for some months past and the plants were ill prepared for the virtual stoppage of shipments caused by the embargo, and even with its modified application the embargo continues the chief issue in the market.

In the present situation, little business has been added to the order files, the uncertainty of the outlook acting as a check on producers and wholesalers alike. Douglas fir prices remain fairly stable and the market retains all of its strength. Increased railroad demand is expected to be a decided factor in maintaining the stiffness of the market. Large inquiries are circulating, and it is anticipated that a large amount of business will be placed in January and February.

The shingle situation shows little change; stocks continue to accumulate at the mills still in operation, and opinion is general that prices will show some decline when cars are again plentiful. At present the tendency is upward. The demand is not heavy, but very few shingles are moving.

Market Correspondence

SPECIAL REPORTS
ON CONDITIONS AT
HOME AND ABROAD

Business Good in Montreal With Prices Firm

Conditions in the Montreal lumber market are good, although the local retail trade is rather slow. For this period of the year, business is exceptionally brisk, with prices very firm. As one lumberman put it "There are no prices to-day: the value depends to a large extent upon how badly buyers require stock, and prices have gone almost crazy." While there may be a little exaggeration in this statement, it at any rate indicates the trend of the market. The great difficulty is to obtain stock; white pine is almost unobtainable, while the very small stock of available lath is fetching record prices. The outlook is all in favor of the maintenance of these high values, the general idea being that we shall witness a still further upward movement.

Orders from the States are excellent. Shipments, however, are not being made as promptly as they might be, owing to car shortage.

While there is a fairly good demand for B. C. stock, lumber is by no means plentiful, due to limited cars and to the shutting down of mills over the holiday period. Owing to the unsettled conditions, some firms are unable to make firm quotations.

Hardwoods are not only scarce but very dear. Demand is far better than the supply, in fact it is not possible to secure stock in certain lines.

The sash and door factories and the box makers continue very busy, the former having orders which will ensure work for several months.

The past year was a very good period from the building point of view—the best since the war started. For December the permits totaled \$658,401, bringing the aggregate for the year up to \$10,033,901, a gain of \$5,150,228. No doubt a portion of this was due to the increased cost of constructions, but the figures show that in spite of labor troubles contractors did far better than was at first anticipated. Moreover, all indications point to a more busy season in

1920. The architects and contractors state that a great deal of work is contemplated, and that they are preparing for many large jobs. While building prices are high, and promise to be still higher, the public has apparently settled down to submit to the inevitable.

The British Government is exporting a fair amount of lumber to the United Kingdom from St. John and Halifax. Up to the end of November 177,000 standards were sent from all Eastern ports, this being nearly three quarters of the total amount purchased by the British Government.

There is still a downward tendency in the exports of pulpwood. Those in October totalled \$596,436, a decrease of \$56,148. During the seven months of the fiscal year the total was \$5,686,179, a decrease of \$4,294,356. In October chemical pulp at \$3,965,946 gained \$1,546,159, the latter being due to heavy buying by the United Kingdom, while France also came into the market for the first time since the war. For the seven months, chemical pulp decreased \$843,110, while ground wood advanced \$1,652,779. The exports of paper were again very high.

Ottawa Prices Are Firm and Outlook Promising

Lumber enough for old customers, with little or no outward desire to drum up new business, was the position that the New Year of 1920 found the Ottawa lumber market, on December 31st. Since then prices have remained absolutely firm, orders were fairly plentiful, and stocks are very low.

The opening period of January, coincident with the incoming of the New Year, gave promise of continued strength both as to demand and prices, and the only disturbing feature of the situation was that of the shortage of stocks, of practically all grades.

It developed in more than one case, that present quotations were not cut a fraction, even though large orders could have been secured. In a nutshell the trade seemed just as well satisfied to keep what



Galbaduk

TRADE MARK

Horsecovers -- Tarpaulins

*The Best Water-proofed Canvas
on the Market*

Immediate Delivery.
All Stock Sizes

Special Sizes Covers or
Paulins 24 hours

SAMPLES FOR THE ASKING

Dept. **Woods Mfg. Co., Limited**
D. TORONTO OTTAWA MONTREAL
WELLAND WINNIPEG



Quality



Service

Pure Food Products

Service as well as Quality is an important feature in the provisioning of the camp. In both you may depend upon H. A. Brand. Our pure food products are the last word in wholesome and nourishing provender, and our facilities for service to the lumber camp is unexcelled anywhere. Let us look after your needs all through the year.

FRESH BEEF
BARRELLED BEEF
CANADIAN BARRELLED PORK
LONG CLEAR BACON
AMERICAN BARRELLED PORK
SAUSAGES OF ALL KINDS
CHEESE
HEAD CHEESE

BUTTER
PURE LARD
SMOKED MEATS
DOMESTIC SHORTENING
EGGS AND EGG MELANGE
POTATOES AND VEGETABLES
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ST. JOHN, N. B.

lumber it had than take any lower price. Taken all around there were expectations that the present high tide prices will still go higher before the spring months are out.

On the whole the volume of business done was not as heavy as during the month of November, but this had been anticipated owing to the season of the year and the holiday period. As compared with the close of December, in 1918, the volume of business transacted was greater, though stocks were lower. The outlook for coming good business in the Ottawa market was bright, as all indications from the real estate situation indicated that a great building revival will closely held, and the extent of next year's sawmill cut is unknown.

The extent and success of the woods operations of the various companies in the Valley still remain uncertain. On them depend largely what the price of lumber is going to be later in the year. Reports for the first ten days of January were conflicting, in a minority of cases the cut was reported to be going as good as could be expected. In another case, the log output was "behind". How much, nobody ventured to say. The general impression was that the lumbermen were not going to get out all the logs they expected to this winter. Weather conditions, in a sense, hindered bush operations as the light fall of snow in the valley delayed skidding and teaming, though at first hand it helped the felling of trees.

There was little or no activity in the European export situation. Rail transportation to the United States tightened up a little, and cars were not as plentiful as they had been.

Conditions in regard to labor with the woodworking and factory plants showed no change. Such plants expect to do a heavy business during the spring months. Lath and shingle remained practically off the market. Relief of the shortage of these two building staples was not expected until some time around June or July, after the sawmill cut gets under way.

Forsees Big Trade for Canada with Japan

"Wake up, Canadian business men! There are wonderful trade opportunities in Japan awaiting you if you only get busy and go after the business."

This was the stirring message of Sir George Bury, former vice-president of the C. P. R., and now general manager of the Whalen Pulp & Paper Co., Vancouver, on his return from the Orient recently after a six weeks' tour.

"Japan is making wonderful progress," he said. "She is richer than ever before and the whole country is simply humming with activity. Everywhere I went I saw evidences of expansion. In some of the older established industries I saw machinery which came from Great Britain and other parts of Europe, but nearly all the new plant is now being supplied by the United States.

"There is all kinds of business to be had by Canadian firms if they only like to get after it," Sir George continued. "It is just waiting there for them, the same as I found it was available for my company."

Here he explained, in response to a query that he had disposed of all the product of the Whalen interests that could be spared from the extensive markets already established by his company. Japan could take all that could be manufactured. He said that what applied to his business was true of other Canadian commercial lines.

"Canada has a well-organized commercial department in Yokohama, Japan," he went on. "Mr. A. E. Bryan is in charge of the bureau and is doing his best to assist in developing trade. But our business men are not availing themselves to anything like the extent they could of the facilities that are offered.

The opinion of Sir George Bury was asked on the exchange situation. "The best way to bring exchange back to normal," he said, "is to balance the trade preponderance against us in the United States by increasing production to the very utmost, and by reducing our expenditures on imports by buying more at home and spending less abroad."

He asserted that the development of trade with the Orient would exert a most beneficial effect on the exchange discrepancies.

During his time in the Orient Sir George visited all the leading trade centres and made comprehensive enquiries into conditions over the entire country.

The Future of British Oak Discussed

A British Timber Conference called by the English Forestry Association was held recently at the Surveyors' Institution, Westminster, with the object of developing to the fullest extent the use and consumption of native timber, and calling attention to the valuable properties possessed by English oak, beech, elm, and other hardwoods.

Lord Selborne, who presided, said imported timbers had supplanted the British timbers without adequate reason. Many builders

and even some architects never considered the possibilities. He gave instances of the fine qualities of English oak. There had been no organization to sell or supply English elm. The attention of the English timber merchants had never been directed to it. A very large proportion of the timber in this country was in the hands of men who owned from 500 to 2000 acres, and who were absolutely at the mercy of the local timber merchant as to whether he could sell. The timber trade in England was utterly disorganized. It was better in Scotland. The Forestry Association wished to act as a clearing-house for information between buyers and growers. Apart altogether from the interests of the owners of these trees, it was incumbent on all to remember that every single pound saved to the nation in produce grown at home was an additional brick in the re-establishment of the foundations of national financial stability.

Major Courthope, M.P., said that by producing ash for pick handles sent to South Wales a short time before the war he had raised the value of his coppices from £3 to £37 at pre-war rates.

Mr. J. C. Calder, Controller of Timber, said the general body of landowners in building did not specify the use of home-grown timber. The great difficulty in the past had been marketing. Everything was wanted nowadays in a hurry, and they must ask the large merchants to stock English timbers in the same way as foreign timbers. Why should not there be sufficient stocks of graded English oak? There was room for both home and foreign trades. Unless competent committees were formed between the association and the trade the chance of home-grown timber was very remote.

Lord Lovat, chairman of the Forest Authority, appealed to all interests to encourage native timber supplies on account of the effect on forestry. Such timber had a bad as well as a good name owing to the timber being badly converted and used for unsuitable purposes.

It was resolved to form a joint committee of the timber trade and the Forestry Association.

Replying to a vote of thanks, Lord Selborne read a letter from Mr. Mallinson, of Mallinson and Son, stating that with the high prices ruling for Austrian and Russian wood there was no question about the British oak coming into its own. He knew of a ship-builder who paid twice as much for Austrian oak rather than use British, the only reason, he believed, being prejudice on the part of the firm because the job of cutting out was easier. That, said Lord Selborne, was the kind of thing they hoped to remove, but also indicated the difficulty they had to meet.

Status of Uncle Sam's Timber Resources

"The country is drawing upon its forest capital at the rate of 60 to 70 billion feet annually," writes H. S. Betts, of the U. S. Forest Service, in discussing the timber resources of the United States. "Long before the present enormous forest resources are eaten up, however," he adds, "it is more than probable that readjusting economic conditions, particularly higher values for timber and a lower per capita consumption, will reduce the annual drain to an amount not more than the annual growth. With its enormous areas of non-agricultural lands—apparently best suited to the production of timber—it is probable that the United States will not only supply its own needs, but continue to be a large exporter of timber. For the next thirty or forty years, at least, there is no question as to the ability of the United States to furnish high grade structural timber and lumber from its southern and western forests to meet almost any demand for such material from any portion of the world."

A careful estimate of the timber stand gives 2,826,000,000,000 feet as the total present amount of standing timber suitable for the manufacture of lumber. The original stand has been estimated at five trillion, two hundred billion feet; of the difference about one-third has been destroyed by forest fires, one-third lumbered and one-third wasted.

Since 1885, the lumber cut of the country has been decreasing from nearly 45 billion feet in 1909 to about 32 billion feet in 1918, and it is estimated that the 1919 cut will be no larger; in fact, production throughout the year has been running considerably below normal, even in the most favorable season.

A national forest policy which shall concern itself largely with conservation, particularly from fire losses, and with a scientific method of public reforestation is urgently needed, but the belief that timber is scarce and that there is not a sufficient supply for building and other purposes is erroneous. Some stocks are low, it is true, and production during the year has been held down by high operating and labor costs and in some sections, by unfavorable weather, but the timber supply of the country is far from exhausted and there is no reason on this ground for advocating the use of substitutes.

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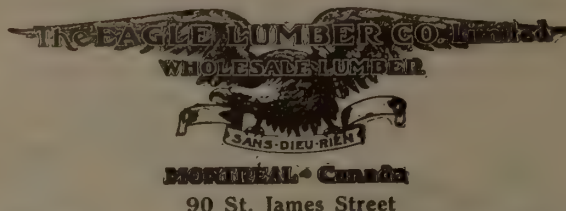
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EDGINGS

Ontario

The Dominion Lumber & Coal Co., 265 King St. E., Hamilton, have awarded the contract for the erection of new offices on Rossland St. North, near Barton.

The McAuliffe Davis Lumber Co., of Ottawa, have sent out an imposing calendar to their friends and patrons, showing a delightful bit of mountain scenery and shore.

Hart & McDonagh, of Toronto, sent out a bright calendar showing a northern hunter taking an early morning shot at a fine deer swimming across a bay. The scene is entitled "A fifty-fifty chance."

The Fesserton Timber Co., of Toronto, have sent out to the trade a large and very useful calendar for office purposes. The figure work is particularly distinct, being on a light grey background.

Ferguson & McDonnell, Ltd., Cutler, Ont., have been incorporated with a capital of \$20,000, to acquire timber limits and timber licenses, and to manufacture and deal in lumber, logs, lath, shingles and wood products.

Fire recently destroyed the planing mill of the McKinney Lumber Co. of Woodstock, Ont. The blaze is supposed to have started by sparks from the boiler room. The loss to the firm is about \$25,000, which is partially covered by insurance.

George Gordon & Co., of Cache Bay, have remembered their many friends in the lumber trade with one of their large and picturesque calendars for 1920. The calendar presents a delightful picture of mountain and lake scenery, artistically colored.

Chas. Stewart, of Ashfield township, who has been operating a sawmill for the past year, was in Goderich recently and sold to the Goderich Planing Mills the entire cut of lumber, approximately 100,000 feet, consisting of No. 1 maple, birch, soft and rock elm, ash and basswood.

The Commercial Lumber Co., Ltd., Toronto, Ont., with a capital of \$40,000, has been incorporated to carry on a lumbering business in all its branches, and to manufacture and deal in logs, timber and all forms of wood products. Wm. Bain and John Henry are two of the incorporators.

A provincial charter has been granted to the Coulter Wood Products Ltd., with capital stock of \$50,000 and head office in Hamilton, to manufacture, buy, sell and deal in timber, lumber and wood of all kinds. The new company will take over as a going concern the business carried on by W. P. Coulter.

The Conger Lumber Co. of Parry Sound, Ont., are installing a 48 in. new Champion edger with cluster, having three stationary and one moveable saw. The edger is being supplied by the Waterous Engine Works Co., Brantford, who are also furnishing the Conger Lumber Co. with a strip machine.

St. Thomas Boxes Ltd. has been granted a charter with a capital stock of \$20,000 and head office in St. Thomas. The company is empowered to manufacture, sell and deal in paper, cardboard and other boxes, and to carry on a general manufacturing business. Among the incorporators of the new company are A. E. Ponsford and Peter H. Kolb.

C. J. Thornton, ex-M.P., is erecting a sawmill at Orono, Ont., mainly for doing custom work for the farmers. He states there is a considerable quantity of timber, very much of it second growth, in that section, which is suitable for lumber, and there is no mill convenient to get it out. Mr. Thornton is therefore supplying the need. The mill will be driven by a 20 H.P. electric motor and will have a capacity of 5,000 ft. a day.

George A. Christopher, a pioneer resident of Ingersoll, Ont., died recently in his 88th year. At an early age he joined with his two brothers, the late John and Aaron Christopher, in the contracting business, in connection with which they for many years conducted a planing mill. Their lumber yard and mill were located on the present site of the large factories of the John Morrow Screw & Nut Co., and they experienced a rapid development.

The Dominion Lumber & Building Co., of Orillia, Ont., have recently erected a new plant which is fully equipped to take care of the dressing of lumber in transit, re-sawing, the manufacture of sash and doors and house trim of all kinds, as well as the production of hardwood flooring. Their business consists of wholesale and retail lumber, lath and shingles. J. J. Wilson, of Orillia, is the business manager, and the company report the outlook for the coming season as being particularly good.

Eastern Canada

The McNeil Lumber Co., Ltd., were recently registered in Montreal.

The sawmill of F. S. McDonald, Souris, P.E.I., was recently damaged by fire.

The partnership known as the Minerve Lumber & Power Regd., Montreal, P.Q., have recently dissolved.

A Quebec despatch states that a large sawmill, owned by Leclerc and Belanger, at Lotbiniere, has been totally destroyed by fire with a large quantity of lumber.

Christopher Murray, of Dumfries, N.B., recently disposed of the standing timber on his farm at that place at a price in the vicinity of twenty thousand dollars. This is said to be a record for lumber grown on a farm in York County.

The Wilson Box Co. of St. John, N.B., have remembered their friends in the trade with an artistic and lifelike calendar, entitled "Bred in Old Kentucky," showing a pretty and clever horsewoman standing at the head of her favorite equine. The illustration is from an original painting by Benjamin Lichtman.

W. J. Glen, manager of the Fraser Companies Limited, Fredericton, re-

ceived a painful injury recently in the mill yard while supervising the loading of railway cars. The cars, after being loaded, were moved along a siding with horses, by means of a steel cable and a block. In some manner Mr. Glen became entangled in the cable and was dragged a considerable distance. He received painful bruises about the leg and arm.

The Eagle Lumber Co., Ltd., of Montreal, have sent out one of the finest 1920 calendars. The scenic adornment is pretty and restful. It is entitled "Paradise Island," and reveals a moonlight scene with camp fires blazing and other appropriate settings.

The Tarrien Lumber Co., Quebec, P.Q., has been incorporated with a capital of \$199,000, to manufacture, import, export and deal in lumber, timber, pulpwood and all products and by-products of same. Dr. M. J. Mooney and F. Byrne are two of the incorporators.

The Saguenay Lumber Company, with a capital of \$100,000, has been incorporated by letters patent issued to Henry E. Price, A. J. Price, G. H. Thompson, J. H. Price and L. DeG. Belley. They will operate in the counties of Chicoutimi, Saguenay, and Lake St. John, province of Quebec.

The Campbell-McLaurin Lumber Co. of Montreal, remembered their friends in the trade by one of their usually inviting and imposing calendars. The scene is a pretty bit of nature just after a heavy rain fall, and is entitled "When the Storm Clouds Break and the Sun Shines Through."

A charter has been granted to W. F. Vilas Company, with headquarters in Cowansville and a capital stock of \$500,000, to manufacture, sell and deal in lumber and woods of all kinds, operate and maintain sawmills, planing mills, etc. Among the incorporators of the company is Harold F. Vilas, of Cowansville.

A large new mill to grind pulp may be erected in Sherbrooke, Que., by B. C. Howard. He has requested exemption from taxation and a special rate for surplus power which he would purchase from the city from its present unused supply. The company, which is to be known as the Howard Pulp & Paper Co., is capitalized at \$1,500,000. The piece of land on which the plant is to be erected is about 9½ acres in area and is situated on the bank of the St. Frances River with accessibility for tracks in any one of the four railways which pass through Sherbrooke.

The Martinon Lumber Co., Ltd., of Bangor, Maine, are getting out in their operations at Rocky Gulch, N.B., 7,000,000 ft. of spruce, fir, pine and hardwood logs, about 1,000,000 ft. of which will be excellent pine and probably 500,000 ft. hardwood, while the balance will be spruce and fir. The spruce and fir will mostly go in 2 in. random stock for the American market. The Martinon Lumber Company are at present employing about 200 men, and their operations are going along so well as can be expected under the difficult conditions existing. The company became interested some time ago in the Louis Cabot timberland property on Grand River, Gaspé County, Que., where they may erect a double band sawmill to cut 75,000 ft. or more per day, if prospects develop favorably, but just now they do not consider that conditions warrant undertaking any new developments.

Western Canada

All the sawmills of Vancouver and New Westminster, which were closed down recently on account of the cold snap, have resumed operations.

A new sawmill will shortly be operated near Ruskin, B.C. The lumber will be hauled to Haney for shipment by means of a three-ton motor truck and trailer.

Mr. W. L. Johnson, superintendent of the Brunette sawmills, who progressed favorably after undergoing an operation for appendicitis, has resumed his former duties.

The Beaver Lumber (Northern) Limited, Winnipeg, Man., have been incorporated to manufacture and deal in timber, lumber and wood products of all kinds. Capital \$200,000.

The Pioneer Lumber Co. has been formed, with headquarters at Smithers, B.C., and will establish a sawmill. The mill will be located about half a mile east of Hubert and is expected to be in operation by the end of February.

The Pas Lumber Co., Ltd., Winnipeg, Man., have been incorporated to manufacture and deal in timber, lumber and all forms of wood products; capital \$1,000,000. J. A. McVicar and S. F. Moffat, of Winnipeg, are among the incorporators.

A charter has been granted to the Victoria Land & Timber Co. of Victoria, capital \$20,000; the Charter Lumber Co., Ltd., Victoria, capital \$20,000; the Fletcher & Richards Lumber Co., Ltd., Courtney, capital \$24,000; White Spruce Lumber Co., Ltd., Fernie, capital \$100,000.

The formation of a co-operative shipbuilding company in Victoria, B.C., backed by local capitalists, is contemplated. It is proposed to build six 2,000 ton, five-masted wooden schooners. It is stated that labor will become largely interested in the organization and that advantage of the Federal Government loan plan will be taken.

Fifteen deep-water ships were loaded in November with British Columbia lumber at the order of the Associated Timber Exporters, an organization formed some months ago to handle an order of 70,000,000 feet of lumber for the British Government. Fifty million feet of the order have already been shipped to the United Kingdom.

Recent incorporations in British Columbia include the Genoa Logging Co., Ltd., Victoria, B.C., capital \$250,000; Massett Timber Co., Ltd., Vancouver, capital \$1,000,000; Gulf Sawmills Ltd., Vancouver, capital \$20,000; the licensing of the Elk Lake Lumber Co., Ltd., incorporated in Manitoba, to do business in British Columbia, with head offices in Winnipeg and Fernie.

The Forest Mills Company will shortly resume operations in Revelstoke and upon Kootenay Lake upon a much enlarged basis, involving the construction of several new mills, which will afford employment to at least 1500 men. The company has been reorganized and W. A. Anstie, managing director, left for London this month for the purpose of conferring with the owners.

According to a recent report received from British Columbia all the mills reporting showed stocks on hand of 136,000,000 ft. b.m. of lumber. In September last the amount was 168,000,000 ft., and a year ago the quantity on hand in B. C. was 188,000,000 ft. Thus today the amount of lumber on stick in the Pacific Coast province is over 50,000,000 feet less than a year ago and decreasing all the while, owing to the unusually active demand.

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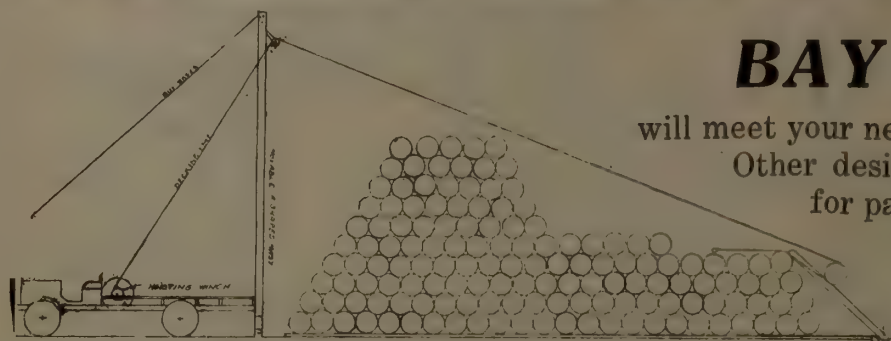
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You will need no excuse for the quality of your product if you use the original "Dunbar" Clapboard Machine. Expert in every detail. This machine will give you the very best service under most trying conditions. It will turn out work without delays. It will need practically no repairs and will increase your output. We cannot recommend it too highly because it is giving this very service to lumbermen in all parts of this country.

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Pulpwood,	246,282 cords.
Railway Ties,	5,704,459.

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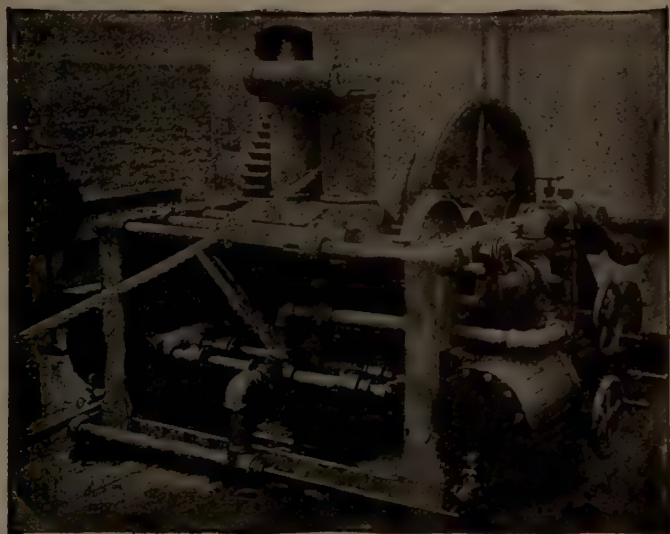
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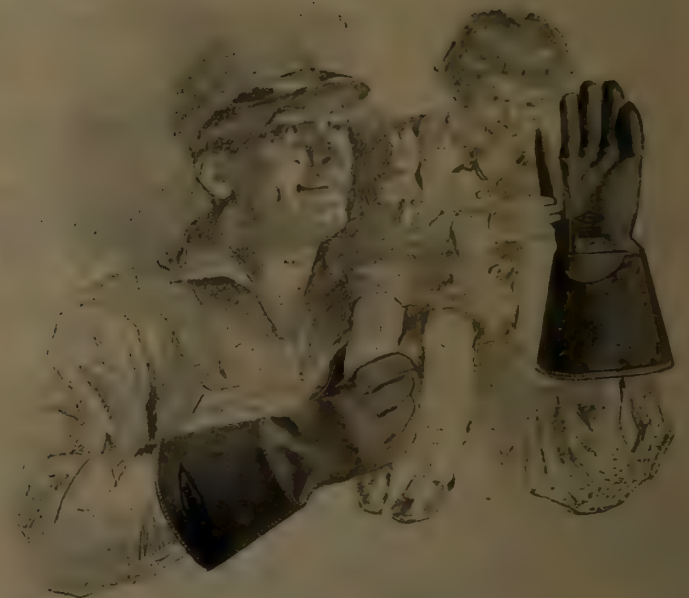


To the Saw Mill Operator:

HAVE you considered the proposition of adding a veneer plant to your equipment? It would probably pay you to look into this branch of the lumber business and see what the possibilities are for you. We build a complete line of veneer machinery, from lathe to dryer. We will cheerfully give you estimates as to the cost of equipment.

The Coe Manufacturing Co.
Painesville, Ohio, U. S. A.

The oldest and largest manufacturers of veneer cutting and drying equipment in the world.



"ASBESTOL" Gloves and Mittens

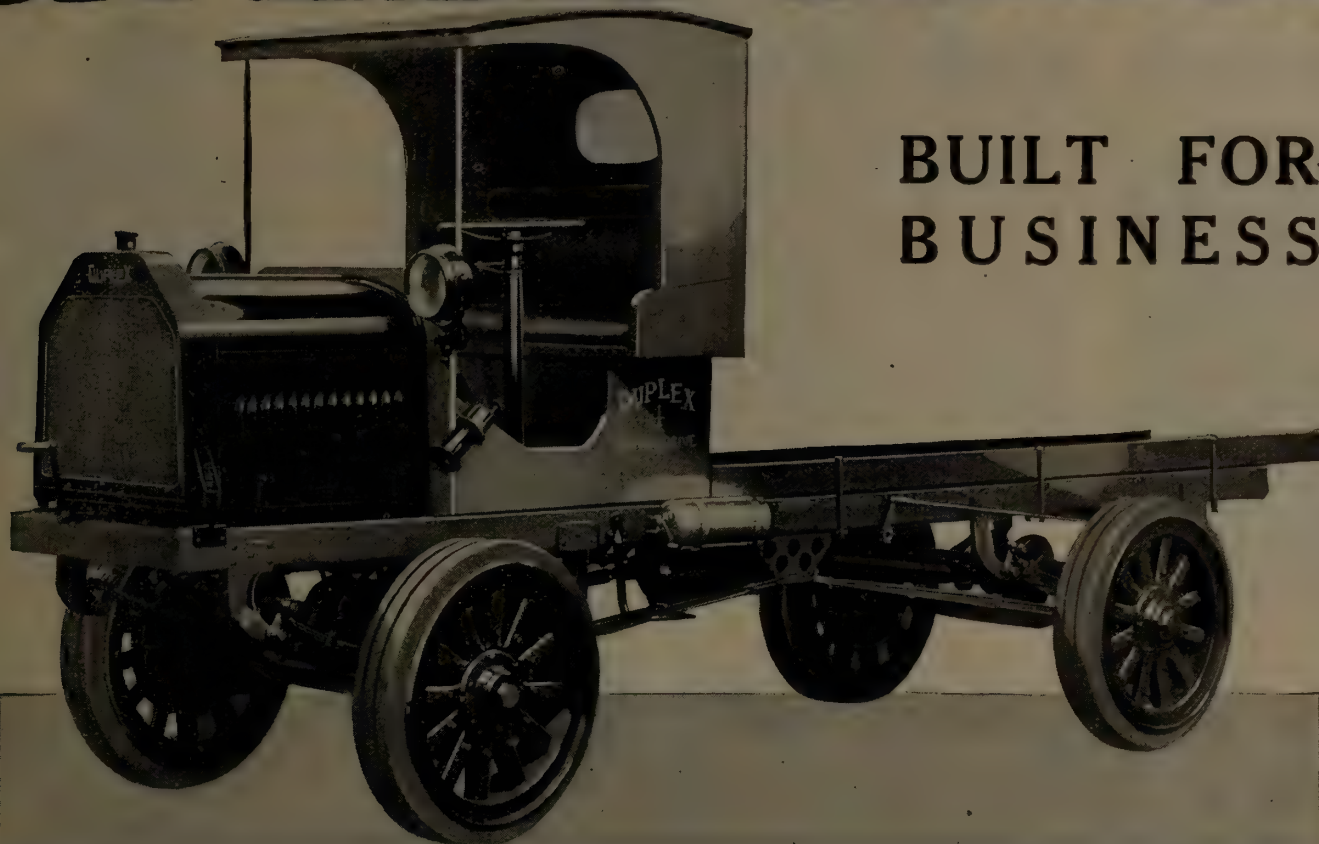
have been tested and found worthy.

Lumbermen like "ASBESTOL" because they stand the gaff. They stay soft and pliable and render the kind of service that pleases.

Be sure the "ASBESTOL" trade mark is stamped on the gloves you buy.

EISENDRATH GLOVE CO.
2001 Elston Ave., CHICAGO, ILL.

DUPLEX TRUCKS



**BUILT FOR
BUSINESS**

The Duplex Limited

HERE is a general purpose truck of medium capacity, pneumatic tired, which develops a road speed of 25 miles per hour loaded, with the motor running only 1300 R.P.M.

This means that the power is in the motor itself—and the Duplex Limited does not depend for its power on low gear ratio.

The Duplex Limited is a Duplex through and through—fully as fit for its class of work as the famous Duplex 4-Wheel Drive—which has such a wonderful prestige in the heavy duty field.

4 Cylinder, enclosed type motor—water cooled—cast enbloc. Bore 4", Stroke 5½". 3 Point Suspension, Pneumatic Cord tires, 145" wheel base. Equipped with Windshield, Electric lighting and starting; Ammeter; Boyce Motometer; Speedometer; Electric Horn; Tools; Jack; Rim Wrench; Front fenders; Grease gun. Driver's seat without extra charge. (Power Tire pump at extra charge.)

Write for Booklets Describing the Duplex Limited.

Duplex Limited

\$2575

f.o.b. Lansing



DUPLEX
BUILT
FOR BUSINESS

IT is a fact that greater numbers of trucks are today being bought on their known performance value—not what you think they can do but what they actually do accomplish.

The famous Duplex 4-Wheel Drive Heavy Duty Truck has back of it years of remarkable achievement—and a standing so high that it is generally accepted as the leading truck of its kind.

In the Lumber and Logging Industry; in the Oil Fields; in Road Construction work; for hauling Sand, Gravel and Concrete—in fact wherever heavy hauling is done there you will find Duplex 4-Wheel Drive Trucks—and you will find them making good.

The Duplex Truck Company is one of the oldest and most successful truck companies in America—made so by the owner service of the Duplex Truck itself.

Today Duplex 4-Wheel Drive Trucks are finding increasing favor in all lines of business because everywhere business men want to get away from experimenting with trucks.

The facts about the Duplex 4-Wheel Drive are becoming more and more known.

Duplex 4-Wheel Drive—3½ Ton Capacity. Price \$4000, f. o. b. Lansing

The more critical you are as a buyer the more essential it is that you investigate the Duplex. Write for folders which give the facts about the Duplex in owners hands.

Duplex Truck Company
Lansing • Michigan

One of the Oldest and Most Successful Truck Companies in America

Wood Tanks

All kinds and sizes



We specialize in the manufacture of Wood Tanks, Tank Fixtures, Steel sub-structures for Tanks, etc., suitable for railways, towns and villages, Sprinkler Systems and private Water Supply for factories, private institutions and suburban homes.

Estimates will be submitted promptly. Ask for our "Tank and Water Supply" catalogue

ADDRESS

Ontario Wind Engine and Pump Company, Ltd.

TORONTO, ONTARIO

Branches: Montreal, Winnipeg, Regina, Calgary

QUALITY!

Arrow Head Saws

*Vanadium Steel
CURVE GROUND*



The quality of the material in Arrow Head Saws is evidenced in every test to which they are subjected. For this reason you will find Arrow Head Saws used throughout the lumber camps of Canada, and giving valuable service in promoting both quality and quantity of output. Are you using them?

T. F. Shurly Co., Limited
St. Catharines, Ontario

The Ideal Edger for Light Mills

Specifications

Our new Double Edger is built on entirely new lines, and possesses many features that commend it to mill men. The saving in material alone will soon pay for the machine. The output of a mill with this machine can be increased by one-third. It is best adapted for medium-sized or portable mills that cut from 5,000 to 25,000 feet of lumber per day.

SAWS—This Edger is fitted with either two or three saws as required. The saws are 16 in. in diameter, and 10 in. gauge. The greatest distance between saws is:—Two saw machines, 24 in.; three saw machine, 20 in., the least distance between saws, 2 in.

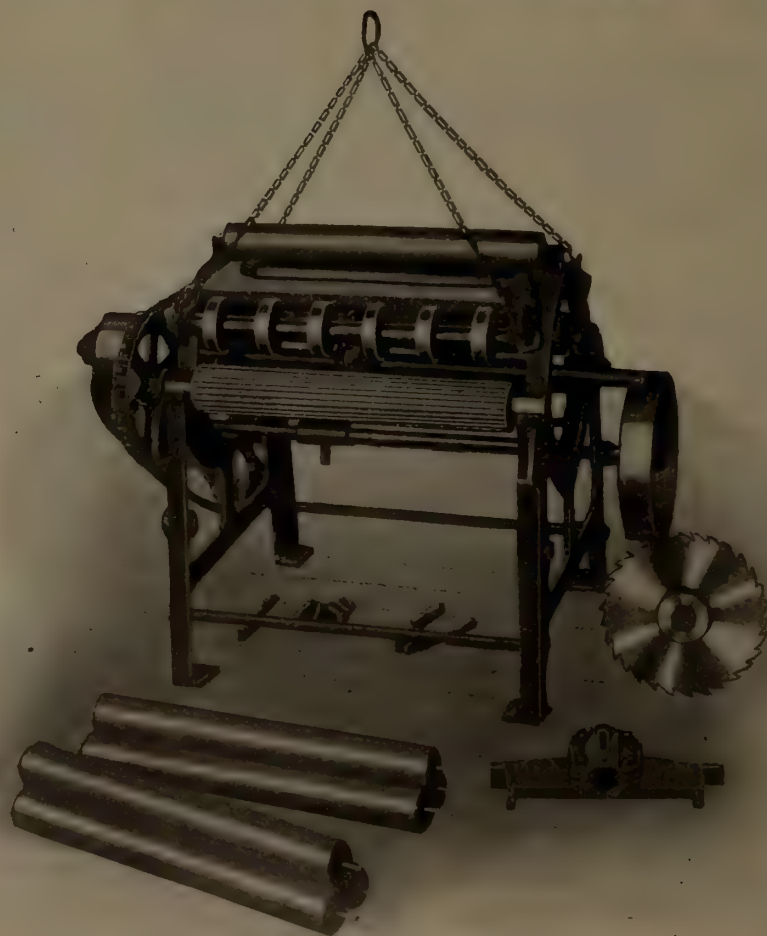
DRIVE PULLEY—The Drive Pulley is 9 in. x 9 in., affording a good belt grip, and is supported by an outside bearing.

SAW ARBOR—The Saw Arbor is made of 2½ in. steel, and has very wide bearings.

*For Shingle, Lath and Portable Saw Mill Machinery
write the well known manufacturers*

The G. Walter Green Co.
Limited
PETERBOROUGH, ONT.

Send for Catalogue





KEEP YOUR WORKMEN SATISFIED!

RELIEF from the general building shortage which confronts us to-day will come in proportion to the extra production your workmen give. They give this extra production when working conditions are agreeable. Keep them satisfied. Give them a clean, healthy place to work in; it is a paying investment. A mill clogged with sawdust and shavings retards production; it is neither a pleasant nor a safe place to work in. Dust-filled air is not healthful. The constant breathing of dust into the lungs impairs health and impedes energy.

REMOVE THE SOURCE OF DISCONTENT

by taking the sawdust and shavings directly from the saws and planers. Install a

Sturtevant

(TRADE MARK)

Planing Mill Exhaust System

and place your mill on a production basis and your workmen in a co-operative frame of mind. Sturtevant systems are complete. They are built to your requirements. Installation is simple, and upkeep is a minor consideration.

Our bulletins on these systems are very comprehensive and will be sent for the asking.

B. F. STURTEVANT COMPANY OF CANADA, LTD.
HEAD OFFICE AND WORKS: GALT, ONTARIO

SALES OFFICES: TORONTO AND MONTREAL



CURRENT LUMBER PRICES—WHOLESALE

TORONTO, ONT.

Prices in Carload Lots, F.O.B. cars Toronto

White Pine;		
1 x 4/7 Good Strips	\$70 00	\$74 00
1 1/4 and 1 1/2 x 4/7 Good Strips	85 00	90 00
1 x 8 and up Good Sides	90 00	95 00
2 x 4/7 Good Strips	95 00	100 00
1 1/4 and 1 1/2 x 8 and wider Good Sides	120 00	125 00
2 x 8 and wider Good Sides	125 00	130 00
1 in. No. 1, 2 and 3 Cuts	70 00	74 00
5/4 and 6/4 No. 1, 2 and 3 Cuts	90 00	95 00
2 in. No. 1, 2 and 3 Cuts	90 00	95 00
1 x 4 and 5 Mill Run	56 00	57 00
1 x 6 Mill Run	57 00	60 00
1 x 7, 9 and 11 Mill Run	57 00	58 00
1 x 8 Mill Run	58 00	59 00
1 x 10 Mill Run	61 00	63 00
1 x 12 Mill Run	63 00	65 00
5/4 and 6/4 x 4 Mill Run	57 00	58 00
5/4 and 6/4 x 5 Mill Run	57 00	58 00
2 x 4 Mill Run	56 00	57 00
2 x 6 Mill Run	57 00	58 00
2 x 8 Mill Run	58 00	60 00
2 x 10 Mill Run	61 00	63 00
2 x 12 Mill Run	63 00	65 00
1 in. Mill Run Shorts	48 00	49 00
1 x 4 and up 6/16 No. 1 Mill Culls	44 00	46 00
1 x 10 and up 6/16 No. 1 Mill Culls	50 00	52 00
1 x 12 and up 6/16 No. 1 Mill Culls	51 00	53 00
1 x 4 and up 6/16 No. 2 Mill Culls	35 00	37 00
1 x 10 x 12 6/16 No. 2 Mill Culls	37 00	39 00
1 x 4 and up 6/10 No. 3 Mill Culls	26 00	28 00
Red Pine:		
1 x 4 and 5 Mill Run	47 00	48 00
1 x 6 Mill Run	48 00	50 00
1 x 8 Mill Run	49 00	50 00
1 x 10 Mill Run	51 00	53 00
2 x 4 Mill Run	49 00	50 00
2 x 6 Mill Run	50 00	51 00
2 x 8 Mill Run	50 00	51 00
1 in. Clear and Clear Face	Open	Open
2 in. Clear and Clear Face	Open	Open
Spruce:		
1 x 4 Milli Run	50 00	52 00
1 x 6 Milli Run	52 00	55 00
1 x 8 Milli Run	54 00	56 00
1 x 10 Milli Run	56 00	58 00
1 x 12 Milli Run Spruce	58 00	59 00
Mill Culls	41 00	43 00

HEMLOCK, No. 1

(In car load lots f.o.b. Toronto)

1 x 4 and 5 in. x 9 to 16 ft.	40 00	42 00
1 x 6 in. x 9 to 16 ft.	46 00	48 00
1 x 8 in. x 9 to 16 ft.	47 00	49 00
1 x 10 and 12 in. x 9 to 16 ft.	45 00	46 00
1 x 7, 9 and 11 in. x 9 to 16 ft.	48 00	50 00
2 x 4 to 12, 10 and 16 ft.	49 00	52 00
2 x 4 to 12 in., 12 and 14 ft.	49 00	53 00
2 x 4 to 12 in., 18 ft.	55 00	57 00
2 x 4 to 12 in., 20 ft.	56 00	58 00
1 in. No. 2, 6 ft. to 16 ft.	36 00	38 00
2" No. 2, 4" and up, width 6 to 16 ft.	39 00	42 00

DOUGLAS FIR

(Delivered in Toronto)

Dimension Timber up to 32 feet:		
6x6 and 8, 10x10 and 12, 12x12	\$55 50	
6x10, 8x10, 10x14, 12x14, 14x14	56 00	
6x12, 8x12	56 50	
14x16, 16x16	57 00	
6x14, 8x14, 10x16, 12x16	57 50	
14x18	58 00	
8x16, 10x18, 12x18	58 50	
18x18, 20x20	59 00	
12x20, 24x24	59 50	

Timber in lengths over 32 feet subject to negotiation.

Fir flooring, 1 x 3, edge grain	96 00
Fir flooring, 1 x 4, flat grain	86 00
Fir flooring, 1 x 4, edge grain	96 00
No. 1 x 2, 1-in. clear Fir rough	78 50 86 50

(Depending upon widths).

No. 1 and 2, 1 1/4 and 1 1/2 in., clear Fir rough	87 25 91 25
No. 1 and 2 1/2 clear Fir rough	80 00 87 00
1 x 5 and 1 x 6 Fir casing	95 50
1 x 8 and 1 x 10 Fir base	98 75
1 1/4 & 1 1/2 x 8, 10 & 12" E. G. stepping	107 00
1 1/4 & 1 1/2 x 8, 10 & 12" F.G. stepping	97 00
1-in. clear Fir, d 4 sides	86 50 92 50
1 1/4 x 1 1/2 in. clear Fir, d 4 sides	79 25 87 25
XXX 6 butts to 2 in.	8 15
XXXXX 5 butts to 2 in.	9 25

LATH

No. 1 White Pine, 4 ft.	Open
No. 2 White Pine, 4 ft.	"
No. 3 White Pine, 4 ft.	"
Mill run white pine, 32 in.	"
Merchantable spruce lath, 4 ft.	"

TORONTO HARDWOOD PRICES

The prices given below are for carloads f.o.b. Toronto, from wholesalers to retailers, and are based on a good percentage of long lengths and good widths, without any wide stock having been sorted out. War tax of seven and half per cent. on imported woods, and also the prevailing rate of exchange paid by purchaser.

ASH, WHITE

(Dry weight 8800 lbs. per M. ft.)

	1s & 2s	No. 1 Com.	No. 2 Com.
4/4	\$155.00	\$105.00	\$70.00
5/4 and 6/4	170.00	120.00	80.00
8/4	275.00	245.00	150.00
10/4 and 12/4	250.00	220.00	130.00
16/4	300.00	250.00	160.00

ASH, BROWN

	1s & 2s	No. 1 Com.	No. 2 Com.
4/4	\$150.00	\$90.00	\$65.00
5/4	160.00	100.00	75.00
8/4	185.00	125.00	95.00

BIRCH

(Dry weight 4000 lbs. per M. ft.)

	1s & 2s	No. 1 Com.	No. 2 Com.
4/4	\$95.00	\$70.00	\$55.00
5/4 and 6/4	105.00	80.00	65.00
8/4	115.00	90.00	70.00
10/4 and 12/4	145.00	115.00	85.00
16/4	155.00	125.00	90.00

BASSWOOD

(Dry weight 2500 lbs. per M. ft.)

	1s & 2s	No. 1 Com.	No. 2 Com.	No. 3 Com.
4/4	\$90.00	\$65.00	\$48.00	\$38.00
5/4 & 6/4	95.00	70.00	55.00	40.00
8/4	98.00	72.00	55.00	42.00

CHESTNUT

(Dry weight 2800 lbs. per M. ft.)

	1s & 2s	No. 1 Com.	Sound Wormy
4/4	\$130.00	\$100.00	\$60.00
5/4 & 6/4	140.00	110.00	65.00
8/4	150.00	130.00	70.00

ELM, SOFT

(Dry weight 3100 lbs. per M. ft.)

	1s & 2s	No. 1 Com.	No. 2 Com.	No. 3 Com.
4/4	\$75.00	\$65.00	\$55.00	\$43.00
6/4 & 8/4	95.00	80.00	65.00	50.00
12/4	110.00	95.00	85.00	

GUM, RED

(Dry weight 3300 lbs. per M. ft.)

	Plain	Quartered	No. 1 Com.
1s & 2s	Com.	1s & 2s	Com.
4/4	\$200.00	\$180.00	\$210.00
5/4	205.00	185.00	215.00
6/4	210.00	195.00	220.00
8/4	220.00	200.00	230.00

Figured Gum, \$10 per M. extra, in both plain and quartered.

GUM, SAP

	1s & 2s	No. 1 Com.
4/4	\$110.00	\$90.00
5/4 & 6/4	115.00	100.00
8/4	120.00	105.00

HICKORY

(Dry weight 4500 lbs. per M. ft.)

	1s & 2s	No. 1 Com.	No. 2 Com.
4/4	\$110.00	\$80.00	\$55.00
5/4	130.00	95.00	65.00
6/4	135.00	95.00	65.00
8/4	145.00	105.00	70.00

MAPLE, HARD

(Dry weight 3900 lbs. per M. ft.)

	1s & 2s	No. 1 Com.	No. 2 Com.	No. 3 Com.
4/4	\$85.00	\$70.00	\$55.00	\$30.00
5/4 & 6/4	95.00	80.00	65.00	35.00
8/4	100.00	105.00	70.00	35.00
12/4	120.00	105.00	85.00	
16/4	140.00	125.00	100.00	

SOFT MAPLE

The quantity of soft maple produced in Ontario is small and it is generally sold on a log run basis, the locality governing the prices.

WHITE AND RED OAK

(Plain sawed. Dry weight 4000 lbs. per M. ft.)

	1s & 2s	No. 1 Com.
4/4	\$200.00	\$175.00
5/4 & 6/4	205.00	180.00
8/4	210.00	185.00
10/4	215.00	190.00
12/4	220.00	195.00
16/4	225.00	200.00

WHITE OAK, Quarter Cut

(Dry weight 4000 lbs. per M. ft.)

	1s & 2s	No. 1 Com.
4/4	\$320.00	\$300.00
5/4 and 6/4	330.00	310.00
8/4	350.00	320.00

RED OAK, Quarter Cut

	1s & 2s	No. 1 Com.
4/4	\$250.00	\$200.00
5/4 & 6/4	260.00	210.00
8/4	265.00	215.00

OTTAWA, ONT.

Manufacturers' Prices

Pine good sidings:	
1-in. x 7-in. and up	\$105 00
1 1/4-in. and 1 1/2-in., 8-in. & up	120 00
2-in. x 7-in. and up	120 00
No. 2 cuts 2 x 8-in. and up	80 00

Pine good strips:	
1-in.	80 00
1 1/4-in. and 1 1/2-in.	99 00
2-in.	90 00

Pine good shorts:	
1-in. x 7-in. and up	65 00
1-in. x 4-in. to 6-in.	70 00
1 1/4-in. and 1 1/2-in.	78 00
2-in.	78 00
7-in. to 9-in. A sidings	65 00

Pine, No. 1 dressing sidings	68 00
Pine, No. 1 dressing strips	65 00
Pine, No. 1 dressing shorts	50 00
Pine, 1-in. x 4-in. s.c. strips	51 00
Pine, 1-in. x 5-in. s.c. strips	52 00
Pine, 1-in. x 6-in. s.c. strips	54 00
Pine, 1-in. x 7-in. s.c. strips	54 00
Pine, 1 x 8-in. s.c., 12 to 16 ft.	48 00
Pine, s.c. sidings, 1 1/2 and 2-in.	55 00
Pine, s.c. strips, 1-in.	45 00
1 1/4, 1 1/2 and 2-in.	56 00
Pine, s.c. shorts, 1 x 4 to 6 in.	45 00
Pine, s.c. and bet. shorts, 1 x 5	45 00
Pine, s.c. and bet. shorts, 1 x 6	47 00
Pine, s.c. shorts, 6'-11', 1"x10"	52 00
Pine box boards:	
1"x4" and up, 6'-11'	40 00
1"x3", 12'-16'	44 00

Pine, mill culls, strips and sidings, 1-in. x 4-in. and up, 12-ft. and up	40 00
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Mill cull shorts, 1-in. x 4-in. and up, 6-ft to 11-ft.	38 00
O. culls r & w p	28 00

RED PINE, LOG RUN

mill culls out, 1-in.	36 00 42 00
mill culls out, 1 1/4-in.	36 00 42 00
mill culls out, 1 1/2-in.	38 00 42 00
mill culls out, 2-in.	40 00 42 00
mill culls, white pine, 1"x7" and up	40 00

MILL RUN SPRUCE

1"x4" and up, 6'-11'	42 00
1"x4" and up, 12'-16'	42 00
1"x8"-10" and up, 12'-16'	48 00
1 1/4"x7" 8-9" and up, 12'-16'	48 00
1 1/4" x 10 and up, 12'-16'	50 00
1 1/2" & 2" x 12" and up, 12'-16'	50 00

Spruce, 1-in. clear (fine dressing and B)	55 00
Hemlock, 1-in. cull	25 00 27 00
Hemlock, 1-in. log run	30 00 35 00
Hemlock, 2x4, 6, 8, 10, 12/16'	30 00 35 00
Tamarac	24 00 26 00
Basswood, log run, dead culls out	46 00 48 00
Basswood, log run, mill culls out	45 00 50 00
Birch, log run	48 00 50 00

Soft Elm, common and better, 1, 1 1/2, 2-in.	25 00 30 00
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Ash, black, log run	32 00 40 00
1 x 10 No. 1 barn	52 00
1 x 10 No. 2 barn	46 00
1 x 8 and 9 No. 2 barn	42 00

Lath per M:	
No. 1 white pine, 1 1/4-in. x 4 ft.	15 00
No. 2 white pine	14 00
Mill run white pine	10 00
Spruce, mill run 1 1/2-in.	12 00
Red pine, mill run	12 00
Hemlock, mill run	10 00

White Cedar Shingles:	
XXXX, 18-in.	7 50
Clear butt, 18-in.	6 50
18-in. xx	5 00

Spruce logs (pulp)	13 00 15 00
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QUEBEC, QUE.

WHITE PINE



KLIM

Gives Variety to the Camp Menu

A variety of well-cooked food does more than anything else to breed contentment and that feeling of general well-being so necessary to the smooth operation of a lumber camp. "The same old thing again" has started many an exodus from camp, and a change of grub has many a time stopped it.

The cook who is supplied with plenty of Klim does not worry about the "sameness" of the food getting on the men's nerves. He is able to prepare dozens of appetizing, milk-containing dishes to add variety to the meals, and in nine cases out of ten, is only too happy to display his skill.

Give your cooks this chance to help you get the most efficiency from your crews. The Klim you will use in a season will cost so little, and the results will be so gratifying, you will be sorry you had not used it before.

To make a quart of liquid Klim, place a cupfull on top of a bowl or pitcher of cold water and whip briskly until dissolved. A quart of separated milk fresh from the dairy could not taste better.

CANADIAN MILK PRODUCTS LIMITED

TORONTO

WINNIPEG

MONTREAL

ST. JOHN

CURRENT LUMBER PRICES—Continued

2 x 12	43 50	41 50	47 00
2 x 4	12 ft.	14 ft.	16 ft.
2 x 4	43 00	43 00	44 00
2 x 6	43 00	43 00	44 00
2 x 8	43 00	43 00	44 00
2 x 10	44 00	44 00	45 00
2 x 12	45 00	45 00	46 00

For 2 inches, rough, add 50 cents.
For S1E only add 50 cents.
For S1S and 2E, S4S or D&M, add \$3.00.
For timbers larger than 8 x 8, add 50c. for each additional 2 inches each way.
For lengths longer than 20 ft., add \$1.00 for each additional two feet.
For selected common, add \$5.00.
For No. 2 Dimension, \$3.00 less than No. 1.
For 1 x 2 and 2 x 2, \$2 more than 2 x 4 No. 1.
For Tamarac add \$3.00.

FIR, HEMLOCK, SPRUCE AND LARCH

Mountain Stock

No. 1 Dimension and Timbers

2 x 4, 2 x 6, 2 x 8, 8 to 16 ft., S1S1E	\$39 00
2 x 4, 2 x 6, 2 x 8, 10 ft., S1S1E	41 00
2 x 4, 2 x 6, 2 x 8, 12/16, S1S1E	39 00
2 x 4, 2 x 6, 2 x 8, 18/22, S1S1E	41 00
2 x 4, 2 x 6, 2 x 8, 24/32, S1S1E	43 00
2 x 10, 8 ft. to 16 ft., S1S1E	40 00
2 x 10, 10 ft. S1S1E	42 00
2 x 10, 18/22, S1S1E	42 00
2 x 10, 24/32, S1S1E	44 00
2 x 12, 8 ft. to 16 ft., S1S1E	41 50
2 x 12; 10, 18, 20,	43 50
2 x 12; 24, 26, 28, 30, 32	45 50

B. C. COAST FIR

Dimension S1S and E.

2 x 4 in., 6 ft.	\$44 50
2 x 4 in., 8, 12 and 14 ft.	45 50
2 x 4 in., 16 ft.	46 50
2 x 4 in., 18 and 20 ft.	47 50
2 x 4 in., 22 to 32 ft.	49 50
2 x 10 in., 8, 12 and 14 ft.	46 75
2 x 10 in., 16 ft.	47 75
2 x 10 in., 18 and 20 ft.	48 75
2 x 10 in., 22 to 32 ft.	50 75
2 x 12 in., 8 to 14 ft.	48 25
2 x 12 in., 16 ft.	49 25
2 x 12 in., 18 and 20 ft.	50 25
2 x 12 in., 22 to 32 ft.	52 25
3 x 3 and 3 x 4 in., 8 to 14 ft.	48 75
3 x 3 and 3 x 4 in., 16 ft.	49 75
3 x 3 and 3 x 4, 18 and 20 ft.	50 75
3 x 3 and 3 x 4 in., 22 to 32 ft.	52 75
6 x 6, 6 x 8, 8 x 8, 6 to 16 ft.	51 00

6 x 6, 6 x 8 and 8 x 8, 18 and 20 ft.	51 50
6 x 6, 6 x 8, 8 x 8, 22 to 32 ft.	53 50
Shingles, XXX B. C. Cedar, straight	
cars on 60c rate	6 96

BUFFALO & TONAWANDA

WHITE PINE

Wholesale Selling Price

Uppers, 4/4	\$145 00
Uppers, 5/4 to 8/4	145 00
Uppers, 10/4 to 12/4	165 00
Selects 4/4	135 00
Selects 5/4 to 8/4	135 00
Selects 10/4 to 12/4	155 00
Fine Common 4/4	105 00
Fine Common 5/4	110 00
Fine Common 6/4	110 00
Fine Common 8/4	110 00
No. 1 Cuts 4/4	80 00
No. 1 Cuts 5/4	90 00
No. 1 Cuts 6/4	90 00
No. 1 Cuts 8/4	90 00
No. 2 Cuts 4/4	58 00
No. 2 Cuts 5/4	73 00
No. 2 Cuts 6/4	73 00
No. 2 Cuts 8/4	75 00
No. 3 Cuts 5/4	57 00
No. 3 Cuts 6/4	57 00
No. 3 Cuts 8/4	57 00
Dressing 5/4	67 00
Dressing 5/4 x 10	69 00
Dressing 5/4 x 12	74 00
No. 1 Moulding 5/4	73 00
No. 1 Moulding 6/4	95 00
No. 1 Moulding 8/4	95 00
No. 2 Moulding 5/4	79 00
No. 2 Moulding 6/4	79 00
No. 2 Moulding 8/4	79 00
No. 1 Barn 1 x 12	72 00
No. 1 Barn 1 x 6 and 8	64 00
No. 1 Barn 1 x 10	66 00
No. 2 Barn 1 x 6 and 8	60 00
No. 2 Barn 1 x 10	62 00
No. 3 Barn 1 x 6 and 8	54 00
No. 3 Barn 1 x 10	56 00
Box 1 x 6 and up	48 00
Box 1 x 10	49 00
Box 1 x 12	49 00
Box 1 x 12	49 00
Box 1 x 13 and up	49 00

The following quotations on hardwoods represent the jobber buying price at Buffalo and Tonawanda.

MAPLE

	1s & 2s	No. 1 Com.	No. 2 Com.
4/4	57-62	44-46	31-33
5/4 to 8/4	73-75	51-53	36-38
10/4 to 16/4	83-85	63-65	40-32

RED BIRCH

4/4	84-86	58-60	39-41
5/4 to 8/4	87-89	67-69	48-50

SAP BIRCH

4/4	80-84	58-60	39-41
5/4 and up	85-88	61-63	42-44

SOFT ELM

4/4	60-70	54-56	41-43
5, 6 & 8/4	72-74	57-59	44-46

BASSWOOD

4/4	74-76	64-66	46-48
Thicker	73-81	62-60	49-52

PLAIN OAK

4/4	91-96	68-72	40-51
5/4 to 8/4	102-106	78-82	50-62

ASH, WHITE AND BROWN

4/4	82-84	52-50	38-41
5/4 to 8/4	88-92	60-62	42-44
10/4 and up	115-117	75-78	43-45

BOSTON, MASS.

Quotations given below are for highest grades of Michigan and Canadian white pine and Eastern Canadian Spruce as required in the New England market in carloads.

White pine uppers, 1 in.	\$150 00
White pine uppers, 1 1/4, 2 in.	155 00
White pine uppers, 2 1/2, 3 in.	165 00
White pine uppers, 4 in.	170 00
Selects, 1 in.	145 00
Selects, 1 1/4, 2 in.	148 00
Selects, 2 1/2, 3 in.	155 00
Selects, 4 in.	163 00
Fine common, 1 in., 30 per cent. 12 in. and up	105 00
Fine common, 1 x 8 and up	100 00
Fine common, 1 1/4 to 2 in.	110 00
Fine common, 2 1/2 and 3 in.	135 00
Fine Common, 4 in.	145 00
1 in. shaky clear	72 00
1 1/4 to 2 in. shaky clear	75 00
1 in. No. 2 dressing	64 00
1 1/4 to 2 in. No. 2 dressing	68 00
No. 1 Cuts, 1 in.	80 00
No. 1 Cuts, 1 1/4 to 2 in.	85 00
No. 1 Cuts, 2 1/2 and 3 in.	115 00
No. 2 Cuts, 1 in.	60 00
No. 2 Cuts, 1 1/4 to 2 in.	70 00

Barn Boards, No. 1, 1 x 12	79 00
No. 1, 1 x 10	74 00
No. 1, 1 x 8	72 00
No. 2, 1 x 12	72 00
No. 2, 1 x 10	70 00
No. 2, 1 x 8	70 00
No. 3, 1 x 12	64 00
No. 3, 1 x 10	62 00
No. 3, 1 x 8	59 50

No. 1 Clear

Can. spruce, No. 1 and clear, 1 x 4 to 9 in.	68 00
1 x 10 in.	70 00
No. 1, 1 x 4 to 7 in.	68 00
No. 1, 1 x 8 & 9 in.	68 00
No. 1, 1 x 10 in.	70 00
No. 2, 1 x 4 & 5 in.	47 00
No. 2, 1 x 6 & 7 in.	51 00
No. 2, 1 x 8 & 9 in.	53 00
No. 2, 1 x 10 in.	55 00
No. 2, 1 x 12 in.	58 00

Spruce, 12 in. dimension	59 00
Spruce, 10 in. dimension	57 00
Spruce, 9 in. dimension	56 00
Spruce, 8 in. dimension	55 00
2 x 10 in. random lengths, 8 ft. and up	51 00
2 x 12 in., random lengths	52 00

2 x 3, 2 x 4, 2 x 5, 2 x 6, 2 x 7	48 00	50 00
3 x 4 and 4 x 4 in.	48 00	50 00
2 x 8 in.		51 00
All other random lengths, 7-in. and under, 8 ft. and up		50 00
5-inch and up merchantable boards, 8 ft. and up, p 1s ..		43 00
1 x 2		46 00
1 x 3		45 00
1 1/4 in. spruce lath		11 00
1 1/2 in. spruce lath		10 50

New Brunswick Cedar Shingles

Extras	8 50
Clears	8 00
Second Clears	6 50
Clear Whites	5 50
Extra 1s (Clear whites in) ..	5 00
Extra 1s (Clear whites out) ..	4 50
Red Cedar Extras, 16-in. 5 butts to 2-in.	8 50
Red Cedar Eurekas, 18-inch, 5-buts to 2-in.	10 50
Red Cedar Perfections, 5 butts to 2 1/4	12 00
Washington 16-in. 5 butts to 2 in. extra red cedar	7 50

Back in 1911

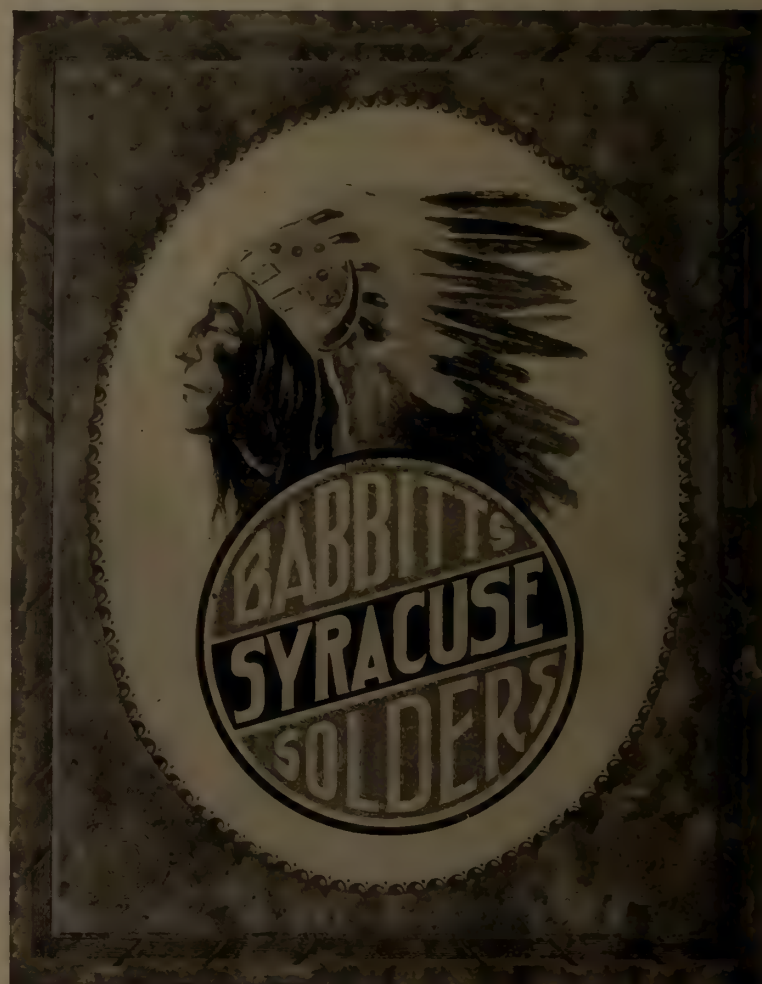
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"It is nearly four years since we put your Genuine in our gang. The metal has worked perfectly and the bearing is in good shape today. This is a very good record as our gang has some very heavy work in this Western Pine."

Besides our Aluminum Genuine Babbitt the Blackwell Lumber Co. also use Syracuse White Bronze in their logging cars and on the crank and drum-shaft bearings on their logging engines.

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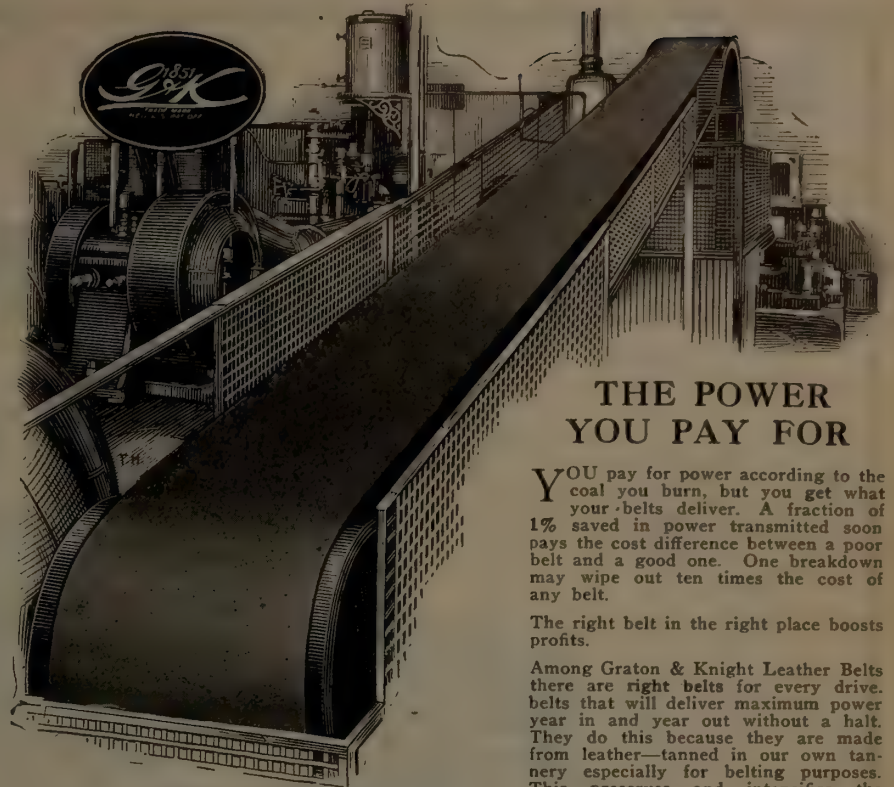


Fifty years ago the Huther Bros. Saw Mfg. Company started experimenting with saws to facilitate cutting perfect grooves of any width either with or across the grain. This experimenting finally led to the inventing and patenting of the present Dado Head, which is conceded by authorities to be the foremost groover offered the woodworking trade.

When you purchase a Huther Brothers Dado Head you are buying a saw developed through fifty years of making better saws better.

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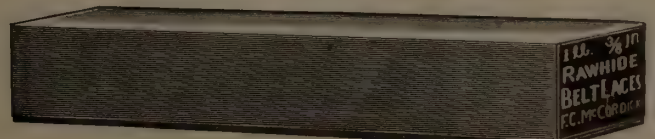
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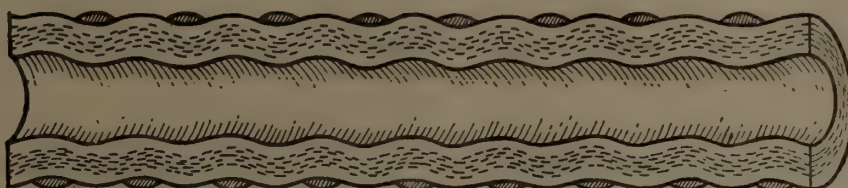
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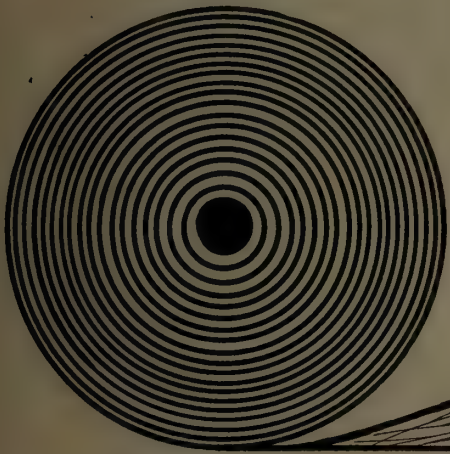
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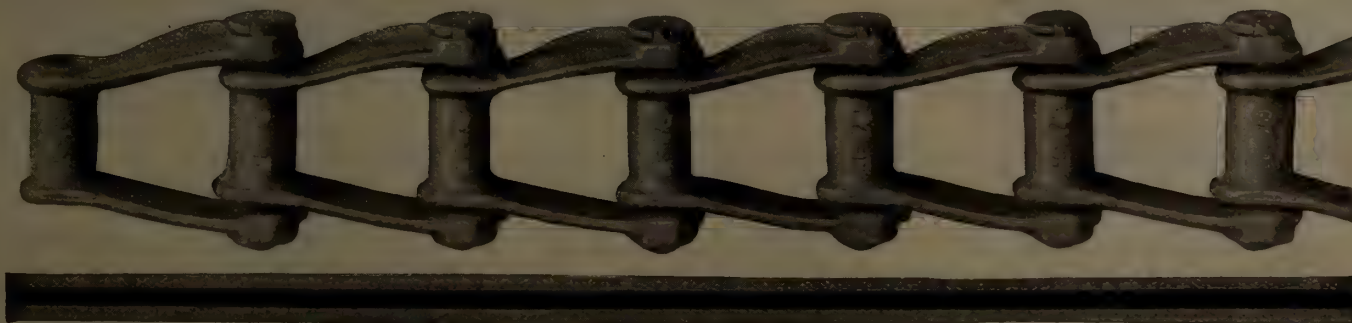
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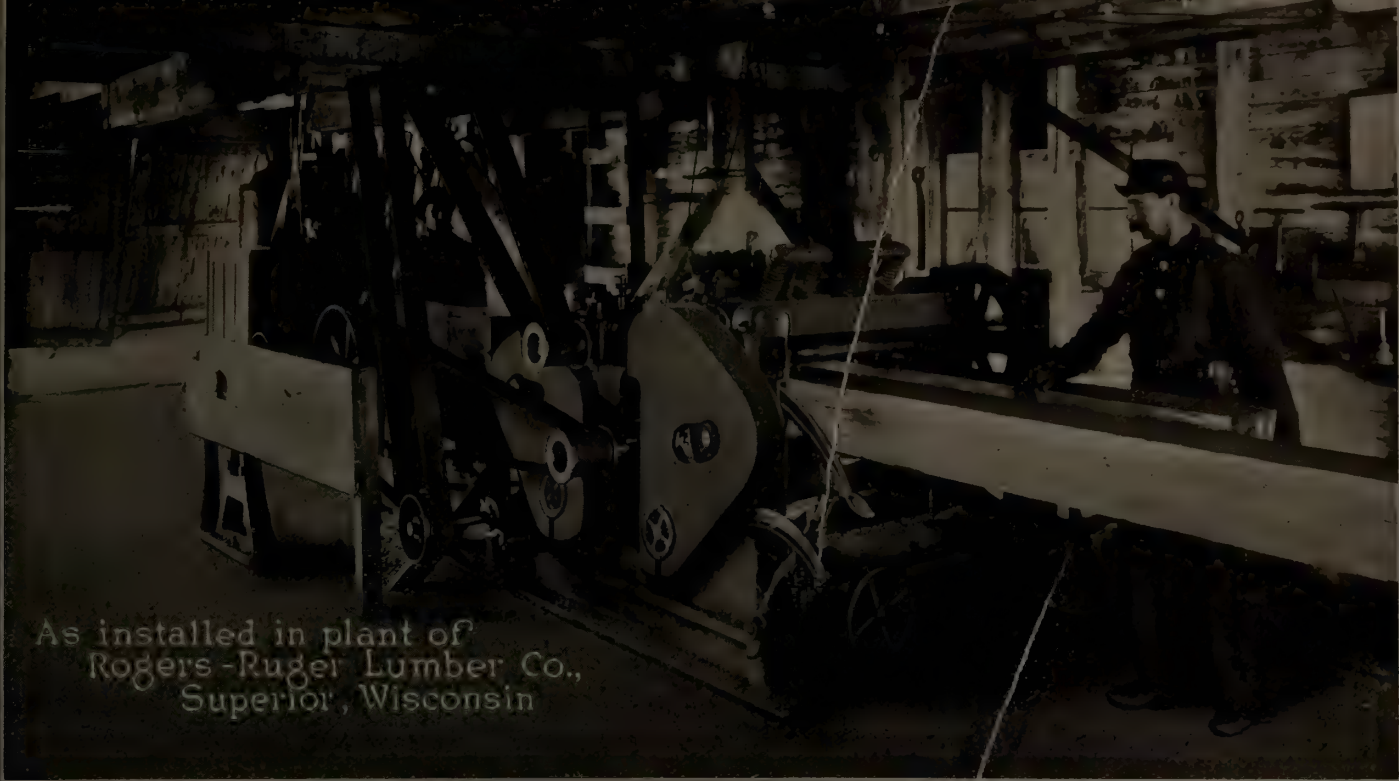
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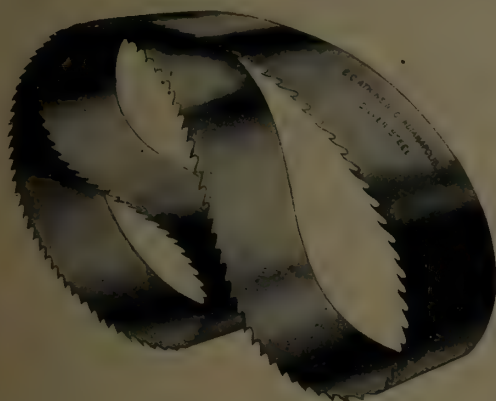
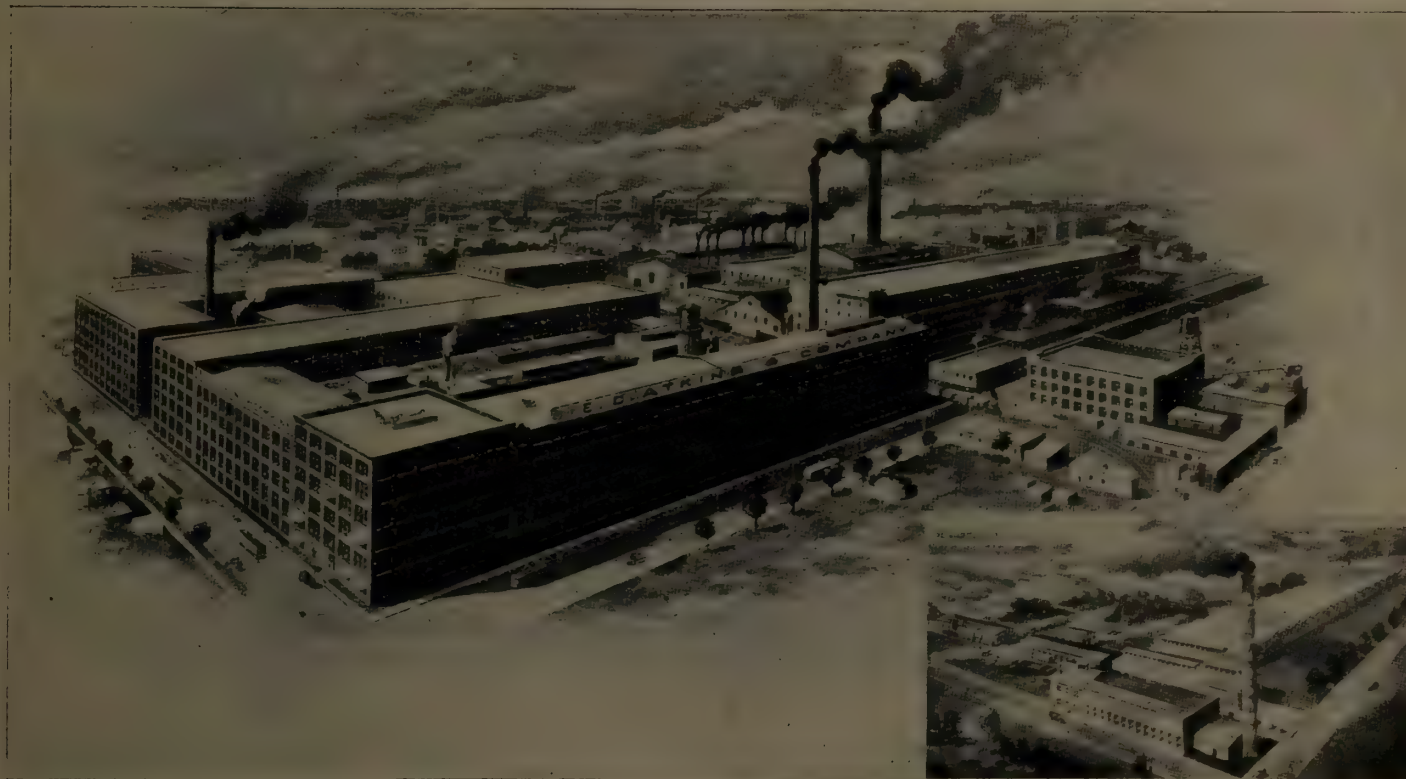
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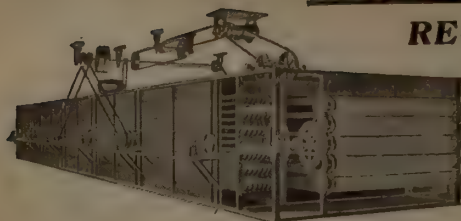
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One of the Bell Locomotives. Many are doing yeoman service in the lumber industry of Canada

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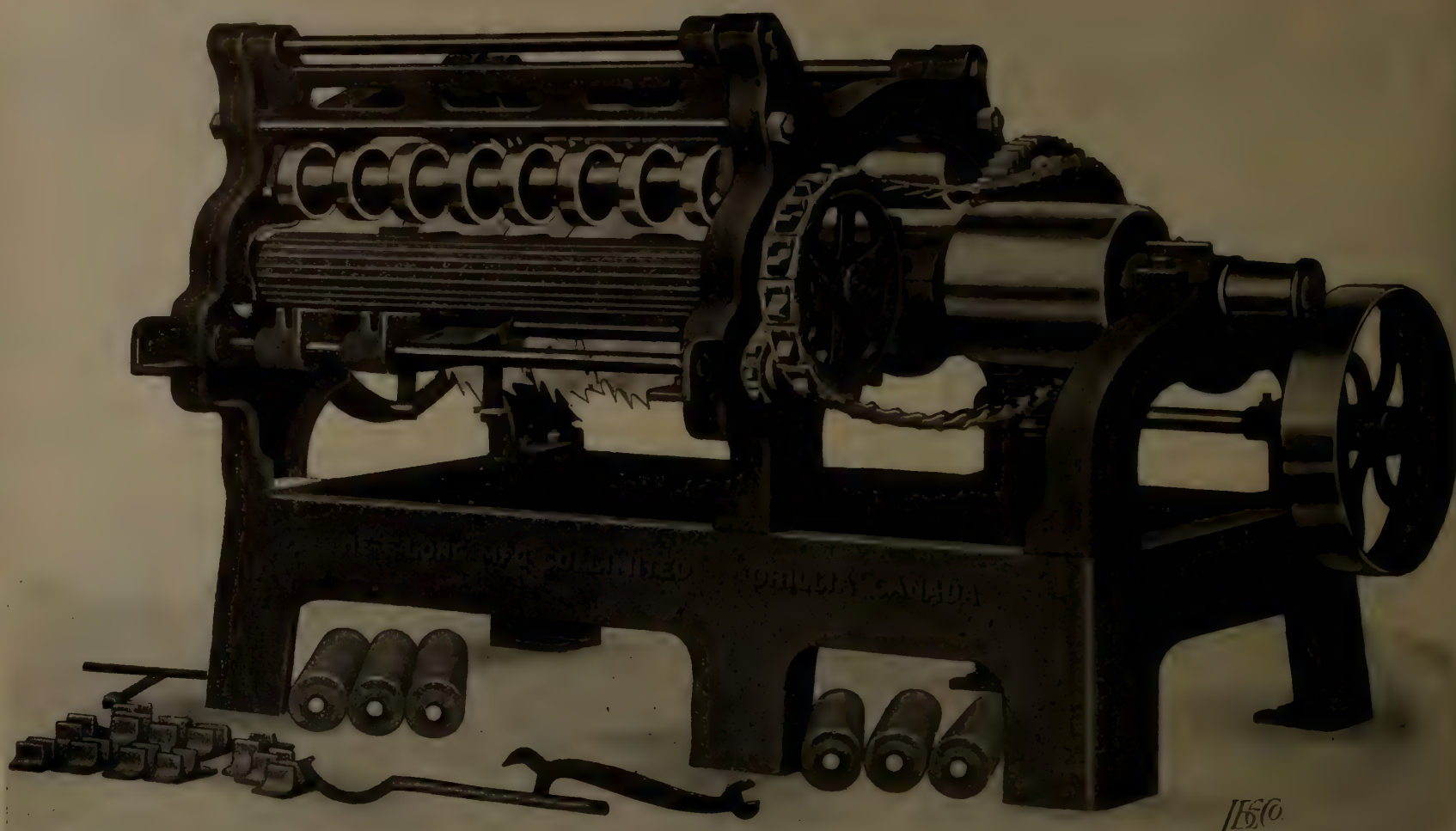
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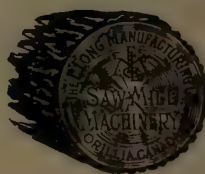
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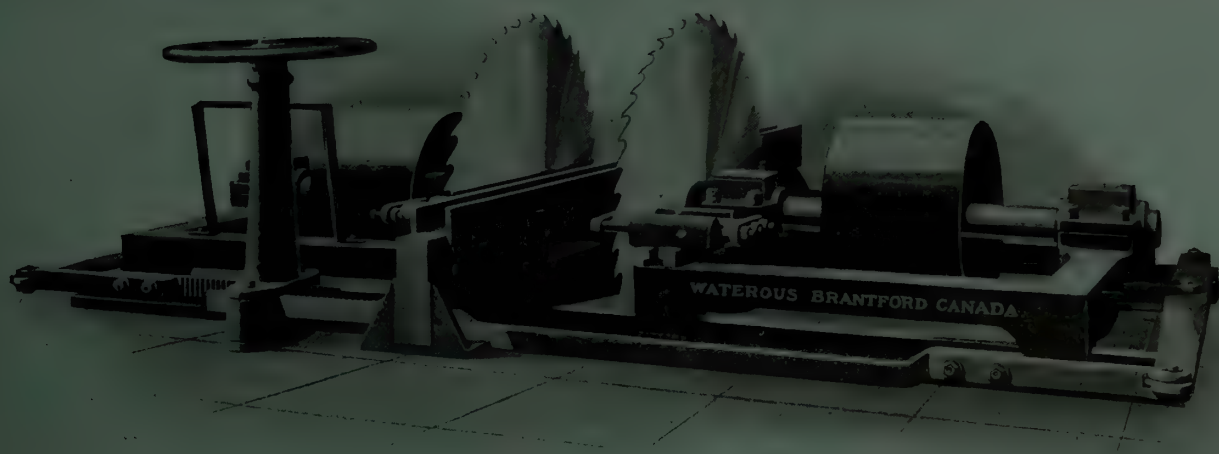
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in conjunction with the Kendall Circular Gang presents the cheapest way of turning small logs into merchantable lumber. Four men only are required to operate it.

It takes logs up to 16 ft. in length and will cut cants from 4 inches to 12 inches in thickness.

THE TWIN CIRCULAR consists of two independently driven saw frames, carried on planed iron slides upon which they are adjustable, to permit cutting a cant as narrow as 4 inches or to a width of 12 inches.

FRAME CASTING is in one piece with the bearing cast solid with the frame to make mandrel alignment a certainty. The saw frames are adjustable by rack and pinion and controlled by a hand wheel making for rapidity of movement with a minimum of effort and no possibility of a shift during cutting.

SAWS are 42" in diameter and run at 700 R.P.M.

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The Standard Tools in every province of the Dominion, New Zealand, Australia, etc.
We manufacture all kinds of lumber tools. Light and Durable.

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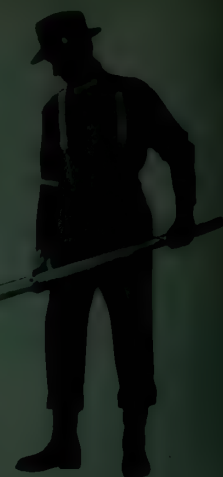
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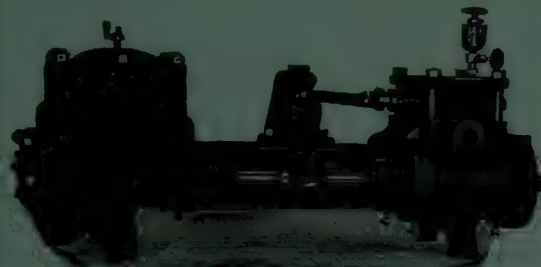
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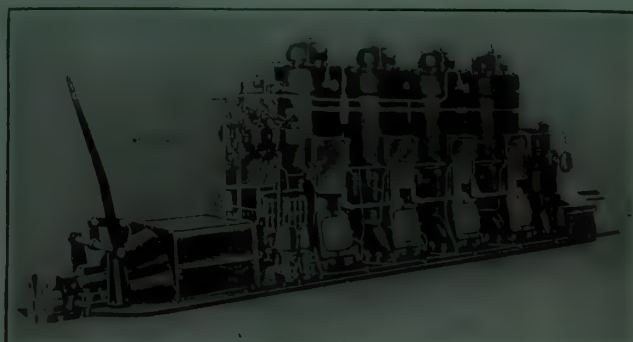
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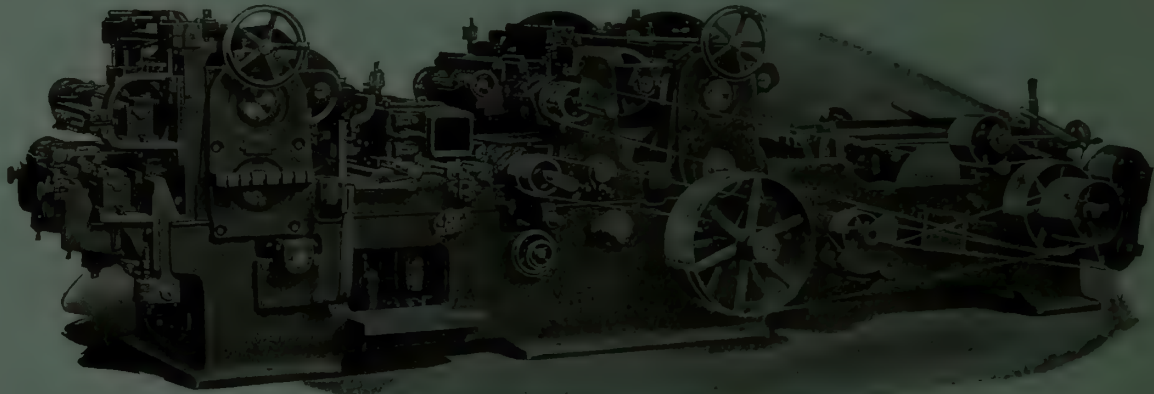
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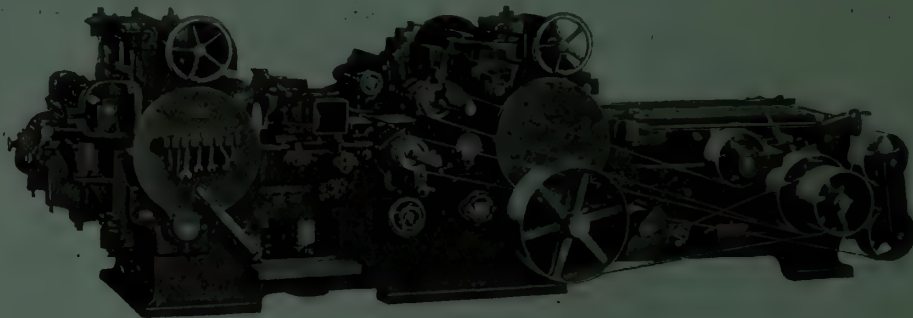
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And then if you still have doubts, talk it over with our Mr. Garlock.

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American No. 65 Planer and Matcher

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70,000 — 1 x 5	300,000 — 3 x 4
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50,000 — 1 x 7	350,000 — 3 x 6
50,000 — 1 x 8	550,000 — 3 x 7
60,000 — 1 x 9 and up	500,000 — 3 x 8
	380,000 — 3 x 9
	290,000 — 3 x 10
	300,000 — 3 x 11 and up
450,000 — 2 x 4	
250,000 — 2 x 5	
350,000 — 2 x 6	
200,000 — 2 x 7	
150,000 — 2 x 8	
90,000 — 2 x 9	
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Lengths 10 ft. to 16 ft.

All Quebec Merchantable Spruce

Bone Dry. Full Thickness.

Graded and Sawn for Export.

Quick Shipment.

Subject to prior sale.

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Clear Kiln Dried B. C. Douglas Fir

We can make prompt shipment on straight or mixed cars of clear kiln dried B. C. Douglas Fir in all sizes rough or dressed. Also flooring, ceiling, mouldings and siding.

If quality can talk to you — get in touch with us.

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Everything in Lumber

Dimensioned Timber, Telegraph Poles, Posts, Railway Ties, Plaster Lath, Shingles, Mouldings, Hardwood Flooring, Dowels, Beaver Board, Plywood. All kinds of Fancy Woods and Veneers.

Immediate Attention Given All Inquiries.

SPECIAL FOR PROMPT SHIPMENT.

1" Hemlock In stock sizes and
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1" to 4" x 8, 9, 10 & 11
Merchantable Spruce

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8 x 10" x 16'	20,000 feet.	8 x 12" x 16' 15,000 feet
10 x 10" x 12 to 16'	43,000 feet.	10 x 12" x 16' 18,000 feet
6 x 12" x 16'	6,000 feet.	12 x 12" x 12 to 16' 94,000 feet

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Hemlock, Spruce, Lath, Pulpwood and Hardwoods

**The Year Round---In Any Quantity
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WHITE PINE STRIPS

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Lumber Conditions as seen by Babson

LUMBER—General

Market strengthening, shipments hindered somewhat, but production still small, and orders show a remarkable increase. We still anticipate an advancing market during the winter.

WHITE PINE

Cover well into the spring.

UNION LUMBER COMPANY LIMITED

701 DOMINION BANK BUILDING
TORONTO . . . CANADA

Davison Lumber & Manufacturing Co., Ltd.

Bridgewater, N. S.

THE LARGEST LUMBERING INDUSTRY IN NOVA SCOTIA

PRODUCTION 40 MILLION FEET PER ANNUM

Send us your enquiries for

**Spruce, Pine, Hemlock or Hardwood Lumber
Box Shooks and
Dry Pressed Baled Sulphite and Sulphate Pulp Chips**

OUR SPECIALTIES:

Nova Scotia White Spruce and Hardwood Flooring

We are equipped with everything appertaining to Modern Saw Milling and operate from the Woods to the finished product.

If you want something special quickly, try us. We will cut, dry, work and ship within a few days from receipt of order.

We are located on the main line of the Halifax and South Western Railway and on Tidewater.

We Operate:

A Double Band Mill at Springfield, N.S.,	Capacity 120,000 ft. per day	A Box Shook Factory at Bridgewater, N.S.,	Capacity 50,000 ft. per day
A Rotary and Gang at Mill Village, N.S.	" 40,000 ft. per day	A Dry Kiln at Bridgewater, N.S.,	" 100,000 ft. per day
A Rotary and Gang at Bridgewater, N.S.,	" 80,000 ft. per day	A Chipping Mill at Bridgewater, N.S.,	" 100 cords per day
A Planing Mill at Bridgewater, N.S.,	" 100,000 ft. per day	A Ground Wood Pulp Mill at Charleston, N.S.,	Capacity 40 tons Spruce Pulp per day.

PHONE: BRIDGEWATER 74

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Exporters of Nova Scotia and New Brunswick

***Spruce, Pine, Hemlock
and Hardwood***

in 1 in., 2 in., 3 in., 4 in.

Spruce Laths and Railway Ties

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Ten cars "Extra Special" 14" Shingles, including Extras, Clears, and 2nd Clears, all mixed, making a very good grade. Attractive price.

300 M. ft. Spruce, 4 ft. long, to be sawed at the size desired by the purchaser.

Spruce in any sizes, also cedar timber and fence posts.

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DESCHENES

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White Pine
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Lumber and Lath

SPRUCE

IN TRANSIT

2 cars 1 x 4 Merchantable Spruce D2S and C. M.

1	"	1 x 5	"	"	"
4	"	1 x 6	"	"	D4S
4	"	1 x 7	"	"	"

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IN GOOD SHIPPING CONDITION ...

40,000' 1 x 5 Mill Run White Pine

25,000' 1 x 8 " " " "

25,000' 2 x 4 " " " "

20,000' 2 x 8 " " " "

100,000' 1 x 4 and up No. 3 White Pine Culls

175,000' 2 x 4 and up No. 1 & No. 2 Jack Pine Culls

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and Arizona Soft Pine

Best Stock for Factory and Pattern Lumber

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A Well Equipped Mill

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in straight car lots, one or more widths

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BROWN ASH				
	Clear	No. 1	No. 2	
1 in.	1 & 2 Strips	Com.	Com.	
1 ¼ in.	24,900	3,500	26,000	22,000
1 ½ in.	59,500	7,300	35,200	14,300
2 in.	24,500	11,000	3,500	
	21,500	18,000	1,300	

WHITE ASH				
	Clear	No. 1	No. 2	
1 in.	1 & 2 Strips	Com.	Com.	
1 ¼ in.	10,000	3,800	45,000	85,000
1 ½ in.	78,000	5,500	91,000	31,000
2 in.	26,900	1,200	30,000	36,000
2 ½ in.	80,300	500	19,000	50,000
3 in.	13,500		3,500	
4 in.	13,500	10,500	4,500	
	6,500	1,000	500	

TOUGH WHITE ASH				
	1 & 2	No. 1		
1 in.	Com.			
1 ¼ in.	5,400			
1 ½ in.	4,200			
2 in.		5,700	1,500	
2 ½ in.				

BASSWOOD				
	Clear	No. 1	No. 2	
1 in.	1 & 2 Strips	Com.	Com.	
1 ¼ in.	55,700	2,200	200,000	140,000
1 ½ in.	226,500	17,000	199,500	115,800
2 in.	80,600		30,800	3,000
2 ½ in.	20,900		9,000	5,500
3 in.	87,000		24,900	13,000
4 in.	19,550		8,500	3,900
	1,300			

BUTTERNUT				
	1 & 2	No. 1	No. 2	
1 in.	Com.	Com.		
1 ¼ in.	12,300	35,800	23,600	
2 in.	8,400	17,000	10,000	
2 ½ in.	3,000	3,000		

CHERRY				
	1 & 2	No. 1	No. 2	No. 3
1 in.	Com.	Com.	Com.	
1 ¼ in.	175,000	160,200	94,500	53,000
1 ½ in.	11,500	600	16,500	41,900
2 in.	32,000	12,700	78,300	27,000
2 ½ in.	8,100	18,200	31,900	5,500
3 in.	4,500	2,100	1,200	
4 in.	20,700	1,500	3,300	
	9,900			

CHESTNUT				
	Clear	No. 1	No. 2	S.W. &
1 in.	1 & 2 Strips	Com.	Com.	
1 ¼ in.	22,900	1,500	43,300	180,500
1 ½ in.	119,800	1,800	58,200	175,200
2 in.	92,500		82,000	20,000
2 ½ in.	46,200		73,300	107,200
3 in.	4,000		1,150	
4 in.	2,500		1,300	500
	1,500		300	

CYPRESS				
	1 & 2	Select	No. 1	No. 2
1 in.	38,000		Shop	Shop
1 ¼ in.	3,400	10,800		1,100
1 ½ in.	44,100	10,200	13,000	
2 in.	23,000	26,200	6,600	
2 ½ in.	8,000	3,200		
3 in.	69,400	25,100	12,000	
4 in.	10,300			

SOFT ELM				
	1 & 2	No. 1	No. 2	No. 3
1 in.	Com.	Com.	Com.	
1 ¼ in.	700	3,000		
1 ½ in.	29,500	25,200	12,800	600
2 in.	6,500	8,300	3,400	800
2 ½ in.	17,400	17,400	3,600	800
3 in.	3,600	600		
4 in.	60,280			
	275	175		

PLAIN RED GUM				
	1 & 2	No. 1		
1 in.	Com.			
1 ¼ in.	32,300	10,000		
1 ½ in.	3,200	2,000		
2 in.	9,000	11,300		
	17,000	7,800		

FIGURED RED GUM				
	1 & 2	No. 1C.		
1 in.	2,500			

QUARTERED RED GUM				
	1 & 2	No. 1C.		
4/4	1,000	6,000		
5/4	2,100			
6/4	2,900	2,500		
8/4				

SAP GUM				
	1 & 2	No. 1	No. 2	No. 3
1 in.	Com.	Com.	Com.	
1 ¼ in.	101,400	27,000		
1 ½ in.	4,000	10,600	4,100	5,000
2 in.	800	1,000	2,500	500
	15,100	7,700	4,800	

QUARTERED SAP GUM				
	1 & 2			
5/4		14,500		

HICKORY				
	1 & 2	No. 1	No. 2	No. 3
1 in.	Com.	Com.	Com.	
1 ¼ in.	2,300	7,300	3,600	
1 ½ in.	800	1,700	1,650	
2 in.	2,600	4,300	13,000	1,000
2 ½ in.	5,400	10,200	5,200	300
3 in.	12,000	9,000	3,700	500
4 in.	1,400	6,550	500	700
	1,400	900	500	

PLAIN RED OAK				
	1 & 2	Clear	No. 1	No. 2
1 in.	Com.	Com.	Com.	
1 ¼ in.	30,200			
1 ½ in.	77,000		39,400	29,200
2 in.	7,500		87,000	53,600
2 ½ in.	243,200		56,000	73,400
3 in.	107,700	2,400	3,000	13,200
4 in.	137,900	4,300	25,200	35,000
	83,100		84,800	15,000
	61,100		10,000	2,100
	28,800		14,500	7,000
	16,600		7,900	

PLAIN WHITE OAK				
	1 & 2	Clear	No. 1	No. 2
1 in.	Com.	Com.	Com.	
1 ¼ in.	1,000			
1 ½ in.				
2 in.	25,150		2,000	16,900
2 ½ in.	53,900		115,000	28,000
3 in.	44,300	1,200	99,000	60,200
4 in.	73,500		3,000	8,000

QUARTERED RED OAK				
	1 & 2	Clear	No. 1	No. 2
1 in.	Com.	Com.	Com.	
1 ¼ in.	300		3,700	200
1 ½ in.	20,200	2,300	500	
2 in.	2,000			
	1,000		7,400	

QUARTERED WHITE OAK				
	1 & 2	Clear	No. 1	No. 2
1 in.	Com.	Com.	Com.	
1 ¼ in.	5,500			
1 ½ in.	18,500		44,800	9,000
2 in.	32,400	7,000	16,400	17,000
2 ½ in.	6,000		400	1,300
3 in.	9,500		8,000	
4 in.	31,500		25,100	4,700
	1,000			

Also Large Stock of BEECH, BIRCH and MAPLE

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MANUFACTURERS SOUTHERN HARDWOOD LUMBER

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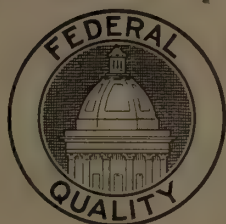
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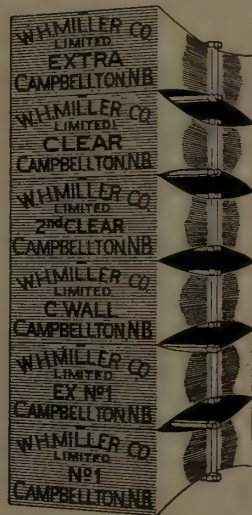
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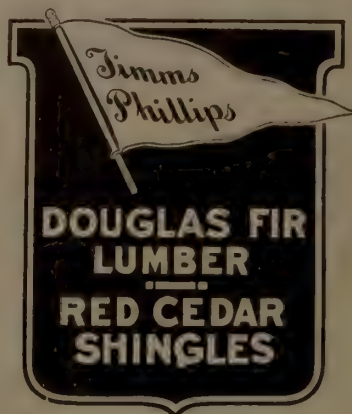
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There is no chance for lumber production to catch up this year and therefore, prices will continue high. We, therefore, advise you to buy lumber as you need it, without regard to price; and as no doubt, you only buy when you want it, you want to buy it from people who can deliver the lumber to you promptly. We can do this as we have over two million feet of CYPRESS in our Cairo yard and can ship it at a week's notice. Besides, we have large stocks in the south and cars in transit at all times that can be diverted to you.

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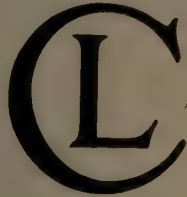
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18,800'	10/4" No. 1 Common and Better	19,000'	4/4" No. 1 Com., 12" and up
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30,000'	4/4" No. 1 Common	25,400'	16/4" No. 1 Common and Better, chiefly 1sts and 2nds
63,000'	5/4" No. 1 Common and Better	WALNUT	
34,300'	6/4" No. 1 Common and Better	67,000'	1/2" No. 1 Common and Better
PLAIN WHITE OAK		67,800'	5/8" No. 1 Common and Better
53,800'	5/8" No. 1 Common and Better	100,000'	4/4" No. 2 Common
73,000'	4/4" No. 2 Common	HICKORY	
25,000'	5/4" No. 2 Common	10,800'	8/4" Log. Run
PLAIN RED OAK		CHERRY	
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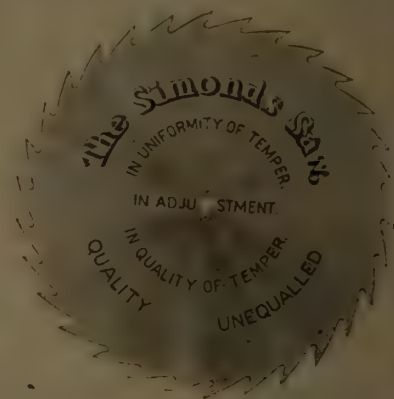
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Canada Lumberman and Woodworker

The National Lumber Journal for Forty Years

Issued on the 1st and 15th of every month by

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THOS. S. YOUNG, Managing Director

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"The Canada Lumberman and Woodworker" is published in the interest of, and reaches regularly, persons engaged in the lumber, woodworking and allied industries in every part of Canada. It aims at giving full and timely information on all subjects touching these interests, and invites free discussion by its readers.

Advertisers will receive careful attention and liberal treatment. For manufacturing and supply firms wishing to bring their goods to the attention of owners and operators of saw and planing mills, woodworking factories, pulp mills, etc., "The Canada Lumberman and Woodworker" is undoubtedly the most direct and profitable advertising medium. Special attention is directed to the "Wanted" and "For Sale" advertisements.

Authorized by the Postmaster-General for Canada, for transmission as second-class matter.

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Vol. 40

Toronto, February 1, 1920

No. 3

And the End Thereof Will Be In——

How much higher will lumber prices go, when will the end of the present advancing quotations come? These are questions which are on many lips and no one will even attempt to conjecture the outcome. The reason is simple for no one knows and he who would make any predictions must come under the category of a knave or the "I-told-you-so" class. The intelligent, reasoning individual has no precedent to guide him in his opinions or deductions, and frankly admits that he does not know. In matters of price, demand and production he is what theologians might term an agnostic. There seems to be no likelihood at any rate of an early collapse. With the cost of living still ascending, with wages mounting all the while, with requisitions for forest products far greater than both the sources of supply or the supplies themselves, no one can venture an authoritative view when the present upward trend will terminate. The same observation applies to nearly every commodity in daily use or consumption. In the meantime, there is nothing to do but pursue a straightforward course, doing the best possible under the circumstances and meeting each day's problems as they arise. Of course, there will be an end to the aviation some time and somewhere.

In expressions of opinion, based on personal grounds rather than on accepted trade customs, history and expansion, here is a quartette of predictions recently made to the "Canada Lumberman." They all differ widely. A leading manufacturer says: "The world is very short of goods and the producer, who is willing to work the hardest stands to benefit the most. Until production reaches a state where it begins to turn the edge on demand, a radical change in conditions is not to be looked for. Just when that day will come I would not venture to say."

An eastern producer remarks: "Yes, values will continue to climb

until things become top heavy and the whole structure, which has been built so high during late months, will topple over by its own weight."

A third lumberman adds: "The only thing that will reduce prices would be a sort of co-operative, concerted and associated movement whereby the wholesaler would consent to take less for his goods, and also the millman, the worker, the storekeeper, the jobber, the railways and—in fact, every one who, in any way, forms a section of the commercial and industrial circle. Until both labor and capital realize this, present conditions will continue. Every one must be content with less. Who is going to be the first to make the start and, even if a beginning were made, would all other branches follow it up? There are many wheels within a wheel."

Here is a fourth opinion: "Every time there is an advance in labor there is a corresponding increase in the price of the finished product and all that enters into it. The percentage has to be increased to carry the extra load and, in the end, the public must pay. The consumer has to shoulder the additional burden in every advance. This fact has always been self-evident, but it has been brought home with greater force and pointedness during the past few months than in any prior period. The peak of the load does not seem to have been reached yet in any one commodity. Ever upward is the flight of prices."

Much has been heard about the stiff advances made in lumber and more particularly, lath. The average increase, except on a few lines like hardwood flooring, has been about one hundred per cent. over pre war quotations. Glass has gone up four hundred per cent., brick, one hundred and twenty-five per cent., hardware, two hundred and fifty per cent., electric installations, two hundred and fifty per cent., and wages, one hundred per cent., all since Kaiser Bill started the unpleasantness in Europe. Then furniture, particularly the better grade and all pieces containing mirrors, has undergone so many raises that it is almost impossible to strike an average of aviation. In consonance with the augmented figure that everything in the building line is now commanding, houses of every kind are abnormally high and scarce. Rents also come in the same category. Once more the question arises when will it all end and echo alone answers when and where?

An Economic Problem and Its Solution

The balance of trade is running rather heavily against Canada at the present time. Canadian money is far from being worth its normal value across the border. Of course, this condition of monetary status does not apply to the Dominion alone, but to Great Britain and other European countries. The exchange situation has given rise to much earnest thought and attention, and the financial problem is viewed quite differently from a number of angles. Much depends or whether the critic is an exporter or an importer. In the case of the former he is in the rather unique position of a man on the inside looking out, while the latter occupies a relationship akin to one on the outside looking in. At this juncture, Canadian exporters of pulp, paper, lumber and other products are cleaning up a handsome sum owing to the premium on the American dollar, on which basis all firms stipulate that they be paid.

With reference to importers and many manufacturers, they have to buy large quantities of raw materials on the other side of the line, and settle for the same at the present rate of exchange. This causes costs to ascend on the finished product, and the consumer naturally has to suffer in the long run—as he always does in every economic readjustment. In one respect the adverse trade balance against Canada and the diminished purchasing power of the Canadian dollar, not alone at home but particularly abroad, may cause a number of selfish and short-sighted people, who, heretofore, have insisted on having American shoes, clothes, hats, jewellery, furniture, carpets, automobiles, musical instruments, etc., in preference to equally as well made, durable and attractive Canadian goods in these various lines, to stop and think.

Local patriotism and community pride, along with public spirit, will build up any town or city. The same qualities, when applied in

a broader and national sense, will bring out and develop all the initiative, latent talent and productive capacity of a people. The whole question is of a somewhat complex economic character, but the classes of persons who, during the present period of reconstruction and the conversion of industry from a war to a peace footing, are doing the most to help along these great forward movements, are the Canadian exporter and the citizen who produces more, exercises thrift, works harder and buys Canadian goods in preference to foreign articles. The latter phase is particularly true when commodities of equal quality, wear, style and excellence can be obtained at home.

Canada and Canadians want more cohesion and unity as a people and a more pronounced national, public spirit, a keener appreciation of our advantages and facilities and a visualized realization of the future and splendid opportunities that lie at our own door. A distant field has always looked too green, and far-away pictures have been painted in too lurid colors. If the viewpoint of the average Canadian is focused a little closer he will realize with a greater pride and a larger measure of satisfaction that things, in our own household, are quite as good as those of our neighbors. While the Made-in-Canada move may have originated from a somewhat narrow idea and provincial conception, it is during the present epoch, as far as our own interests are concerned—if carried out in every-day business practice—one of the most effective methods of equalizing and rehabilitating Canadian activities and development and placing the Dominion on the map from an industrial, economic and national standpoint.

Adjusting Grievances in Daily Business

Machinery, that runs the smoothest, generally results in the largest production. Delays, break-downs and time and labor-losing methods are thereby eliminated. The same principle obtains in connection with the building up of a great business. The better the service rendered, the higher the quality of the goods and the more agreeable and satisfactory the relationship between seller and buyer, producer and consumer, the more fruitful are the net results.

In the manifold transactions of daily life everything is not going to run in ship-shape at all times and under all circumstances. There is bound to be friction occasionally, caused by misunderstanding, misinterpretation of letters, terms or contracts, delayed deliveries, missing consignments, errors in classification, the shortcomings of others;—in fact, there may be many contributing agencies for which a firm is not directly but only incidentally or indirectly responsible. Perhaps it is a retail lumberman who writes a wholesaler or mill man, complaining of substitution, improper grading, errors in routing, misunderstanding in price or some oversight—quite unintentional—in the matter of quality, quantity, width, thickness, conditions of payment, discount, freight, billing, invoicing, etc. The customer sits down and sends in a warm letter. He is in a temper when he writes, and the more he thinks of his grievance, the hotter he gets, instead of being calm and dispassionate at a time when, perhaps, other things have arisen to irritate him all the more. He gets the whole thing off his chest reads it with grim satisfaction, signs his name and despatches the letter with the mental ejaculation: "Well, that will bring those fellows to time. I guess they won't try and put one over on me again. They may think I am an easy mark but they are waking up the wrong party. I'm not going to stand for any more of that kind of rank service, trickery, or substitution, and you can bet your bottom dollar that I will not be a victim. They may pass the buck to others, but not to me."

What is the result? The sales manager, manufacturer or managing director gets the hot retort from the customer, and, mayhap, his firm is not at fault at all. The omission or oversight, if it exists, is purely owing to the fault of the customer or some shortcoming, evasion, blindness, or misinterpretation on his part. Knowing that his firm is wholly in the right, the executive too frequently is disposed to dictate a reply along the same fiery lines, telling Mr. Customer where to get off at, and showing him that the firm is not going to stand for any more of his bluff or bluster, dominance, belch-

ing, misrepresentation or eternal kicking over quality, delivery, payment, etc.

What is the next move? Mr. Customer has his indignation aroused a little more and another communication is forwarded in more bitter, denunciatory terms than the first. This elicits a response of a similar nature and so the conflict continues ad infinitum. The outcome is that the company loses, perhaps, a good customer, and the latter a valuable and reliable source of supply. This is a mutually destructive business warfare and results in no profit or advantage to anyone.

Writing to the "Canada Lumberman" a leading wholesaler sums up such a state of affairs as already outlined, by stating that when he secured his first responsible position and had charge of the sales for a sawmill, he got a red-hot letter from one of the firm's patrons. There was no cause for the sender "going off at half-cock" and blowing everybody to smithereens. He indited a reply that was a squelcher or an exterminator. The more he thought of the injustice and grossly unfair nature of the customer's attack, the more incisive and acrimonious he made the rejoinder. Continuing, he says, "the boss called me in, read the customer's letter and then my own. I was pretty proud of my effort and told my employer that I thought Mr. B. was an over-bearing, prejudiced and disgruntled individual, and that my response would bring him to time, and show him he could not put one over on us."

"It is all very well," remarked my employer, "but what will be the result? You are writing this when you are in a nasty mood. When Mr. B. gets it his tempestuous nature will go up a few degrees higher. We will then get another letter that is worse than the first. Perhaps, with your pugnacious disposition, you will fight the thing out in the mails, and the climax will be that we will lose the patronage of this fellow, who has always paid his bills promptly, although somewhat troublesome to handle. There is no money in that for either you or I. The best way is for you to board a train, go and see him, have a frank, friendly discussion and clean up all doubt and misunderstanding."

"I have found this pays best in the long run, in cases of a chronic grievance, or in seeking to adjust complaints of an important character. I firmly believe there is much more to be gained in a personal interview, in coming in touch and in open, free-minded conference on any matter than there is in wasting time, effort and patience in dictating either long or short letters, whether they be of an explanatory, apologetic, effusive, indignant, injured, innocent or prefunctory character. My motto has always been that in cases of difficulty and danger, there is very much more in see-the-man-solution than in any other means of adjusting a perplexing proposition, rectifying a wrong or correcting a serious misunderstanding. The heart-to-heart talk, face-to-face attitude, the personal viewpoint and the direct method count for much in keeping the machinery of business life lubricated and running smoothly. And remember! there are always two sides to every story or altercation and one party is seldom entirely in the right at all times."

How It Works the Other Way

Under the caption "How It Works the Other Way About," the Lumber Trade Journal, in a recent issue, relates several very interesting circumstances that show clearly that the wage earner can, and under certain conditions does, attempt to drive his wages unreasonably high. They are decidedly worth reading and are reprinted herewith because of that reason:

For example, the editor of this periodical says, we saw in the paper the other day where a manufacturing jeweler of New York City offered to turn over his plant to the strikers therein. We take the outlines of the tale as stated for what it may be worth. The business is said to be forty years established and all the proprietor asked was to turn it over to his men in return for their simple note of hand, a situation that may seem impossible to some people outside the covers of a work of fiction. The owner offered to assume all debts and liabilities and give a clean bill of sale in return for this plain note

of hand and to manage the place for six months, so as to give them a good start, in return for a mere salary and then to retire with an agreement not to re-enter the trade and compete with them.

But, would they have it?

They would not! And there you are.

So the man making the offer regards his proposal, coupled with the unwillingness of his men to take up his offer, as conclusive that the cry of labor to take over industry is "empty shouting." The last two words contain the crux of the matter.

This story is immediately capped by another well-authenticated instance of a similar nature fairly closely related to the lumber industry which has just come to the editorial desk, only the workmen took the owner at his word in this instance to their utter discomfiture in the end. Let our correspondent tell it in his own convincing, plain, blunt way:

"With reference to the company affairs that I mentioned to you, this was a cabinet manufacturer of very much volume and he had prepared for this situation. Upon being approached by the committee of the shop, he stated that their demands could not be met and that he had decided to turn over the business to them. Complications set in, of course, and they were practically like a ship without a rudder, with no one in charge with sufficient ability or authority to enable them to proceed without friction. They got along, however, as long as there were incoming funds, but their troubles were brought to an end when they ran out of ready funds and were unable to meet payrolls. In the end they were glad to send the same committee after their former employer. They gave him a unanimous vote of confidence in his ability to treat them fair and went ahead on the old basis. You can readily gather from this the side issues and realize the conditions that would and did occur."

All's well that ends well and one is glad to give a happy ending to this strange, true tale from the nearby Middle West.

It is a pity, both for employers and employees, industrial captains and industrial workers alike, that a lot more men are not so situated and actuated with such courage as to give the men their own way in such a case, for such object lessons are convincing. Particularly the first lesson which it inculcates is that the Utopian communistic idea is grand and glorious and fine—only as long as the already accumulated surplus holds out.

The Policy That Pays the Best

Ordinarily one would suppose that there could be no question as to the decision to be made between curtness and courtesy in business dealings, but something has been called to the attention within the past few days which indicates that some people of supposedly good judgment have not made the correct decision. It is not to be understood that this particular form of curtness is in danger of becoming a common thing in the lumber business, or in any other line of business, but, in general, lack of courtesy is much more common than it should be, says an exchange.

To get down to cases, it has been called to the attention of the writer that a few wholesalers are taking particular pleasure in turning down would-be buyers of lumber in a manner which is very unpleasant, to say the least. In other words, they are making unnecessarily sharp answers where they either cannot, or do not care to, accept offered business.

In defense of this action, they say that when the shoe was on the other foot it was the pleasure of these buyers to take advantage of the situation and beat the market down as far as possible. When the sellers were much in need of business, these buyers were noted for taking their "pound of flesh."

It might be expected that the very fact that the situation has turned upside down would be a warning to the discourteous wholesaler that it might occur again, in which event, he would have no right to expect anything but that the chickens will come home to roost.

Fortunately, for the good of the trade, the number of buyers and sellers who indulge in this sort of thing is very small, and, probably growing constantly smaller. People are beginning to learn that courtesy and service are more potent forces in building up good will and business volume than any other factor. Price was formerly the

argument. Now it is service, and no one can render service and be discourteous about it. Even those who dislike to do anything not "named in the contract" find that a little extra in the way of service brings many times what it costs.

Editorial Short Lengths

The C. L. A. convention in Quebec City, on February 4 and 5, will be the greatest and most representative ever held. Every member or prospective member should make it his business to attend.

Take a census of your farm friends at the present time, and discover whether or not all their property, their machinery, their crops, their live stock, their families, and themselves, are properly housed for the winter and protected from the weather.

There seems to be no limit to the ascension in values of paper stocks during the past few days, and each day records a new high level, says an exchange. The same pertinent observation might be applied to nearly every commodity in daily use or consumption.

"The retail lumber dealer is the most important business man in a town," said a speaker recently at a gathering of the staff of a large lumber organization. "Any man whose business it is to up-build the community, to improve it, to better its living conditions, is a tremendous asset to that community. That is the business of the retail lumber dealer."

"The million or more cords of wood that is being annually shipped to the United States, returning only about 15 million dollars, if made into pulp and paper in Canada would not only enrich the Dominion to the extent of more than eighty million dollars per year, but would prolong the life of all our paper mills, a period of at least five or six years beyond their present expectancy. —F. J. D. Barnjum, Annapolis Royal, N. S.

The broad-minded man generally does the right thing at the right time, and it has been demonstrated that he, who acts squarely and fairly, seldom has cause for any regrets. The expressive view of one Western manufacturer is that prices are everywhere too high and eventually will come down. Labor will not be cheaper for a long period and the query naturally arises—why? The answer is because wages cannot down and prices go up. It is an economic impossibility. When production overtakes demand and the orgy of spending money recklessly and in a totally unwarranted manner, has passed, the world will begin to get its balance. The average worker should realize that he cannot get more out of life or out of his job or, in fact, anything in this terrestrial sphere than he puts into it. It is another exemplification of the Scriptural injunction that "with whatsoever measure ye mete it shall be measured unto you again."

The oft-repeated complaint that technical men in the employ of the Federal Government are underpaid receives confirmation from Dr. A. McGill, chief analyst of the Pure Food and Drugs branch of the Department of Public Health, Ottawa. We have before drawn attention to the difficulty of keeping men on the staff of the Forest Products Laboratories, Montreal, owing to the higher salaries offered by lumber, pulp and paper companies, and to the action of the Government in raising the salary offered to secure the services of a superintendent of the laboratories,—action compelled by inability to obtain the right man at the price originally offered. Dr. McGill admits that the Government is outbid by commercial firms who desire chemists. "When you consider that all the important industries in Canada are realizing now the necessity of eliminating waste, you will readily see that the salary of an expert chemist is a small factor in comparison with the saving such a chemist is able to effect. I have in mind now two firms employing chemists at \$5,000 a year, or more, which have taken our men, to whom this branch was paying \$1,700, and started them in at \$2,500. Under such conditions we just can't hold them," declared the Doctor recently. It is manifest that if the Government desire to retain technical men, they will have to raise the remuneration.

Wholesale Lumbermen Elect New Officers

Mr. Manbert Succeeds Mr. Clark as Chairman and Directorate is Increased—Duty on Maple and Minimum Car Weights Create Lively Discussion

The annual meeting of the Wholesale Lumber Dealers Association, which was held recently at the Albany Club, Toronto, brought together a large number of members and was unquestionably the most successful and interesting session that the organization has held in its two years' history. Mr. A. E. Clark, Chairman for 1918 and 1919 presided.

The routine business was disposed of quickly, and the members settled down to a discussion of a number of important matters, which had developed since the meeting in November.

The Secretary reported having received a letter from the British Trade Commissioner at Toronto announcing the forthcoming British Timber Exhibition, which is to be held in London, England, from July 5th to 17th. The Commissioner asked the members of the Association to give the exhibition the best possible publicity. This exhibition will include all timbers grown within the British Empire. Its main object is to bring prominently before architects, inspectors and firms who have to specify timbers in their contracts, as well as the users and consumers of timbers the full range of empire grown timbers, specially those which, up to the present, are only very slightly, if at all, known in England, and at the same time to demonstrate the chief uses for which they are suitable. The building in which the exhibition will be held has a gross area of 40,000 square feet. A comprehensive catalogue will be prepared giving full particulars of all the exhibits which it is expected will serve as a useful book of reference in the future.

Duty Placed on Canadian Maple

The Chairman reported that shipments of maple from Canada into the United States had recently been subjected, at some ports of entry, to a duty of 10 per cent., being classified as "Cabinet Woods." There was a probability also that birch would be treated in a similar manner. His own firm had already been obliged to pay substantial amounts on the shipments of maple, and he understood that it was intended to make the regulation retro-active to cover shipments for about two months back. A large number of cars which his firm had shipped to the United States were now the subject of enquiry for the purpose of determining whether they were liable to duty. The situation was very serious, and he suggested that the Association should take any steps it could with a view to persuading the United States Customs Department to permit the entry of maple and birch under the "free" clause of the tariff. He pointed out that the great bulk of shipments of maple and birch to the United States were for such purposes as flooring, trim, automobile timbers, etc., and that while some of the shipments might be used as cabinet woods, the percentage was so small that it would not justify the classing of these woods as "Cabinet Woods."

On motion of Mr. A. E. Eckardt, seconded by Mr. Manbert, the Secretary was instructed to write to the Department of Customs at

Ottawa, and the Department of Customs at Washington, submitting the matter to them with a view to having maple and birch admitted free. The motion also instructed the Secretary to write to the National Wholesale Lumber Dealers Association and request them to give any assistance they could.

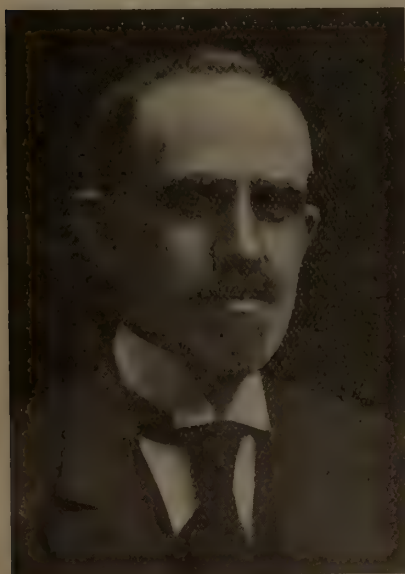
Mr. Guy H. Long, of Hamilton, reported several matters relating to transportation difficulties at Hamilton, one in connection with switching of cars, and one in connection with the loading of cars to "full visible capacity" beyond any question, had been reported by the freight agent at Hamilton, as loaded to less than "full visible capacity," thus preventing the shipper from claiming that the freight charge should be based upon the minimum weight. At the conclusion of the discussion on this subject, Mr. Long undertook to send to the Secretary full particulars in regard to matters, to be submitted to the transportation committee.

Billing Cars at Minimum Weights

Mr. A. E. Eckardt introduced a discussion upon the subject of freight tariffs. As chairman of the transportation committee, he reported that his committee had been discussing this matter in connection chiefly with the freight charges upon cars which had passed scaling points without being weighed. He had also taken the matter up with the manager of the Canadian Manufacturers Association. The result of the discussion by the Committee and with Mr. Walsh of the C. M. A. was that they had concluded that it was advisable to press for an order by the Dominion Board of Railway Commissioners, to the effect that, traffic originating from or moving past scaling points shall be billed at minimum weights and corrections made at scaling points; also that the consignee at destination shall not be required to pay upon more than the minimum weight when the agent is unable to give scaling particulars. The object of this proposal is to do away with the use of estimated weights on shipments of lumber whenever a car has passed a scaling point without being weighed.

The present estimated weights, as Mr. Eckardt pointed out, were established by the railway companies many years ago, and the manufacturing and shipping conditions of to-day have altered so greatly that their use is not fair to the shippers. Moreover, it was in the public interest that shipments of lumber should be weighed whenever possible, and that the railway companies should be required to give scaling particulars in all cases where their cars had passed a scaling point, failing which the minimum weight should apply. Mr. Eckardt believed that with such a regulation in force the number of claims made upon the railway companies for overcharges would be reduced to such an extent that both the shippers and the railroads would be greatly benefited, as they would not need to employ large staffs for handling claims.

He stated also that Mr. Walsh, Manager of the Canadian Manufacturers Association, was very favorably inclined towards this pro-



A. C. Manbert
Newly Appointed Chairman



A. E. Clark
Member of the Executive



J. B. Jarvis
Member of the Executive



A. E. Eckardt
Member of the Executive



Guy H. Long
Member of the Executive



C. W. Wilkinson
Member of the Executive



H. J. Terry
Member of the Executive

posal. Some years ago, in a hearing before the Board of Railway Commissioners, it had been clearly understood and agreed upon, as reported to Mr. Eckardt by Mr. Walsh, that the carriers must supply weighing particulars.

There was an extensive discussion of this proposal in which the tariff managers of several of the wholesale lumber firms, belonging to the Association took part, among them being Messrs. J. E. Green, of Terry and Gordon, J. H. Duthie of the MacDonald Lumber Co., and Roy Halliday of the R. Laidlaw Lumber Co., Ltd. On motion of Mr. A. E. Cates of the firm of Terry & Gordon, seconded by Mr. A. C. Manbert, it was unanimously carried that the Association should back up the Transportation Committee in connection with this matter.

When the motion had been carried, Mr. Eckardt suggested that all of the members of the Association should go over their claims for 1919 and send to the Secretary full information regarding all those claims which had to do with weights of carloads. Mr. Manbert suggested that the Secretary should send to each member of the Association a brief statement of Mr. Eckardt's request and urge them to comply with it promptly.

Directorate Increased to Six Members

Mr. A. E. Eckardt then introduced a discussion upon the advisability of increasing the number of members upon the Directorate of the Association. During the first two years of the Association's existence the officers of the Association had been a chairman and four directors. He thought that it would make for greater efficiency on the part of the board if the number of the directors were increased to six instead of four. The matter was discussed pretty fully and it was the unanimous opinion of all that the change would be advisable. This required a change in the by-laws, which could be made only by a two-thirds vote at the Annual Meeting. Mr. Eckardt, therefore, submitted a motion, seconded by Mr. W. C. Gall, to increase the Directors and it was unanimously carried.

The Chairman of the Association, Mr. A. E. Clark, then delivered a brief address, outlining the work of the Association during the past year, discussing its importance to the trade, and expressing his intention to give himself as fully to the work of the organization during the coming year as during the past two years.

The Treasurer's report was presented, showing a satisfactory balance in the bank. On motion of Mr. A. E. Eckardt, seconded by Mr. W. C. Gall, the Treasurer's report was adopted.

Mr. Manbert Appointed to the Chair

The election of officers was the next order of business. For the office of Chairman there was only one nomination, it being moved by Mr. H. G. McDermid, seconded by Mr. A. E. Eckardt, that Mr. A. C. Manbert should be Chairman of the Association for the year 1920. The motion was unanimously carried, and Mr. Clark then vacated the chair, Mr. Manbert presiding during the balance of the meeting.

Mr. Manbert expressed his appreciation of the honor briefly, and then called for nominations for six directors. The result of the elections for directors was the selection of the following: Mr. A. E. Clark, Toronto; Mr. A. E. Eckardt, Toronto; Mr. J. B. Jarvis, To-

ronto; Mr. C. W. Wilkinson, Toronto; Mr. Guy H. Long, Hamilton; Mr. H. J. Terry, Toronto.

Mr. J. L. Campbell then moved that a vote of thanks be passed and tendered to the officers of the association for the past year, in consideration of the close attention which they had given to the welfare of the organization. The motion was put by the chairman and carried unanimously.

The Annual of the C. L. A.

Mr. A. E. Clark drew the attention of the members to the forthcoming Annual Meeting of the Canadian Lumbermen's Association, which will be held at Quebec, P. Q., on February 4th and 5th and urged the members to attend the meeting.

Mr. A. C. Manbert stated that those members of the Wholesale Lumber Dealers Association, Inc., who did not belong already to the Canadian Lumbermen's Association should apply for membership immediately. The work of the Canadian Lumbermen's Association was quite apart from that which was carried on by the Wholesale Lumber Dealers Association, and one in which their efforts could be co-ordinated so as to result to the good of the lumber fraternity as a whole.

The Chairman also reminded the members that the Ontario Retail Lumber Dealers Association would hold their Annual Meeting at Hamilton, Ont., on Feb. 24th and 25th. He suggested that the wholesalers should give the retailers any assistance that might be requested of them in order to ensure the success of the gathering.

The meeting then adjourned and at a subsequent session of the new Board of Directors, Mr. H. Boulton was appointed Secretary-Treasurer on motion of Mr. A. E. Eckardt, seconded by Mr. Guy H. Long.

Crown Lands Revenues Constitute Record

The annual report of the Quebec Department of Lands and Forests by the Hon. Honore Mercier, the new Minister, shows that the total revenue of the Department for the year ending June 30th, 1919, was \$2,510,141.02.

At the close of the year the Department had an area of 7,514,518 acres of land subdivided into farm lots.

The chief sources of revenue are as follows: Waterways branch, \$292,974.85; ground rent for woods and forests, \$379,386.59; stumpage dues, \$1,357,996.07; fines for infractions and accrued interest, \$135,679.57.

It is pointed out in the report that the revenue for the year constitutes a record, being the largest since Confederation.

Are you really and truly cutting loose from your old time methods and trying modern merchandising methods, or have you still—like the faint hearted swimming student—got one foot on the bottom?

Interest your farmer friends at this time of the year in a little book of pictures and plans, showing useful things for his place that he can make himself, indoors, at this season of the year.

Money Talks Loudly in Lumber Sales Today

The Power of Ready Coin in the British Columbia Market—Costs of Production Still Grow and Prices Keep Ascending—The Contributing Causes

By "C. J. B." Vancouver

No doubt things will work out all right in due course in the lumber arena. Just at present, however, most firms in British Columbia require the services of a bouncer more than they need a salesman, in order to keep buyers from forcing business on them.

The troublesome factors in the lumber situation in B. C. at present, apart from unsettled labor conditions, which are common to all parts of the country, are underproduction and lack of transportation facilities. Demand exceeds supply to a very considerable extent, with the inevitable result of stiffening prices, and at the same time weather conditions incident to this season of the year have depressed the output of the mills considerably below normal. Meanwhile, orders accepted show a strong anticipation of next spring's business and continue in such volume that the average coast mill is heavily committed.

Unusually large order files for this time of year are the order of the day—so much so that in face of a very limited and unsatisfactory car supply, a considerable number of the mills have ceased taking business until shipments and orders are more evenly balanced. Out of such an abnormal situation abnormal prices have naturally developed. At the moment, and for some time past, lumber prices wholesale have been higher than lumber prices retail, which is a phenomenon not very often encountered, due, of course, to local conditions to some extent, but perhaps more to the active desire of the Canadian and American buyers—wholesale—to get covered for their spring requirements. The factor which would operate to relieve the situation is, of course, a car supply larger than normal, of which there does not seem much prospect in the immediate future.

How high prices will go, no one cares to predict—there must be a limit somewhere—a point at which demand will slacken. In fact, during the past few strenuous months the members of the trade have a good many times felt that the peak had been reached. But with little spells of pausing for breath, the movement has been on and up, and when we take into consideration the fact that we have as yet barely begun to feel the effects of foreign—i.e., water-borne demand—we are inclined to leave the question unanswered.

Not Making Huge Fortunes as Supposed

There is not a single line of manufactured lumber in B. C. that is not very stiff in price at present. Timbers lagged in the rear of the procession of items showing large advances, until just recently, when, owing to an advance in the price of logs and also of small dimension—they have been showing an upward tendency. Two months ago \$25.00 f.o.b. mill was about the going price, but at present \$28.00 is firm, \$30.00 is getting established and \$32.00 has been paid in a few instances. Flooring has perhaps been the leader of all B. C. items in carrying price advances. No. 2 and better, flat grain, which less than a year ago was being sold at \$45.00 and less f.o.b. Toronto, now commands \$58.00 to \$60.00 f.o.b. mill—which means \$73.00 to \$75.00 delivered, Toronto rate. No. 2 and better edge grain flooring is practically unobtainable—small quantities available from time to time bring \$70.00 to \$75.00 f.o.b. mill, and the end is not yet. No. 1 common boards and ship lap stand at \$34.00 to \$35.00 mill or the equivalent of \$53.00 to \$54.00 Toronto, while our despised No. 2 common is practically off the market and commands a price of \$28.00 to \$30.00 mill basis.

An Easterner has his own ideas regarding all this. He feels that when prices of B. C. lumber are higher than those of Ontario and Quebec stocks, the manufacturers are conducting a profiteering campaign or something of like nature. It does not require a lengthy stay on the Pacific Coast, however, to disabuse his mind. He finds here that, while a few mills owning their own timber and equipped with drying and finishing facilities are unquestionably making large profits, the average mill buying its logs in the open market—a market where for many months demand has exceeded supply—is not making any huge fortune but a modest return on invested capital. At the present with logs costing the manufacturer \$20.00 per M with operating expenses very little short of \$14.00, it is questionable if the average mill can show a higher average selling price than \$36.00 to \$37.00. This refers strictly to the average mill. There are exceptions, of course, as above noted, but even under the most favorable conditions I do not believe there is a mill on the Coast that can show an average selling price of \$40.00 per M. It is a fact that the wide margin between actual manufacturing costs and average selling price—

supposed to exist—exists only in the imagination of the individual who is unacquainted with the real facts.

The Pulling Power of Ready Cash

Under such conditions it is easy to understand the preference which the American buyer has received over his Eastern competitor in the purchase of B. C. lumber. The former comes to the mill with cash in his hand ready to pay the full amount of invoice as soon as shipping papers are turned over to him. The mill man has to pay cash for his logs, has semi-monthly payrolls to meet and the money looks good to him. He needs it in his business and he takes it because he must have it. The Easterner, on the other hand, insists on 2 per cent. thirty days, or 60 days net, in a considerable number of cases, or a more protracted period between the time the mill man parts with his lumber and receives the wherewithal to carry on. Formerly when logs could be bought on time, financing was a simple matter, but these days money talks if anything louder than ever before in the lumber industry. Even at a better price the long term payments on Eastern business puts it out of the reach of the average mill man of limited financial carrying capacity. And so we approach the "lumber famine year."

Veteran Sawmill Machinery Inventor Expires

The man, who invented the circular saw portable mill now largely used in rural lumber operations in many parts of Canada and especially in the East, died recently in Southampton, Ont. His name is James Blanchfield Smith and he had attained the advanced age of 90 years. Mr. Smith was an outstanding character in the pioneer history of Canada and an inventor of more than local note. He invented the sectional turbine water wheel, and other devices, which he sold to the Waterous Co. of Brantford, and for years was engaged with this company setting up mills throughout Ontario. Among local points mills were set up by him at Owen Sound, Allenford, Chesley, Port Elgin, Durham, Walkerton, Colpoys Bay and Denny's Mill on the Saguenay river. In 1862 Mr. Smith made his first move to the Southampton district. He walked from Durham to Walkerton, where he spent the night in the Thompson log hut, the only one there, going on to Southampton next day with his gun and his pack on his back. At Southampton he secured a guide to take him to the Sauble river, where he surveyed a block of timbered land for Dr. Hamilton of Hamilton. The government at Ottawa granted a patent to the land which was then purchased by Dr. Hamilton, and Mr. Smith then built a sawmill, which he operated for four years, and brought the lumber by boat to Southampton. Later Mr. Smith bought seven hundred acres of timbered land in Amabel township, west of Hepworth. He erected a mill there which he later sold and then went to Michigan, where he was engaged in millwrighting for the Western Lumber Co. and the Perry Lumber Co. of Manistique, Mich. In 1884 he returned with his family to Southampton where he purchased the Angus mill. This was later burned and Mr. Smith then retired, settling on the north side of the Saugeen river, where he resided up to the time of his death. Two daughters and three sons survive him as well as a number of grandchildren.

The late Mr. Smith was a splendid type of manhood, being six foot two inches in height with a powerful frame, and had an alert mind as well. His antecedents came to America in 1606, and settled in the New England States. They followed the business of building sawmills, grist mills and woollen mills, and as settlers filled up the country, they kept working further into the then wilderness of forest. When a new settlement was started the Smiths were there to build the mills and place the machinery in them. Mathew Smith, the grandfather of the deceased, worked at millwrighting throughout New York State, and he and his son Ezra crossed the Niagara frontier at Buffalo in punts carrying their tools with them, and built mills on the Niagara river and along Lake Erie, and settled at Chippewa Creek.

A hideous house not only stands as monument to the crudeness of those who brought it into being, but it exercises a continual malevolent influence upon those who live within its environment. Build attractive homes, regardless of their size or cost.

Why Lumber is Commanding Higher Prices

Manufacturers Costs Have Doubled, Labor is Exacting, Transportation Rates Increase, Abnormal Demand and More Capital Than Ever Required

The question of the prevailing prices in the lumber industry has been one of interest. It is not now our intention to enter into a dissertation on the points involved for the situation is abnormal, and no amount of discussion would solve the abnormal questions which confront the industry, says the "Retail Lumberman."

Dealers everywhere are anticipating a great building boom this spring and summer, which doubtless will surpass that of any other year in the history of the industry provided materials may be obtained in quantities. Home builders are going to confront dealers with bills for dwelling houses. Farmers will undoubtedly want prices on barns, sheds and other farm buildings. Contractors are going to ask for material prices. And when they are given these prices, there will be the inevitable inquiry as to the why and the wherefore of the so-called "high prices." It is of supreme interest to them to know why 2 x 4's, which cost 3½ cents a foot in 1918, now costs 6 cents. They will want to know about corresponding increases in other varieties of lumber. There is an answer to these questions.

Increased costs are due to the following causes, says one report: Shortage of labor. The lumberjack and the mill hand in the South and on the Pacific coast had the same grievances as the hired men on the farm a number of years ago. His life was isolated without the comforts and pleasures of the city workers. He worked for 10 cents an hour, eleven hours a day, or about \$30.00 a month. His living quarters were a shack, his bed a bunk, his food coarse. He often got in debt to the company store.

Improved Lot of the Lumberjack

To-day the same worker gets \$3.00 to \$6.00 per day. His food and lodgings cost at least twice the old price. Even then he is not satisfied and manufacturers claim he is only 70 per cent. efficient. Yellow pine comes from the South chiefly, where labor was mainly supplied by negroes and foreigners. During the war these migrated to the industrial centres so that to-day manufacturers have great employment difficulties.

It is estimated that the manufacturers to-day are able to supply only 50 per cent. of the demand in America alone. The outside world is also making an unprecedented demand on our forests. Of 1,552 Russian mills, it is said only forty-two are in operation, and that the great Muscovite timber reserves are in the hands of the Bolsheviks and, therefore, unattainable. In Austria 9,000,000,000 feet of stumpage are said to have been destroyed. On the western front in Europe, 20,000,000 acres of forest were cut down either by shells or for tactical reasons. France and Belgium lost 550,000 homes, while England has contracted for 500,000 new homes, guaranteeing the price to the buyers.

The financial risk in buying in large quantities must be considered in determining present prices. Capital charges have also doubled. For if a carload of 2 x 4's took \$500.00 to handle three years ago, to-day it ties up \$1,000.00.

If the cost of manufacturing lumber has nearly doubled the cost of retail distribution has gone up even more rapidly. Here labor is again the greatest item of expense.

Not every common laborer can load and unload lumber which costs \$1.00 a thousand feet for each operation. The number of skilled laborers required to operate a modern efficient lumber yard would amaze the layman. Retail dealers are reluctant to advance the prices to keep pace with wholesale rates. The lower the price to the home builder the greater will be his volume of sales. He would rather take a small profit on a quick turnover than a long profit on a small volume of business.

Service That the Retailer Renders

The question arises as to whether the buyer can purchase cheaper from the mail order houses. The buyer who cuts the so-called middleman must render for himself the service which the middlemen or retail dealers supply. He must buy in carload quantities which means the tying up of considerable capital. He must hire men, often unskilled, to unload his material from the cars, reload on wagons and again unload on the job. He must take his material at once and not as he needs it. Trucks or teams for the handling of the lumber must also be considered in estimating the cost of lumber purchased in this manner.

On the other hand the retailer is ready to supply one board or a carload to any part of his community. He not only supplies dimension but finish stock as well. If anything is unsatisfactory he can

replace it quickly. If required to furnish additional materials he can do so at a moment's notice. However, to do this he must carry a large stock and bear the expense of rendering the service. Service is never gratuitous and must be added to the original cost of a bill when bought through so-called "cut-rate" channels.

So in summing up the situation we find these facts confronting us as possible causes for the present prices on lumber.

Manufacturers' Costs Have Jumped

The manufacturers' costs have nearly doubled, and because of this increase in production costs the expenses involved in the additional capital necessary are also increased.

More capital is tied up in a car of lumber than before the war. Transportation rates have increased, adding something to the final cost of the finished product.

Labor costs at the retail yard have more than doubled in the past few years.

Because of the increased cost of the product to the retailer there is more capital involved than formerly in a yard stock, which means an added expense to the final cost.

Taxes are higher than ever before.

Customers are demanding more service than they have ever before expected, and in order to supply this demand something must be added to the final cost.

A yellow pine 2 x 4, which sold for 3½ cents a foot several years ago, now sells for 6 cents. If someone should ask the reason why, this may help you to explain.

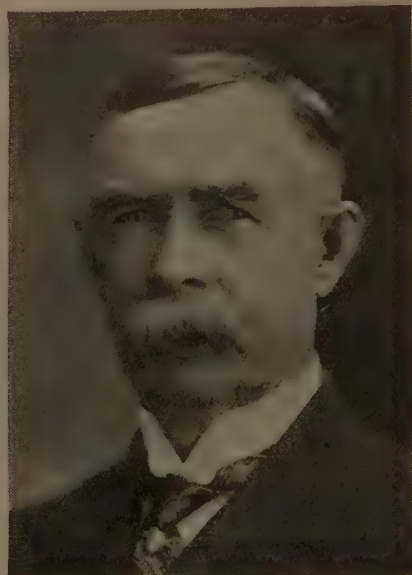
What Taking an Inventory Involves

The time of the annual inventory is at hand—one of the most disagreeable jobs in a lumber yard. But it has to be done, and, therefore, there is no use putting off the job of preparing for it until the day before. One may think his yard is in pretty good order, but when it comes to counting and measuring every bit of stock in the yard many things will be found out of place, and on a cold day it is not agreeable to have any delay from this cause. It is the proper thing to do, therefore, to begin early to put the whole yard in order, which not only means leveling off the piles and getting the grades together, but also cleaning the rubbish out from the piles; picking up the loose lath and shingles and the short pieces of lumber; sweeping the dust off the stock in the shed as much as possible; cleaning out the lime house, and putting in orderly shape the stock in there. The sash room is usually the most disorderly place in the yard. It is, moreover, the junk house of the yard. Everything is put there that is not desirable to have in the office. Get the sizes of the doors and windows together and plainly mark what they are. Get the dust out from the nooks and corners and off the stock. Don't let the auditor catch you with a dirty sash room. If you have much of a stock of molding, you can expedite the work by counting it all several days beforehand and keeping tab on what goes out in the meantime. It also gives you the chance to clean out your moulding rack.

Many of you won't probably have a very big stock of coal on hand, but what you have level off the bins for the purpose of getting a more accurate count of the cubic feet of coal in them, as the number of cubic feet in a ton is used to make an estimate of the contents of coal in pile.

Found Some Prices Exceedingly Stiff

Ex-Mayor A. R. McDiarmid, of Brandon, Man., who was in Vancouver recently on a business trip, states that while one of the heaviest building seasons in years is planned by the Canadian prairies, unless coast lumber mills can see their way clear to put into effect a considerable reduction in prices there is a serious possibility that they will kill the prairie market. Despite the plans for building now under way, he declares that present high prices will compel those contemplating expenditures in this direction to manage with the buildings they have now until prices show signs of falling off. Mr. McDiarmid is head of a large concern handling lumber products. He pointed out that present prices of lath, for instance, mean that he would have to charge the builder three cents apiece for them and this makes the use of them impossible.



W. C. Irvin
Chairman of Lumbermen's Credit Bureau



J. B. Reid
Treasurer of Lumbermen's Credit Bureau



T. H. Hancock
Member of the Executive Committee

Lumbermen's Credit Bureau Annual

Officers Elected for Coming Year and Tributes Paid to Worth and Work of Organization

The annual meeting of the Lumbermen's Credit Bureau was held on Friday, January 9th, in the Council Chamber of the Board of Trade, Toronto. There was a large attendance of members and the proceedings were marked by general satisfaction with the results secured from the Bureau's services.

Mr. W. C. Irvin, Chairman of the Bureau, presided. The Treasurer's report, which was presented by Mr. J. B. Reid, showed a satisfactory balance in the bank at the end of 1919. The report of the collection department, representing commissions upon accounts collected by the Bureau for members, was presented by the Secretary and adopted.

The election of officers for the year 1920 resulted as follows:—Chairman, Mr. W. C. Irvin; Treasurer, Mr. J. B. Reid; Secretary, Mr. H. Boulton. Committee, Messrs. T. H. Hancock, Wm. Britnell, F. B. McFarren, Walter Sutherland, T. E. Rathbone.

This concluded the routine business of the meeting and the members then took part in a round-table discussion during which practically every member present spoke, all expressing complete satisfaction with the service they had been given by the Bureau during 1919.

Mr. Wm. Britnell, in expressing his approval of the Bureau's service, said that it had lifted the builders' supply business on to an altogether higher plane than it had ever been before.

Mr. Frank Rogers said that if the Bureau were to go out of business to-day his firm would have to go back to the old state of affairs and decline to accept business from any firm or individual who they did not know to be absolutely safe. The Bureau had enabled his firm to more than double its business in supplies. If the Bureau were to make its membership fees four times what they were, his firm would have to pay up and continue as a member.

Mr. Wagstaff said that for many years he had been in the brick business and had lost a large amount of money each year in bad debts. Last year he had joined the Lumbermen's Credit Bureau and was glad to report that 1919 was the first year in which he had been able to close his books on the 31st of December, without showing a single cent lost upon a customer.

All the members who spoke had something similar to say, and after the discussion had continued for over an hour, the meeting was adjourned.

Canada Competitor in Export Lumber Market

"The need of Government intervention of some kind to conserve the waning timber supply stands out as extremely important," says the third annual report of the U.S. Tariff Commission, which has just been issued. It continues: "This is a policy the urgency of which the lumber interests themselves are beginning openly to acknowledge. They appreciate the necessity for conservation not only in the interest of consumers, agriculture, inland navigation, and water power, but also because the problem is one with which private enterprise is powerless to deal without governmental intervention or co-operation."

With reference to the lumber export trade, the Tariff Commission points out that the only country subjecting American producers to serious competition is Canada. "Nevertheless," it says,

"the United States is exporting lumber as well as importing lumber from Canada, and both the United States and Canada export lumber of the same general character to all important markets throughout the world. These facts appear to indicate that costs of production can not be markedly different in the two countries, and that, taken as a whole, producers in the United States are in a position to compete with those of Canada. However, the Canadian frontier is long and in some regions competition is severe."

How The Farmers are Selling Logs

An understanding of the elementary principles of farm forestry will enable the farmer to market his timber far more profitably than is done on the average farm, according to the news service of the Department of Agriculture, Washington, D. C. In the southern states, and in many other sections of the country, high-grade logs of such trees as white oak, yellow poplar, red gum, ash, cherry and black walnut can usually be sold in carload lots direct to manufacturing plants, even though these are located at some distance.

Large quantities of pine are cut and sold by southern farmers for paper pulp wood. Yellow poplar and cottonwood, red gum, tupelo, etc., are used for the same purpose, according to forestry specialists. Pulp wood is sold by the cord and the prices usually range from about \$4 to \$6 for pine and \$5 to \$9 for poplar, cottonwood, etc. Railroad ties have long been a standard farm timber product. As a rule, however, the price represents only fair wages for cutting, hewing and hauling, with little return for the timber itself.

Want More Wooden Vessels to Ship Lumber

Mr. C. E. Huddard, general manager of the Associated Timber Exporters of British Columbia, an organization which controls the export of several big lumber mills on the Coast, is an enthusiastic supporter of the proposition to build wooden sailing vessels to tide over the period of tonnage scarcity. In commenting on the matter he said: "This looks to me like a very wise move. While steam tonnage is the proper thing for lumber carriage, a very great deal of satisfactory business can be handled by sail tonnage. We ought to have at least twenty wooden sailing vessels of an average capacity of 1,000,000 feet of lumber. That added to the steam vessels now being put into commission and in the course of construction for the Canadian Merchant Marine would put British Columbia on a good footing for competition with her only competitor, the United States, for the lumber export business. Until we have sufficient tonnage we are handicapped." He said there was absolutely no limit to the demand for lumber from all parts of the world at present.

Harbor Engineer A. D. Swan, of Montreal, is in Vancouver busily engaged in preparing plans for the new Government double-decked wharf which is to be constructed alongside the present Government dock. As soon as construction is started the harbor commissioners will appoint a local engineer to carry out the harbor improvement scheme. They have already announced that returned men will be given the preference.

The Canadian Pacific Railway have completed plans for another big wharf to be constructed between the two wharves now owned and operated by the company, and it is expected that the two big additions to Vancouver's wharfage will be started almost simultaneously, probably some time in February.

Grading Deals in Ottawa Valley is "Life Job"

System Founded on Old "Quebec Standard" has not Changed for Generations— Experience and Instinct Guide Men in Their Work

Though science, modern invention, and legislation have within the last fifty years changed much in the lumbering industry, there are some things that have not changed in the Ottawa Valley, and one of them is the grading of deals.

The Ottawa Valley, is really in an unique position as to the grading of deals, inasmuch as it relies on what is commonly known as the old "Quebec Standard," which apparently is a legislative gift handed down from generation to generation. Still without anything else to go by a few Ottawa Valley companies manufacture perfectly good deals, which are sold and accepted in England as being quality stocks, according to their grades.

One naturally wonders how such a circumstance is brought about, and about the only visible answer that the "Canada Lumberman" could ascertain, is that the whole question rests with the "graders." Who are the graders? the layman asks naturally enough and in answer he is informed that they are certain employees of the company, who have been with the organization for a great many years, and whose services (though it is not openly stated) can scarcely be dispensed with. When they ask for a raise in salary, the application is usually considered.

"Deal" graders in the Valley are not altogether plentiful. There's a reason. First they come and acquire their qualifications and learn through the natural process of time, pretty much the same as the trees grow in the woods, and secondly they are not usually the product of any educational system, other than that contained in the good old book of nature, and experience.

How System Came About is Mystery

Where the germ for "deal" grading really had its birth so far as the Ottawa Valley is concerned is a question. Even in imagination one must undertake a flight of memory with the possibility of landing back a hundred years or more ago, or at whatever time some person or persons, acquired, devised or bequeathed the fundamental basic principles whereby the old "Quebec Standard" came into being. Certain it is that the present day school of lumbermen had nothing to do with it, with the possible exception of John R. Booth, Sr., and it is still more doubtful if even Mr. Booth today could tell precisely and exactly the real causes and reasons that lead up to the adoption of such a "standard" in the old Quebec lumbering days?

Still Mr. Booth, and W. C. Edwards & Co., are the principal manufacturers of "deals" in the Ottawa Valley, and their deals are made, and graded, and their output sold every year, and accepted as standard stock.

About the closest one can get to the situation is that a grader who has an uncanny accuracy, acquired his knowledge from some other grader older than himself, or its principles have been handed down to him from his predecessors. In some ways it might even be taken as a hereditary gift, or perhaps a providential perpetual art. Nevertheless he is recognized as a "grader," and when he is doing his grading he does not care very much for anybody else's interference or advice. He knows, that he knows his work and to perform it the way he feels it should be performed, is he thinks what he is being paid for. Thus he carries on, and if months afterwards some person on the other side of the Atlantic ocean rejects a deal or so that he has passed, as being a certain quality, the Company usually hears about it but the grader still goes on.

Descends From Father to Son

Deal grading in the Valley appears very much to be a life time occupation, and as reports from the lumber companies indicate, the son learns the business from the father, or if not a son some younger person, faithfully pursues it, until the time of his usefulness with a lumber company expires, or he dies.

Briefly the deals are graded as to quality, pretty much the same as the first, second, third and fourth grades of lumber are. In contrast with some grading rules followed by American lumber companies, the grader in the Ottawa Valley sorts the stock from his own fund of knowledge, rather than following any hard and fast rules or specifications.

The result is to all appearances quite satisfactory as the Valley deals as before mentioned are readily bought and sold, and their standard of quality is usually above question. To find out definitely what is meant by a No. 1 deal, one would have to be a grader or

get a graders' idea of one. So it is for the other standards. Graders during the fall and winter months are very hard individuals to find around a sawmill, as most of them depart for the woods camps after the sawmill season is over.

"There is very little difference of opinion as to a first grade or second grade deal among old graders" commented the head of one of the Valley Lumber Companies. "Through practice or their own experience they know with almost unerring accuracy, just what grade it is, by looking at it. If they are at all doubtful about it being a first quality, they do not hesitate to put it into the second grade, apparently for no other reason than their knowledge tells them it is not A. I. stock."

Lumber Retailer Who Sets Forth Facts

Just why lumber sells for more money to-day than it did formerly is the subject of a terse and timely talk by an alert retail lumber firm in Kansas. The announcement appears in a weekly paper and tells people what they want to know—how, why, when and where. True lumber has gone up in price but not so very much when other commodities are considered. It is pointed out that the chief contributing factors to the present condition of affairs have been a steadily declining production, shortage of labor and an abnormal demand. Read the advt. which needs no further comment.

"Why Lumber is Higher than Formerly"

"We are often asked why lumber is so much higher as compared to a few years ago.

"There are a good many reasons not known to the general public. Why are all other commodities higher?

"Lumber cut of the United States for the past ten years:

	Feet
1909	44,500,000,000
1910	44,000,000,000
1911	43,000,000,000
1912	45,000,000,000
1913	44,000,000,000
1914	40,500,000,000
1915	38,000,000,000
1916	40,000,000,000
1917	37,000,000,000
1918	32,000,000,000
1919 estimated	31,500,000,000

"Why this shortage of production since 1914, especially for the three years, 1914, 1915, 1916? Lack of demand on account of business depression. 1917, 1918 and 1919 Government forced the 8 hour instead of the former 10 hour day. This, in connection with the shortage and inefficiency of labor generally, the production of course is much below normal. There is a big shortage, costing much more to produce than the normal supply did from 1909 to 1916.

"This shortage will continue for a good many years. 90 per cent. of the shortage and advance can be charged up to the high cost of production.

"In order for the average lumber yard or manufacturing concern to keep up their business in the proper way, it will be necessary for them to anticipate their requirements for months in advance. This means that lumber will have to be ordered ahead of time as the supply is not on hand at the mills and will not be for a long time.

"The greatest timber resources of the country are on the Pacific coast.

"Fir, spruce, cedar, western pine, western larch, Idaho white pine, redwood, California white and sugar pine.

"We deal exclusively in the above products. Our different mill connections are the largest in the country, giving us a larger supply to draw from than any other concern in this line of business.—W. L. Blakely Lumber Co."

The live lumber dealer, and every other patriotic business man in every city and town of this land, should do something every day to offset the preachments of that element of our society which at the present time is so steadfastly engaged in preaching to our people the "something for nothing," and "the world owes you a living" line of thought.

Great Revival in Lumber Shipments

Best Showing Made Last Year at Port of Montreal Since 1906—Some Interesting Facts

The figures of the lumber exports from the port of Montreal during last season are of interest as showing a revival of trade in this department after a succession of lean years. They also emphasize the value of the purchases made for British government account. The total of 144,375,182 ft. b.m. is the best showing since 1906, and is an increase of 85,436,163 ft. b.m. over 1918. The great bulk of this was lumber purchased for the British government, and its prompt handling reflects credit on the exporters and the representatives of the British timber buyer, and is also a testimony to the facilities of the port. The latter are naturally capable of improvement, and with the resumption of constructional activities by the Harbour Commissioners, we may expect that additional facilities will be forthcoming.

The war severely affected the export of lumber from the port. The shipments dropped from 106,515,024 ft. b.m. in 1913 to 71,401,401 in 1914, and while the next two years witnessed a substantial recovery 1917 was the worst on record, only 39,429,497 ft. The war period was one of great difficulties for the exporters, who besides the submarine risks, had to contend with an enormous rise in freights. The government, too, commanded space very freely, and trade was therefore carried on under great handicaps.

The liberal purchases by the British Government, although restricting the ordinary commercial activities of the exporters, have proved of benefit to the lumber trade generally. There have of course, been snags in the path of the shipments, but the fact that such a large number of feet have been exported within a very short period is evidence of hustling methods all round.

The port of Quebec, too, did its share in the rapid shipping of government lumber, and the delegates of the Canadian Lumbermen's Association, when they visit the city, will be able to see for themselves the port facilities, and will also doubtless hear something of what can be done in the direction of the rapid handling of lumber for the overseas markets.

Sudbury's Young Lumberman Mayor

Speaking of the newly elected chief magistrate of Sudbury, J. A. Laberge of the Laberge Lumber Co., Limited, the following appreciative tribute is paid him by the Sudbury Star:

Mayor-elect Joseph Alfred Laberge, who will be twenty-seven years of age next month, is the youngest man to yet hold the office. Mayor Morrison was in his twenty-ninth year when he assumed office in 1917 and at that time old residents looked askance at the very thought of so young a man occupying so important an office. It is truly the young man's age so far as Sudbury's mayoralty office is concerned and, judging from the big vote, the electorate is quite content that it should be so.

Joseph Alfred Laberge, mayor-elect, was born in Sudbury in 1892 and is the first native-born to hold the position. He is a son of the well known lumberman and manufacturer, John B. Laberge. He attended Sudbury Separate School and Rigaud College, Quebec, and eleven years ago entered business with his father, some five years ago taking over the management of the Laberge Lumber Co., Limited. He is known in commercial circles as a shrewd business man, one whose time is valuable and one who comes to the point quickly. While he has had no council experience, he was for two years a member of the Board of Health, in one of which he occupied the chairmanship. He has been a member and secretary-treasurer of the Public Library Board, is a director of the Sudbury Club, President of the I. C. F., a Roman Catholic in religion and a Conservative in politics.

How Western Firm Sizes Up Conditions

The Pacific Box Co., Ltd., of Vancouver, B. C., who operate a sawmill, box plant and pail factory, have some interesting observations to present on the present situation and the outlook. The company state that the logger and the lumberman of the West will have an unusually active year in 1920 and that prices are now high and will continue high. They add that they are now shipping box shooks to New York and to Mexico whereas previously they could not quote against American mills for these points, but prices are so high there at present the Vancouver organization can secure business in these fields.

R. W. Sharpe, manager of the company, recently remarked that prices are everywhere too high and that rather than enlarge their plant at the present time—while, he admits, that it might be wise to do so,—they intend to operate two shifts in order to cope with the present abnormal demand.

"Labor will not be cheaper," continues Mr. Sharpe, "and wages

cannot go down and prices up. We will take export business this year in preference to domestic. It will help our country and what helps the country helps us. Regarding 1921 we cannot tell you what will happen. There must be a break sometime as present prices bear too heavily. We do not think there will be any break this year. We are going to make the best possible production during 1920 that it is possible to do with our present equipment, and endeavor to strengthen our financial position and so be prepared for any eventualities that may develop."

Breezy Paragraphs from New Brunswick

Lumber is being shipped out of St. John on a large scale. There were twenty-eight steamers there at a recent date and a number of these will take away many millions of feet for different parts of Europe. Owing to the scarcity of deep water berths some of these are being loaded by lighters in the stream. The lumbermen welcome the changed conditions for it means that the vast majority of the large amount stored on every available inch of ground will be cleared away before the mills resume operations at the opening of navigation on the St. John river and tributaries.

A delegation of lumbermen of New Brunswick met the provincial government recently and urged the establishing of stumpage, and the adoption of a uniform scale for New Brunswick. It was pointed out by the delegation that at the present time there was no stumpage scale laid down for the province. Although the lumbermen did not argue any specified term of years, it was pointed out that in Quebec a rate of \$1.00 had been fixed for five years with an increase of thirty cents for any additional years. No action was taken at the meeting.

The Fraser Companies Ltd. have added another to their list of sawmills in New Brunswick and Quebec, making a total of eleven lumber mills in operation. The latest mill that they acquired is that of the Hammond Lumber Company at Notre Dame du Lac, P. Q., on the Temiscouata Lake, twenty miles north of Edmundston. It is said that the Hammond Lumber Company will erect a new mill a few miles above Kent on the Canadian side of the St. John river.

Although the lumber operators would like a little more snow in the New Brunswick woods reports say they are making very good progress and from the present outlook fully 300,000,000 feet will be cut. It is possible that a new record will be established, although weather conditions will have a lot to do with it. About ten years ago 307,000,000 feet were cut and this stands as a record.

The Miramichi Lumber Company expect to cut about fifteen million feet of lumber on the Tauxes river and tributaries this winter. R. L. Young, the veteran lumberman of Taymouth, has a contract to get out six million feet and from recent reports he is making good progress.

Right to Cut Ties Awarded by Tender

The issuing of permits to cut ties, etc., at a stated rate has been discontinued by Hon. Beniah Bowman, Minister of Lands and Forests, and hereafter rights of this sort will only be given following the submission of tenders regularly advertised for. The change, which was put into effect shortly after the Drury Government took office, resulted at first in some delay to lumbering operations in some places, but this is now being overcome and tenders will shortly be dealt with in regard to several areas put up for sale.

Peter Heenan, Labor member for Kenora, met Hon. Mr. Bowman and members of the Government in reference to the opening of limits. Mr. Heenan, who is something of an authority upon lumbering, flatly contradicted the suggestion conveyed in H. Hartley Dewart's recent letter to Hon. Mr. Bowman that the sale of timber limits at the present time could only benefit those who had prior knowledge that the area was to be put up, since others desiring to bid would not be able during the Winter to have the areas properly cruised and the value of the timber estimated.

"That is absolutely contrary to the fact," said Mr. Heenan. "Timber men could not ask for a better time to cruise these limits than the present when they can travel over bogs and streams that would make work difficult during the summer."

The Kenora member, referring to the area in the Minnetakie district, said that there was not more than sixteen inches of snow on the ground, and that mostly in places where it had drifted. He understood that a permit had been applied for in connection with this area. It had been refused on the ground that the permit system had been discontinued, and the area had then been put up for tender. There was ample time for any lumberman to have the area cruised before putting in a tender.

Quebec City Will be Mecca of the Lumbermen

Great Gathering of the Industry Will Convene in Ancient Capital on February 4th and 5th—Profitable Programme and Many Attractive Features

Everything is in readiness for the twelfth annual convention of the Canadian Lumbermen's Association, which will be held at the Chateau Frontenac, Quebec City, on Wednesday and Thursday, February 4th and 5th. All the arrangements have been completed by the local committee and a hearty welcome is assured all the visitors.

The convention, in many respects, will be the most outstanding and representative ever conducted in the history of the Association, as many leading issues will be discussed and definite action taken on several problems that are now presenting themselves for adjustment. The local committee in Quebec has worked diligently and perfected all plans, and from both a business and social standpoint everything should proceed smoothly and satisfactorily. The programme, as published in the last issue of the "Canada Lumberman," remains unchanged, and every detail will be carried out.

Secretary Frank Hawkins of Ottawa, who has been on the job morning, noon and night for some time, writes to the "Canada Lumberman" as follows:—"Do you know that the twelfth annual convention of the Canadian Lumbermen's Association has shaped up so that it promises to be the best we have ever had. It is for all to work together so that the benefits not merely for the lumber industry but on behalf of the general public may be pronounced and lasting."

In previous issues of the "Canada Lumberman" much has been said respecting the character, work and worth of the Canadian Lumbermen's Association, and the interesting and instructive nature of the proceedings of the forthcoming convention. It is, therefore, not necessary to enlarge upon these features in the present edition except to reiterate that everything points to the most edifying and important gathering in the records of the Canadian lumber trade.

Many of the delegates will be accompanied by their wives, and every arrangement has been made for the entertainment of the fair sex.

In the last issue of the "Canada Lumberman" the portraits of several members of the local (Quebec) reception committee were presented along with leading exponents of the export timber trade in the Ancient Capital. In this edition the pictures of the remaining members of the committee are published as it was not found possible to secure all the photographs in time for the last number.

Every member of the committee deserves much praise for the way he has taken hold of the work. That lumbermen who attend the convention on February 4th and 5th will be amply repaid from every standpoint is making an assertion not only self-evident but one which carries with it weight, wisdom and every promise of fulfillment. Come to the convention and be convinced.

Beautiful beyond compare as Quebec is under all circumstances and at every season of the year, and world-wide as is the fame of her outstanding attractiveness, she is perhaps at no time more unique in her quaint picturesqueness than when the drifted snow envelopes Nature in regal ermine, and the Ice King bedecks her myriads of icy brilliants, scintillating in the sunlight and reflecting like so many diamonds the many colors of the rainbow.

From almost the earliest days of New France, as Canada was originally called, Canadians have given themselves up very largely in the winter season to various species of enjoyments, chiefly in the way of outside sports. In some form or another, the round of festivities and social enjoyments, including skating, sliding, trotting on the ice, snowshoeing, etc., were indulged in by the Canadians of old throughout almost the entire season from the premiere bordee de neige—the first light fall of snow which usually comes about the fete de Ste. Catherine, (St. Catherine's day)—November 25th—until the maple sugaring season in the country districts adjacent to Quebec, in the final month of the winter. The la tire or taffy making of the fete de St. Catherine is still a time-honored Canadian custom, and the popularity of sugaring parties in the woods, on the surface of the snow when the maples are yielding their sap and the boiling liquor poured on the snow crystallizes into a dainty confection, has never waned, but is rather on the increase.

It is rather, however, in the heart of the winter season,—in the weeks that come about half way between St. Catherine's day and the maple sugar season that winter sports are at their heights in Quebec. These have been much added to in recent years, largely by the introduction of ski-ing and the increasing popularity of hockey.

Historically, Quebec is the same, Winter or Summer. There are the same formidable walls with their reminders of bygone days. There are the same frowning cannons, that in the past have belched forth fire and destruction. There are the same picturesque streets and quaint houses with their pointed gables, steep roofs, and off-looking windows. There are the same monuments, the same historical tablets with their reminiscent inscriptions, and there is always present the undeniable impression that nowhere on the whole Continent of America is there a city that so calls up a picture of mediaeval Europe as Old Quebec.

The Chateau Frontenac has its gayest season just at the time when winter sport is at its height and there the twelfth annual convention of the Canadian Lumbermen's Association will be held on Wednesday and Thursday, February 4 and 5. The lumbermen will be given the entree to all public places in Quebec and every facility for sightseeing will be placed at their disposal.



George J. Staton
Member of Quebec Reception Committee



Armand G. Auger
Member of Quebec Reception Committee



R. Quirouet
Member of Quebec Reception Committee

Sawmill at Newcastle Most Complete

The Plant of James Robinson Represents the Last Word in Equipment, Convenience and Operation

The new sawmill, which has been erected by James Robinson at Newcastle, N. B., represents one of the best and most complete undertakings of its kind in the Dominion. The appointments and facilities have all been carefully planned with a view to easy production and maximum output. The lumber sawn is spruce, hemlock, white pine and Princess or Jack pine, and is distributed throughout the yards by live rolls. The output per day is about 65,000 ft. and employment is given to some eighty-five hands.

The plans for the mill were drawn by Mr. James T. Sullivan, who also looked after the construction of the plant and is now the foreman in charge. Newcastle is a thriving town and the work of erecting the mill was carried out during the season of 1918-19.

Mr. Robinson the proprietor, is one of the best-known operators

be greatly improved in its horse power capacity. A new Corliss engine is being built to replace the present engine, which is a little too light for the heavy work that it is required to perform. The new engine will be of 900 horse power rating, and will be especially constructed by the manufacturers for this mill.

When these changes are all completed the mill will be able to handle its full capacity with ease.

The mills annually begin operations about the first of April and usually continue well into November. Last fall owing to the early freeze up the saw mills closed about Nov. 4th. The annual cut is about 65 millions. The planer mills operate the year round and shipping is continuous. Recently over 65 million feet was in the yards but this will be reduced very considerably before sawing operations start in the spring. The improvements that are now under way will entail an expenditure of over \$100,000 and will employ a gang of millwrights and others working steadily until spring.

With the almost certain heavy demand that will be made for lumber the Shevlin-Clarke Co. are preparing to supply their share of the product and Fort Frances and vicinity will share in the benefit of the large outlay of money. The company are recognized leaders in efficiency and up-to-date milling methods.

Sell Shingles by Square After April 1st

A new system of selling shingles "by the square" instead of by the thousand has been adopted by the B. C. Shingle Manufacturers' Association, and will go into effect on April 1. It will be accepted by all shingle mills which are members of the Association, but some of the smaller mills may not fall in line. This innovation follows the action of shingle manufacturers in the Pacific coast states. It is taken because manufacturers concluded that they were at a disadvantage in competing with makers of roofing, because the latter sell by the square foot. On a basis of an exposure of 4½ inches to the weather, a thousand shingles will cover 112 square feet, whereas it is believed the average consumer thinks a thousand shingles covers a hundred square feet only and thus estimates the cost higher than it actually is. Under the new plan, every bundle of shingles will be marked with the roof area it will cover, and buyers will order so many square feet instead of so many thousands.

Live Lumber Concern Holds Convention

Every angle of interest to lumber salesmen was approached and discussed thoroughly at a meeting of The Long-Bell Lumber Company's salesmen in Kansas City, Mo. January 6, 7 and 8. Salesmen, mill managers and men from the general offices took part in the program and in the discussions which followed each talk.

The meeting was opened with a talk by Mr. R. A. Long, who welcomed the salesmen and spoke enthusiastically of salesmanship and of the necessity of thoroughness in every day work.

"We have noticed successful men about us," Mr. Long said, "and sometimes we have wondered what could be the secret of their success. The fact is that they concentrated on their work; that they bent every effort to accomplish their tasks, other men, perhaps just as competent, were not willing to pay the price; men who did not believe they could get as much enjoyment out of life in spending so much time over their work. Maybe not—but it is my thought that the man who gets the most out of life is the man who puts the most into it."

Mr. Long remained through practically all of the sessions taking part in the discussions and in making suggestions for better service between the mills and the retail dealer. The various addresses and discussions were bright, pointed and inspiring and the conference productive of much help and benefit.

Old Rates Have Been Restored

The Railway Board, on the application of the Riordon Sales Company, Limited, has suspended tariff No. 9-B, covering rates to become effective January 15 on wood pulp to Tacoma and Seattle for export. The effect is to restore the old rates. Much evidence of a very technical kind was heard in the case. It appears that the Canadian Freight Association asked for a withdrawal of these rates because the United States Railway Administration declined to publish rates over which they have no control in the United States. Representatives of New York shipping houses, who were present to ask that the rates to Seattle and Tacoma via the Canadian railways be maintained, learned that their trouble was really due to the action of the United States Railway Administration.

The successful lumber dealer used to depend largely on his shrewdness to keep in the game. Today he depends on his intelligence.



The well-equipped sawmill of James Robinson, Newcastle, N.B.

on Miramichi River, and has long been identified with the industry. He owns timber limits, which cover many miles, along the Southwest, Northwest and Bartibogue streams—all branches of the Miramichi.

The location is on the North side of the Miramichi river and is an ideal place for the manufacture of lumber, having a 300 yd. wharf frontage on the South of the property, while on the North it is bounded by the C. N. Ry., a branch of which is extended right to the mill. There is also a large boom for holding logs and the general surroundings are such as seem designed by nature for an undertaking of this character.

It may be said that the main building of the mill which is a two storey structure is 200 ft. by 40 ft., and on the South side there is a lath and wood-room 24 by 65 ft. The filing room at the top is 54 by 40 ft. On the North side is the engine room 24 by 35 ft.; in which are installed a 250 horse power Waterous engine, a 200 horse power Stearns engine, with large feed pumps and all the fittings necessary to make up a well-equipped engine room.

The boiler house and furnace, twenty feet from the mill, is constructed of brick and iron, and contains four boilers, each 66 inch return tubular 18 feet long. The boilers were built by the Robb Engineering Co.

The equipment of the mill consists of one Stearns Band Mill, with Waterous carriage and steam feed, steam loader and Kendal nigger, one H-6 Yates band resaw, two Hamilton 4 saw edgers, slashers, lath machines, two saw trimmer, round saw, resaw and five wood cutting machines, Hamilton hog, and all the fittings that make a first-class sawmill.

Big Improvement to Shevlin-Clarke Plant

Extensive improvements and alterations are being made to the sawmills of the Shevlin-Clarke Lumber Co. at Fort Frances, Ont. The planing mill is being equipped with a number of additional machines to take care of the growing demand for the finished product of the mills. The present engine room is being removed, additional equipment being installed. The present engine is of 400 horse power, while the new one, which is taking its place, will be of 620 horse power capacity, and sufficient to handle the planing machinery under full load. Two new boilers are also being put in position.

The company own and operate two sawmills, and the combined output of both is over half a million feet a day. No. 1 mill will

Radical Reforms to Check Timber Wastage

Exportation and Exploitation of Canada's Natural Wealth Cannot Forever Continue

—Dominion Can Learn from Sad Neglect of Other Countries

The time has now fully arrived when an embargo or export duty should be placed on the large amount of fee land wood that is being shipped across the line from the principal pulpwood producing provinces of Quebec, Ontario and New Brunswick.

These provinces now have enormous investments in pulp and paper mills which are increasing in number every year, and it seems incomprehensible that the owners and security holders of these splendid monuments to Canadian industry and brains should longer sit idly by and allow this steady stream of raw material to slip away from their very mill doors. The consumption of pulpwood in Canada has reached such enormous proportions that a halt should be called in such suicidal policy.—F. J. D. Barnjum, Annapolis Royal, N. S.

The wood resources of Canada have been so grossly exaggerated that very few are aware how meagre our supply of available wood really is. I have spent a large portion of the past few years in a personal investigation of the Canadian situation, the results of which are so alarming that I have refrained from publishing my findings, says Frank J. D. Barnjum of Annapolis Royal, N. S.

The theory of an annual growth that has been indulged in so freely in the past has simply become a popular delusion. There is, of course, a gross growth, and a net growth under some conditions, but to offset this the annual wastage by fire, wind, insects and fungi, taking the country as a whole, far over-runs the gross growth. Consequently we are simply consuming our capital year after year.

If anyone has any question as to the enormous amount of this wastage, let him explore the woods of Ontario, Quebec and New Brunswick, where one can travel day after day and see nearly everywhere the vast destruction caused by the spruce bud worm alone. There are millions of acres in these provinces where over fifty per cent. of the standing pulpwood has been completely destroyed.

To emphasize this question of growth, it is only necessary to refer to the recent reports on the growth in some sections of Quebec, which show only about 30 board feet per acre, meaning about one 6 inch tree per acre per year. It has never been disputed that there is no actual accretion in virgin timber as the mortality more than offsets all growth. Furthermore, even in cut-over land when one realizes that it is only necessary to have an average of one ordinary sized tree per acre per year blown down, how easy it is to see that the annual growth is wiped out by this one process of destruction. I have seen thousands of acres laid flat by wind, not only in cut-over lands but also in so-called virgin stands. So much for wind.

Now with regard to losses from forest fires, the spruce bud worm, borers and fungi. The figures are so appalling that I dare not commit the result of my findings to print, but these losses are so enormous that no one who is sincere will attempt to deny that they far over-balance any annual growth that there is in Canada or the United States. Cut out this mythical annual growth theory and what are we doing? As I said before, we are simply using up our capital.

One often sees the statement in print that we are "using more than three times our annual growth," while in fact, as previously stated, there is no annual growth to use, for the reason that enemies of the forest cited above, destroy much more than the growth.

The timberland owner has the satisfaction of knowing that even if he has lost one half of his standing timber, by the ravages of the spruce bud worm, still what he has left is worth double the previous price per cord, as the destruction is country wide, and the consequently diminished supply will necessarily create an immediate and substantial advance in land and stumpage prices.

Logging by Aeroplane—Not Yet

If some of the paper mills of the United States had not gone so far afield for their wood last year by invading the more remote sections of Ontario and Quebec, where the freight alone amounted to \$16.00 or more per cord and accepted wood down to a diameter

limit of one and one half to two inches, they would be short of wood to-day.

In some of the wild estimates of our supply of standing timber made in the past, they have simply taken the map of Canada, determined the number of square miles, and arbitrarily figured so many cords per acre. Now as logging by aeroplane has not been perfected as yet, there are only two ways you can get out wood, namely, by river or railroad. About all the more important rivers of Canada have been logged on and driven, from the very earliest days. Many of them have been practically stripped or cut out, while others are being operated pretty well back to their head waters, so far remote that it takes two years or more to drive logs to the mills.

In the case of the railroads the condition is pretty much the same with the exception of possibly the Transcontinental, but inasmuch as this road was built beyond the height of land, there is very little wood available north of this road, as the rivers all drain away from it towards Hudson Bay. This leaves only the territory that lies south of the railroad, but as sawmills are springing up along this line, like mushrooms over night, and as fire is taking a heavy toll in this section, the paper mills will derive only a small supply from this source. Every time a railroad is built in a wooded country, more wood is burned up than is hauled out.

When talk is made about obtaining pulpwood from the cold northern sections that have not been opened up, where it takes 150 years to grow a four inch tree, where the snow falls to a depth of 15 feet and the thermometer registers 50 below zero, it will be only when pulpwood has reached a price more than \$75.00 per cord. We hear Alaska suggested as a possible field for the making of paper, but all of the above handicaps apply to this section, except along the coast, as well as the fact that it is 4000 miles distant from the large paper consuming market.

What Pulpwood Exportation Signifies

All anyone needs to know is that in the United States more than 5,500,000 cords of wood are used annually for pulp alone, in order to realize that this appalling shrinkage in our capital stock of standing timber must necessarily all too soon wipe out the remaining supply.

I want the reader to pause a moment when he reads this paragraph, five million five hundred thousand cords—not feet, but cords, used every year in the United States for pulp, and principally in the Eastern and Middle States. Few can realize just what this really represents, but to try and make this comprehensible, it means a solid pile of four foot wood, twelve feet high reaching clear across the continent, or a pile four feet high, nine thousand miles long, and yet we may travel for days on the railroads and hardly see a spruce tree. Personally I should not want to take the contract to furnish this amount for even one year, and where is it to come from after the next ten years?

Imagination can hardly grasp the real significance of the terrifying estimate of the annual consumption of all wood products in the United States, namely 244 million cords. Even this estimate of consumption is doubtless conservative, as it is impossible for the Government to obtain complete reports of actual production.

In addition to this enormous amount that is being cut, fire is taking a terrible toll as well. Over a billion feet of timber was destroyed this present year in just one State—Montana. This means two million cords or just one half the entire amount consumed for pulp in one year, destroyed by the fire fiend in one state. Last year the same thing happened in Minnesota, and this same thing has been going on since this country was first settled and to such an extent that 75 per cent. of the original stand of timber has been destroyed by this same cause, and yet some authorities will still talk of an annual growth.

It is a curious fact that some of the coldest sections are the most prone to fire, such as Newfoundland, British Columbia, Northern Ontario, Northern Quebec, Minnesota, Alaska, etc. These fire zones are just as well defined as land and water.

How Timberlands Have Gone Up

In an article which I wrote three years ago when the publishers were complaining of 2¼ cents paper, I then stated that the question

of the future would be not one of price, but of obtaining paper at any price.

That prediction has already proved only too true in a much shorter time than I anticipated.

I have devoted the past 28 years to the study of the one subject of timberlands and wood supply, and during this period I have seen lands go from \$1 to \$15, \$20 and up as high as \$50 per acre for the same lands; and stumpage go for \$1.50 for a mark of logs that only took 4 to the thousand, to a price of \$20 per 1000 for a mark of 12 to the thousand; pulpwood from a low price of four dollars to a high of thirty-two dollars per cord, and spruce lumber from a low of twelve to a high of sixty dollars per thousand. Stumpage in New Brunswick even has been sold as high as \$15 per thousand during the present year.

In 1890 they were cutting trees that took not more than six or seven to make a thousand feet of lumber, while to-day they are cutting to such a small diameter limit that in many sections it takes 40 trees to make a thousand feet.

An Active Official in Lumber Arena



Paul G. Owen, Quebec, P.Q.

Paul G. Owen, the energetic secretary of the local committee of lumbermen, Quebec City, who have conducted the arrangements for the twelfth annual meeting of the Canadian Lumbermen's Association which will be held in the Ancient Capital on February 4 and 5, is well known to the lumbering interests of the province by reason of his long association and intimate acquaintance not only with the men in the trade but also their problems, work and expansion.

Mr. Owen, who was born in Liverpool, England, came to Quebec when he was twenty-one years of age, after having been five years as an apprentice of the timber trade with Carter, Tyrer & Parker, Liverpool. He was with Price Bros. & Co., Quebec until 1887 and then became Sec-

retary-Treasurer of the Province of Quebec Limit Holders' Association, with headquarters at 56 St. Peter St., Quebec. The character and standing of the Limit Holders' Association needs no extended reference, as its work and worth are widely known. Mr. Owen is also Honorary Secretary of the Quebec Forest Protective Association Limited, Secretary-Treasurer of the Laurentian Forest Protective Association Limited, and also holds a similar office with the Southern St. Lawrence Forest Protective Association. He is prominently identified with club, society and church work in the Ancient Capital and resides at 108 St. Augustine St., Quebec.

Owing to the excellent carrying out of all details by the local committee of Quebec City under the chairmanship of Sir Wm. Price and secretary P. G. Owen, the success of the forthcoming convention in the Capital City of the province is assured.

Personal Paragraphs of Interest

W. E. Bigwood of Graves, Bigwood and Co., Toronto, spent a few days recently in Kansas City, Mo., on business.

Mr. Givens of the Export Association of Canada, whose headquarters are in Montreal, was in Toronto recently, calling upon the lumber trade.

C. W. Wilkinson of the Union Lumber Co., Toronto, intends leaving shortly on a winter holiday trip to Cuba and other points in the South.

Geo. W. Grier, President of G. A. Grier & Sons, Ltd., wholesale lumberman, has been elected a member of the Council of the Montreal Board of Trade.

T. G. Hall, of Hall Bros., Ltd., wholesale lumbermen, Toronto, has been spending the past few weeks on a business trip to Vancouver and other points in the West.

A. E. Clark of Toronto, who is a member of the Board of Directors of the National Hardwood Lumber Association, was in Chicago recently attending an important meeting of the Board.

Sir George Bury, president of Whalen Pulp & Paper Mills, Vancouver, was in Toronto for a few days. He recently returned

from an extended business trip to Japan where he thoroughly enquired into the possibilities of the export of sulphite pulp to the Flowery Kingdom. Sir George reports many business openings for Canadians in that land, and having placed a large contract for the output of the plants of the company.

Leon Gagne, Jr., of the Exchange Lumber Company, Montreal, has been on a business trip to the Abitibi district, P. Q.

A. E. Gordon of Terry & Gordon, Toronto, sailed on January 21st from St. John, N.B., on the Empress of France for Great Britain, where he will spend several weeks on business looking into the general export situation and supervising the foreign interests of the firm.

Leonard Painter, a former newspaper man, has been added to the staff of Paul E. Kendall, advertising manager of The Long-Bell Lumber Company, Kansas City, Md. Mr. Painter only recently returned from France, where he served ten months as a first sergeant in a corps ammunition train. His organization went through the Chateau Thierry and Argonne offensives. Mr. Painter was at Saumur Artillery School, qualifying for a lieutenantancy, when the armistice was signed.

Thos. McGeachie, who was stricken with paralysis, died recently in Welland, Ont., while walking along the street. He was 63 years of age and was a native of St. Catharines. The late Mr. McGeachie had followed the lumber business nearly all his life and was widely known. He had resided in Welland for the past eighteen months, and is survived by his wife, five sons and one daughter. Mr. McGeachie was a man of splendid character and made many friends in his comparatively short residence in Welland.

Mr. Colin C. Tyrer, of the Colin Tyrer Lumber Co., of Halifax, Nova Scotia, who has been on business on this side, paid us a pleasant call this week. He reports that the outlook of the spruce market is somewhat precarious, owing to the large stocks held by the Government being offered at lower prices than recent imports. For next year f.o.b. prices of spruce are not likely to be reduced, but freights are already somewhat easier.—Timber Trades Journal, London, Eng.

F. H. Whittet, of Montreal, who has been connected with the Riordon Pulp & Paper Company, Limited, for the past eleven years, is now a director, secretary and treasurer of the company. In addition to his position with the Riordon Pulp & Paper Co., Mr. Whittet is secretary-treasurer and a director of the Rouge River Improvement Co., the Rouge Boom Co., Ticonderoga Pulp & Paper Co., Riordon Sales Co., and the Kipawa Co., Limited, who are erecting a six million dollar plant (the largest pulp and paper plant in America) at Temiskaming, which will be in operation the latter part of this year.

J. E. Tucker, chairman of the Board of Directors of the Vancouver Lumber Co., Vancouver, died recently in Bakersville, California. Some years ago he retired from active participation in the company, although always taking an active interest in its affairs. He was seized with a paralytic stroke when travelling by automobile from Los Angeles and expired a few days later. The late Mr. Tucker spent all his life in the lumber business and, at the outset of his career, operated in the Yellow Pine district, Texas. Fifteen years ago he came to Vancouver and established the company of which he was so prominently associated. E. C. Knight, managing director of the company, is a son-in-law of the deceased and went South to be present at the funeral.

Wm. Henderson of Toronto, superintendent of the Shantymen's Christian Association, recently returned from an extended trip in the interests of the work in Michigan and Wisconsin, and British Columbia. He also paid a visit lately to the Maritime Provinces and reports that the Shantymen's Christian Association has begun work in the lumber camps of New Brunswick and Nova Scotia. In the West good progress is being made by the three missionaries who are laboring in British Columbia, and it is expected by next summer that a boat will be purchased for the convenience of the men in visiting the different camps. In Ontario at the present time there are some twelve missionaries working under the auspices of the Shantymen's Christian Association, calling at the various lumber, mining and construction camps in the province and conducting religious services.

Last Month of Year Good for Building

December building permits indicate an unusual activity, showing an appreciable margin over November, says the American Contractor in its last issue. The report for 185 U.S. cities gives permits issued to the value of \$152,774,755, against \$149,643,956 in November as the record for 193 cities. This record is all the more striking as December is usually marked by a decided recession in building activity. August was the peak month of 1919 in the issuance of building permits.

The Essentials of Good Lumber Advertising

Why Certain Kinds of Publicity Have Brought Small Returns — Have Something Definite to Say and to Offer in Retailing Your Stock

More lumber dealers have tried the advertising game during the past year, than during any previous year. The germ of intensified merchandising has spread fast and furiously.

It is the safest bet in the world to state that the large majority of those dealers who have made an honest attempt at using publicity as a part of their operating effort this year, are highly pleased with the attempt.

But it seems best, just at this time, to address a few pointed remarks to the fellow who has tried advertising—or rather who thinks he has—and has found that it “doesn’t pay.”

The dealer who says he has tried advertising and has not found it a paying investment, comes generally under one of the following heads:

He has used space in his local paper simply to support the paper; or—

He has used newspaper space and left it to the editor to “Get me up something nice and attractive;” or—

He has tried writing his own advertising, and depended on a conglomeration of words to attract attention without considering the real aim and purpose of a real ad; or—

He has made statements in his advertising space that were not of a constructive character; and—

He has decided from one cause or another, that his advertising has not paid because it has not brought results.

In one case he is right. It has not paid. But the reason why it has not paid is because it was not advertising! That’s the answer.

Let’s go right back to the beginning (the only sensible place to start a beginner). We have told you a thousand times over that the fundamental necessity of successful advertising is to advertise something that will appeal to the other fellow by touching on a point that offers him something that concerns him, arouses his interest and arrests his attention.

Appeal to the Other Fellow’s Needs

Your advertising must aim to help him, not to help you, if it is to pay. The fact that you need his business, doesn’t appeal to him in the least, and if you are going to advertise with that thought in mind, you had better come right out flat-footed, be honest and above board, and say in your advertisement:—

“I am a good fellow, and trying to prosper in the lumber business, and I need your help to do so; let’s get together.”

That would bring better results than a whole lot of attempts at advertising which aim only at your desire, and not at the other fellow’s good.

Get the thought out of your head that to be a successful advertiser you must be a trickster on words. Not at all.

The entire story is that to be a successful advertiser you must successfully appeal to the other fellow’s needs and desires primarily.

While every local situation has its local conditions to contend with, the fact remains that there are mighty few places where advertising cannot be made to pay—big.

So, let’s try briefly to discover a better viewpoint for the next effort of the fellow who has tried advertising and found it “doesn’t pay.”

First, a don’t or so. For the love of Mike quit using those old-timey expressions that Capt. John Smith slapped an Indian for telling in the time of Pocahontas. Don’t say that,—“Our stock is large and well assorted, and our prices always the lowest.” If you can’t think of a more interesting thing than that to say about your business, either you have some mighty poor thinking machinery, or you are in a mighty poor business. Tie a can to everything of the same line.

Now, the first essential of a good ad, is something good to advertise; something that will appeal to the other fellow.

Pick Out What Your Trade Desires

If you are going to claim in your ad that you have bargains for the other fellow, have those bargains. Don’t let there be any doubt about that. Be sure that your merchandise is just as good as your ad.

If you have no special merchandise, no special bargains, then advertise some special service. But when you do be dogged on certain you have that service and are prepared to deliver it.

And if you haven’t either one go get some. Don’t try to adver-

tise your entire inventory. Pick out something special that your trade needs at this time and land on it like a ton of brick.

The next time you write an ad, sit down to do it with the big thought in the front of your head, that what you are trying to accomplish is to give some information in that ad concerning your business that will appeal to the reader’s desire for possession.

One of the greatest bars to proper advertising, is stinginess. There are a world of men who would give advertising a whirl, and enjoy the mental effort, if they didn’t so hate to loosen up on their dollars. Remember that advertising—the kind we are talking about—is an investment, and like any other investment, the dollars have to be transferred for the commodity before returns can possibly come.

The business man who watches all the other advertising business men in the world depending upon their advertising as the vital fluid of their success, who sees that other men depend upon their advertising to keep their business wheels turning; who sees the live advertisers forging ahead, and the non-advertisers pushed to the wall; who sees, as he must see, that to the successful merchant and business man of to-day advertising is the one thing that cannot be done without; and who still says that—“Advertising doesn’t pay”—must have something radically wrong with him, or a mighty poor opinion of the business he is in, as compared with all other lines of business.—J. C. Dionne in the “Gulf Coast Lumberman.”

What Would You Do With This Wholesaler?

A letter recently received from a sash and door manufacturer, of which the following is the substance, shows that he is in something of a predicament. He says:—

“We have bought several hundred thousand feet of lumber from a certain wholesaler. We got in one car of the lumber from him of which about two-thirds of the car was below grade. We have a very competent grader who has been borne up in his grade by Association Inspectors. We immediately took the matter up with the wholesaler and he wrote us that we were technical on grade and practically told us that we would have to take the car as he invoiced it or his mills would not ship any more to us. There has been an advance of about \$10.00 a M on the 200 or 300 M feet we have ordered from this man and we naturally would not want the order cancelled. We wrote him telling him that we would want to have an Association Inspector go over this car and he advised us that he would not consent to it as he does not want a technical Association Inspector to go over his stock. We, of course, would expect to pay for the inspection if we were wrong, and we so wrote this wholesaler—he to pay the costs if he was in the wrong. He advises that he will not pay anything for an inspection and we could have the stock gone over at our expense, but he would not abide by the inspection if we did.”

It can be plainly seen that the buyer is in a difficult position. If he has the lumber inspected and if his claim is borne out by the official grade, the wholesaler will refuse to settle on that basis, and unless the lumber is accepted and paid for on the grades the wholesaler says he shipped, he will refuse to ship the balance of the order.

We would advise the following course, says the “Mississippi Valley Lumberman:—

If the wholesaler is a responsible business man, and the facts are as you have stated, you can compel him to ship the balance of the order and furnish the grades you bought. Even though you may have no written acceptance of the order, the fact that he has shipped a part of it, is an acknowledgment that he has contracted to fill the entire order.

If you bought certain grades, the understanding being that they should be such grades as are recognized as standard in the kind of wood bought, the seller must deliver such grades as interpreted by an official inspection. If he still refuses to ship the balance of the order, you can buy that much lumber of the desired grades at the current market price and sue him for the difference.

The case can be handled in another way.

You can withhold payment for the car you have received and wait until he has shipped the remainder of the order. Then have the whole amount inspected by an association inspector and pay him on the basis of the price at time of purchase for the grades developed by the inspection.

Lumbermen Speak on Price Situation

**There is No Indication of Any Weakening for Many Months—
The Scarcity of B.C. Stuff.**

"I do not know where prices are going to," remarked a leading sales manager. "Many of the mills are asking more for their cut for the coming season than we are obtaining just now for the lumber that we have in hand. We are not looking around for stocks at present quotations, and are determined that we will not pay any such figure as is being called for at this juncture. However, we are fortified in one respect in that we have several million feet of lumber on hand and are not forced into the market. Perhaps other concerns will have to enter, and if they want stock at all, they will have to meet the prevailing figure."

Some large purchases in birch have been reported during the past few days one Ontario firm having bought 6,000,000 ft. in the province of Quebec, taking the entire product of the log.

There is practically very little stock from British Columbia coming in. One Eastern sales representative of a large B. C. mill, which turns out 75,000,000 ft. during the year, stated that an inventory of stock was mailed him recently. There was only a little over 1,000,000 ft. which was in shipping condition and was not covered by orders. Before the document had arrived by post, a wire was received from the mill that 650,000 ft. had been sold through the Chicago office of the firm since the list was despatched."

Continuing, the speaker said: "In other words, before we had even received the list, the big bulk of the stock was already disposed of, and I presume that practically the entire balance will be sold by the time that we are able to secure an order here. Generally speaking, conditions point the same way as at the end of last month, stocks are low and are decreasing in spite of the best efforts of the manufacturers to build them up. Shingles are firm at eight dollars and twenty-five cents, with only a few orders being placed. Cedar logs are high and scarce, and there is no indication of a price weakening in this line. Timber inquiries are numerous with none of the mills in a position to take on the business offered. A few sales of rough clears are reported, but the supply is very limited. As soon as the odds and ends which the mills listed for sale after inventories are disposed of, I believe that the situation will be even tighter than heretofore."

In a letter recently distributed to the Eastern trade, a leading western firm states that the demand is daily increasing, and stocks, owing to the decreased production on account of log shortage, are gradually decreasing in spite of the best efforts of the manufacturers to build them up.

"We are met with a contention among some dealers that prices are too high. Possibly there is some vestige of truth in the statement, but the fact remains that the advance in lumber has not been disproportionate to that in other lines. Dealers must have stock and there is absolutely no indication that there will be any weakening in prices before many months; in fact it seems to us that the tendency will likely remain upward and with stocks the lowest that they have been in the history of the industry, it is apparent that they will be harder to obtain in thirty days than at the present time. There is only one logical conclusion on which can be drawn after a survey of the conditions prevailing to-day and that is—buy now.

Material listed on enclosed sheet is subject to prior sale. If interested in any items please wire your orders at our expense.

Buying Lumber for Needs in Montreal

"The most acute condition of house starvation and overcrowding that I have come across I found the other day when staying in Detroit, where many families are actually living in box cars, tents and other similar places and where even schools have been emptied in order that families can be accommodated in them," observed Mr. James H. Maher, a prominent Montreal builder, who was recently in Vancouver. One reason, he explained, of this housing shortage in Detroit was the fact that the population had been greatly augmented, practically upon war work during the great struggle that had just closed. "I could easily have got a contract to put up a thousand houses there," he exclaimed, "but it was impossible to get the necessary material."

Mr. Maher, who put up 300 houses in Buffalo a few years ago has contracted for a few carloads of lumber from the Coast for his Montreal operations, but he finds that so much lumber is being exported from the province overseas and to the United States, and the cost of transportation east is so high—\$21 a thousand feet, he explained—that he will have to rely on Quebec lumber in the main. There they have lots of spruce, hemlock and pine, but not in the long lengths the builders would like and their hemlock, he said, is not of the fine quality grown out west. Conditions in Montreal, he stated, are very good just now, but labor is difficult to get.

An Aggressive Leader in Organization

The unanimous election of A. C. Manbert, president of the Canadian General Lumber Co., Toronto, as chairman of the Wholesale Lumber Dealers' Association, Incorporated, for the coming year, is a tribute to the worth and work of an able and aggressive member of the whole-sale ranks. Mr. Manbert succeeds Mr. A. E. Clark, who has been chairman for the past two years, and it is generally conceded that Mr. Clark showed organizing ability, foresight, discretion and skill of a high order to carry the new-born organization through two successful years and wind up with such a satisfactory showing in every department, as the recent annual meeting revealed. Under the direction of Mr. Manbert there is no doubt that this representative and wide-awake body will continue in its widening career of usefulness and importance. The regular monthly meetings are becoming more and more helpful, owing to the live wire topics discussed and the heartiness and enthusiasm which characterizes the proceedings. Practically all the members take part in the discussion and many new viewpoints are effectively brought out.

Mr. Manbert has long been a staunch advocate of the value and benefit of trade associations and has spoken on this interesting theme on numerous occasions. He has always believed in organization, and done whatever possible to advance the interests and welfare of any federation with which he has been identified.

At a recent business conference when a talk on "Salesmanship" was being given, one of the tenets laid down by the noted speaker was that the salesman had to "sell himself first," or, in other words, be convinced of the soundness, fairness and practical advantage of his own proposition before he could interest others. Assuming this observation applies with equal aptness and point to organization, Mr. Manbert will make a progressive chairman, for he has always believed in the purpose and plan of trade movements and co-operation. He will now be more closely linked up to his ideas and ideals than ever by reason of the new distinction conferred upon him.

Want Special Duty on Maple Lifted

Attention was lately called to the fact that 10 per cent. duty had been levied at ports of entry upon certain cars of maple which had been recently shipped to the United States by an Ontario wholesale lumberman. The interpretation of the special clause under which this wood came, was that it ranked as a "cabinet wood" and the special wording in the U. S. customs tariff was to the effect that birch and maple being classified as cabinet woods, could be charged 10 per cent. If such a clause exists, it has been a dead letter until recently.

This matter was brought up at the last meeting of the Wholesale Lumber Dealers' Association in Toronto when the secretary was instructed to write the Department of Customs at Ottawa and the Department of Customs at Washington, submitting the question to them with a view to having maple and birch admitted free.

The following reply has been received from Washington, which is not very satisfactory in its interpretation of the situation:—

The Wholesale Lumber Dealers' Association, Inc.,
Toronto, Canada.
Gentlemen,—

The Department is in receipt of your letter of the 30th ultimo, requesting information as to the classification of hardwoods, especially birch and maple imported into the United States from Canada.

You are advised that birch lumber is not classified as a cabinet wood, but that maple lumber not further manufactured than sawed is now classified as a cabinet wood, dutiable at 10 per centum ad valorem under paragraph 169.

Under paragraph N, Section 111, of the act of October 3, 1913, the importers, if dissatisfied with the action of the Collector in the assessment of duty, may file a protest in writing with the Collector within 30 days after the liquidation of the entry, supported by a fee of \$1.00.

Respectfully,
(Sgd.) Geo. W. Ashworth,
Chief, Division of Customs.

It is the intention to discuss this matter further at the annual meeting of the Canadian Lumbermen's Association, which will be held in Quebec on February 4th and 5th and take definite action therefrom. It may be stated that the great shipments of maple and birch from Canada to the United States are not used for cabinet-making at all but for flooring, trim, automobile construction, etc.

The Beaver (Alberta) Lumber Ltd., Winnipeg, Man., have been incorporated to conduct a timber, lumber and milling business in all its branches. Capital \$300,000. D. R. McCann and H. Spencer, solicitors, Winnipeg, are two of the incorporators.

Retail Dealers Will Assemble in Hamilton

Live Topics Will be Discussed at Annual Gathering in Ambitious City on February 24 and 25—Two Days' Session Will Close with Big Banquet

Arrangements are rapidly being completed for the annual convention of the Ontario Retail Lumber Dealers Association, which will be held at the Royal Connaught Hotel, Hamilton, on Tuesday and Wednesday February 24th and 25th.

The Hamilton lumbermen are uniting whole-heartedly to insure a warm welcome for the visitors, and replies have been received by Secretary Boulton from all parts of the province indicating that the attendance will be unusually large and representative. The social features will also be worth while and the Hamilton retailers will entertain all the delegates to a dinner. Secretary Boulton was in Hamilton recently conferring with President Thomas Patterson in regard to the programme which will be drafted in a few days. Many important matters will come up for consideration, and as the convention lasts two days, there will be ample time afforded for discussion and the presentation of important topics which, heretofore, had to be eliminated owing to the brief nature of the session. It is believed that the two days' assembly will prove more profitable, interesting and instructive than any that the retail trade has ever held.

The membership of the Association is increasing rapidly owing to the recent aggressive campaign which has been conducted by the present members. The reports of the past year will show financially and numerically and in the matter of practical results the O.R.L.D.A. has justified its inception and enjoyed two years of success and expansion.

Proceedings of the Gathering

At ten o'clock on the morning of Tuesday, February 24, there will be a meeting of the directors of the Ontario Retail Lumber Dealers' Association while the forenoon will be devoted to the reception of the delegates, registration, etc.

In the afternoon at 2 o'clock the business sessions will open when President Patterson will deliver his annual address. The reports of the Secretary-Treasurer as well as the different permanent committees will be presented. There will also be appointed the various committees who will carry out such work during the convention as may be in hand. In the evening there will likely be a theatre party.

The second day will be devoted largely to discussion and suggestions on many important matters. Secretary Boulton has sent out to the members a list of subjects which will likely be taken up and among them are:

An Association Traffic Department—Shall we establish a traffic department to deal with members' transportation difficulties, such as claims for overcharges, classification problems, freight rates, etc.?

Standard Order Form—Shall the Association endeavor to draw up a form for use by members, when placing orders with wholesalers and manufacturers, so that there will be no doubt about the binding nature of the order and the obligations which it places upon both the buyer and the seller?

Standard Sizes—Shall we adopt standard sizes for mill work? What standards do you suggest as most suitable?

Standard Grading of Lumber—Shall the Association prepare standard grading rules for the chief lines of soft woods?

Quotations and Deliveries—Shall we induce a practice of requiring a customer to accept a quotation within 10 days and take delivery of the entire list of items within 30 days? This is a suggestion submitted by one of our members who believes that prices should be subject to revision if the customer cannot take delivery within 30 days.

Workmen's Compensation—How is the act working out in connection with your business? Are there any features about it that you would like the Association to take up?

Mechanics' Lien Act—What features about the present act do you think should be changed, and how? We are urging the Legislature to introduce a new Mechanics' Lien Act and want all the practical suggestions you can give us on this subject.

Standard Moulding Patterns—Would you like to have the Association adopt a definite set of moulding patterns? Let us have your reasons in full.

Business Assessment Act—Have you any suggestions to make regarding its application to your business?

Local Associations—Is there a good chance to start a local Association in your district? These Local Associations are a great factor in making the general Association useful to individual members. There should be one in every district of the Province.

Trade Relations with Wholesalers and Manufacturers—How can we make our influence most effective for the promotion of fair business methods between the retailers and other branches of the trade? We have done a lot along this line and can do much more. It is a problem of making our combined influence effective when seeking our rights, and playing the game fairly, when the other man's rights and our interests happen to clash. Give this subject a lot of thought and tell us your opinion.

The dinner and entertainment, which will be tendered by the lumbermen of Hamilton to all the delegates will be held at the Royal Connaught hotel on the evening of the second day, Wednesday, February 25. All the members of the Wholesale Lumber Dealers' Association Inc., of Toronto, will be extended an invitation as well as the visiting retailers. There will be a splendid programme of speech, song and music.

Among those who have been asked to speak are General L. C. Boyle of Washington, counsel of the National Retail Lumber Dealers' Association, and C. A. Bowen of Detroit, secretary of that organization, both of whom are able and convincing talkers and have been heard with profit and delight at many similar gatherings.



Some interesting street scenes in Hamilton's commercial and financial district

Hamilton Will Extend "Glad Hand"

Many Attractions Offered in Way of Busy Plants, Lovely Views and Excellent Accommodation

By C. W. Kirkpatrick, Industrial Commissioner

A warm welcome awaits the members of the Ontario Retail Lumber Dealers' Association when they come to Hamilton for their annual convention at the Royal Connaught Hotel on Tuesday and Wednesday, February 24th and 25th, although it is to be regretted that the convention was not set for a day during the spring or summer months, when the delegates would be able to see the city to better advantage. However, the local lumber dealers may be depended upon to make up in the warmth of their hospitality for any chilliness that there may be in the atmosphere outside, and when the convention is over, the delegates will undoubtedly carry away with them very kindly recollections of their visit to the Ambitious City.

Hamilton has all of the attributes that go to making an ideal convention city. Not the least of these is convention headquarters, located right in the city's new million dollar hotel, the Royal Connaught, which makes it most convenient for visiting delegates, the majority of whom stop at this hotel. In addition, the city's transportation facilities are of the best and winter or summer it is possible to get to and from the various points of interest with little or no difficulty. The street railway lines reach all parts of the city, while four lines of suburban electric railway tap the surrounding country in all directions. The city's steam railway facilities are also such that it is an easy matter to get to and from all points on the Canadian railway lines with the least possible delay.

Many Busy Industries—Largest Woodworking Plant

There are many things of interest for visiting delegates to see in and about Hamilton during the hours that they are not in attendance at the convention sessions. It is one of the chief industrial cities of Canada, and it has many industries that are well worth a visit. All told, it is the home of upwards of 500 factories, including the largest factory in Canada for the manufacture of wood-working machinery.

It has been claimed, and the claim has yet to be questioned, that there is more American capital invested in Hamilton than in



The Convention Hotel—King Street East, Hamilton, showing the Royal Connaught Hotel in the foreground

any other Canadian city, and that is not at all surprising when it is remembered that the Canadian plants of such large concerns as the International Harvester Co., the Westinghouse Co., the Firestone Tire & Rubber Co. and many others are located here.

Visitors will be surprised at the amount of industrial building going on during the usually slack winter months in the North East section of the city, where the majority of the factories are located.

During the past year Hamilton added thirty-two new industries, representing a capitalization of over \$15,000,000, to its already long list, and the buildings that will house the majority of these are now in the course of construction.

Local Lumbermen Had Splendid Year

The lumber industry has always been an important one in Hamilton, but never more important than at the present time. All of the lumbermen, both wholesale and retail, had in 1919 the biggest year in their history, but the outlook for 1920 indicates that this year will surpass its predecessor.

If there is one thing Hamiltonians are more proud of than another, it is their Mountain. This point of interest is worthy of a visit, even though the breezes may not be so balmy or the scenery so beautiful as during the summer months. A view from the Hamilton Mountain out over the City and Harbour, with Lake Ontario in the background, and also over the Niagara fruit belt to the east and the Dundas valley to the west, certainly justifies the pride of native Hamiltonians. On a very clear day one can see, with the naked eye, the outlines of the spires and smokestacks in Toronto, which is 40 miles distant.

For those that enjoy indoor amusements during winter time, Hamilton has a hockey arena, two indoor skating rinks, 17 theatres and moving-picture houses and many other forms of amusement. It is a city of 110,000 population with all of the desirable features of the larger cities and none of the undesirable features of the smaller communities. To be up to the standard of the city itself, the Lumbermen's Convention will have to be a "humdinger."

Joseph Oliver of the Oliver Lumber Co., Toronto, and Mrs. Oliver will leave in the near future to spend a few weeks in Florida.



James Street, Hamilton, looking north from Main Street

"Building Specialists"---Not "Lumber Dealers"

What Future Will Develop in Way of Service, Plans, Displays and Specialization in the Creation of Larger Business for the Yard-Man

A crying need of the retail lumber industry for 1920, is rapid conversion of its followers from "Lumber Dealers" to "Building Specialists." The world has come to look upon expert retailers of various commodities, as people who are specialists in their particular line, who anticipate the needs of the trade, arrange to supply them to the complete satisfaction of the purchasers, and who are prepared at all times to create business in their particular lines by intelligently displaying what they have to offer. It goes without saying that the quality and attractiveness of such displaying and selling has much to do with the popularity of the merchant, and with the volume of his business.

It's a fact that the public at large knows without hesitation, just which merchants carry the best stocks, display them to the best advantage, and thereby hold prominent places in the regard of the shopper?

Isn't it a fact that the clothing man, the shoe man, the tailor, the furniture dealer, the jeweler, and scores of other merchants who sell the commodities that are dear to the regard of the average human, would starve to death if he operated his store on the same plan which is followed by the average lumber merchant?

What would you think of a clothing man who took you down a back street somewhere in the mud, introduced you to a few stacks of perfectly unattractive raw material; sat you down in a dingy office that was unsightly to an extreme degree, and which reflected and advertised no business on earth;—and then wasn't even prepared to show you in any shape or manner how a suit would look on you—wasn't prepared—Lord help us—to even make the suit for you; was prepared only to sell you the rawest of raw material that gave you absolutely no idea on earth how it would look when ready to wear?

Yet that is the way the retail lumber dealer used to do business, exclusively. That is the way the majority of them are operating to-day.

Four Distinct Points for the Yardman

The rest of the five merchants of the world recognize that there are rules of modern business which apply alike to them all; that what is sauce for the goose, is sauce for the gander—and vice versa.

They recognize the first four salient and fundamental obligations of a merchant seeking to serve the public, as follows:

First.—To secure and arrange an attractive place of business, that will properly dignify the goods they sell, and provide a welcome to the business visitor.

Second.—To anticipate the necessities and the desires of the public in the stocking of the establishment.

Third.—To properly advertise and exploit his store and his goods so that those whose trade he is interested in securing will have his business brought pleasingly and frequently before their eyes and their minds.

Fourth.—To render such complete, thorough, and intelligent service in the displaying, selling, and delivering of the goods, as to improve the impression that an attractive store, a satisfying stock, and pleasing publicity, has already created.

Those, kind friends, are the four original, fundamental principles of the modern merchant, which are recognized as indispensable to success.

The average retail lumber merchant fails in only four of these—just four.

As compared with the business places of other merchants his place of business is unsightly and impossible. He equips himself with raw lumber, cement, paint, and other building materials, and when a would-be purchaser comes along, he quotes him on this raw material at so much a thousand feet, or a sack, or a gallon, regardless of what the buyer wants it for, or is going to build. Thus he fails in the first two essentials.

Statistics show that he is the poorest advertiser of all merchants, so he has failed in the third particular, also. He was hopeless in

this particular to begin, for having failed in the first two, he has nothing to advertise.

In the fourth particular he also fails. He cannot furnish service, when "service" means nothing but the prompt delivery of raw materials to a designated spot. With the average country lumber dealer it does not mean even that, because the customer, having decided that he wants to build, and figured out his material bill, has to come and get the stuff and haul it home.

So the retail lumberman fails utterly—the old fashioned, unimproved retail lumberman, understand—in the first four prime essentials of the successful merchant.

We raised our voice years ago in protest against the old order of retail lumber merchandising. Many changes have taken place since that time. Thousands of dealers in this good land of ours have turned right-about-face since then, and are doing splendid work along lines of modern building merchandising.

But the best of these has not yet reached the state of mind that the average of them all must reach, before the building business comes into its own.

Rendering Alert Service is Sadly Needed

The consumer is King, and until the lumber industry reaches that stage of development which provides the consumer the same service in buildings that he gets from the tailor, the clothier, the furniture man, and the automobile man—we will continue to preach "Better Merchandising," and to point out the way that the lumberman must go to reach his business salvation.

We can go down town, and in attractive, interesting luxurious stores, we can buy our rugs, our stoves, our furniture, our fixtures, our clothing, shoes, hats, groceries, meat, jewelry, automobiles, etc. We can go to such stores, and see for ourselves what we are going to get; select from an assortment our choice of patterns, and materials.

But if we are considering a home—that dearest of all human possessions;—or if we want to improve our home, remodel it, enlarge it, modernize it, etc., there is no such opportunity left open for us. We can go to an architect and get a plan—and have to guess what the house will be like; we can go to the lumber yard—and be tickled to death when we can get away from it—and buy the building material; we can go to the painter, and the fixture man, and to the contractor. When we get through, we feel that we have been through a train wreck.

There is no one we can go to for a modern, low priced, step saving, attractive home, unless we are fortunate enough to live in a town where there is a real building merchant.

If we want a library built into our home—there is no one we can turn the job over to who will take the thing off our shoulders and deliver the completed article for a reasonable price. We can go to an architect, of course, and hire his services, but the expense is prohibitive to the average person.

We are barred from the same service in building that we get in any other line, simply because the lumber dealer is not a merchant, and the other fellow is.

Facilities for Selecting Future Homes

But the day is coming, friends of ours, when the man or woman who wants building service, will be able to go down town, on a paved street, enter an attractive store, be shown building pictures, building plans, building ideas, building improvements, building materials in their finished state, building colors, etc. We will be able to select our home there, contract for it there, arrange the finances there, select our finish from samples there, see and know just how it is going to look without leaving that store.

Then the building business will emerge from its ungainly swaddling clothes, and take rank as it rightfully should.

They will be able to walk into that same store, select a built-in bookcase, or a sleeping porch, from scores of attractive pictures and plans, arrange for it there, and for a fixed price have it built right on your old home, and delivered finished and ready for use.

Heaven send the day, for the modern man and woman do not deserve to be confined to the bleak and dreary lumber yard for their building ideas and service.—Gulf Coast Lumberman.

The New Shingle Sales Basis

The new square, in place of the per thousand basis, for marketing red cedar shingles is to be generally adopted in the West Coast territory April 1 as the result of action at the Annual Red Cedar Shingle Congress held in Seattle, U. S., early last month, and completed arrangements and resolutions at a special meeting of the shingle branch of the West Coast Lumbermen's Association held December 30.

It was decided by resolution to pack 16-inch shingles $4\frac{1}{2}$ inches to the weather, four bundles two courses to the bunch for a standard covering for 100 square feet of surface. It was the unanimous decision of the meeting to endeavor to hold the pack true to form, that there be no complaint among Eastern consumers as to shortage of surface covered. Estimates offered by Secretary J. S. Williams and President E. C. Miller, of Aberdeen, were to the effect that the pack designated would run over the space named. It was regarded as vital that there be no shortage of pack if red cedar shingles are to go into active competition with patent roofing, which was the outstanding note of the entire campaign.

President Miller called for statements of fact and experiences in changing over from the perennial per thousand to the square basis from the floor. Representation of 150 manufacturers from Washington, Oregon and British Columbia was of such a character that practically every angle of the project outlined, and the action that followed, it was felt, was a step of wisdom and economy.

Salesmen from Kansas City and contractors and builders who had been invited to attend, gave expression as to the feasibility of the new move, but all coincided with the resolutions and the former action at the congress.

Secretary J. S. Williams reported that he had acted at the congress as a result of questionnaires. He stated that he had previously sent these queries for and against substituting the square for the per thousand basis of packing and marketing to 900 retail yards, extending from ocean to ocean and from British Columbia to the Gulf of Mexico. Ninety per cent of the replies, he said, favored the change. Mr. Williams reported that as soon as the news of the action at the December congress reached the outside through the lumber trade journals he received an urgent letter from a big buyer at Toledo, Ohio, approving the act and urging its adoption at the earliest possible.

Manufacturers present said they had already anticipated uniform action on the change, and were now attaching stickers to the bundles for the information of consumers as to how to lay the shingles most economically to cover a given surface. The Jamison Lumber and Shingle Co., of Everett, pioneering this feature, submitted stickers which read as follows at the right of the trade mark:

"This bunch contains sufficient red cedar shingles to properly cover:

"25 sq. ft. laid 4 in. to the weather.

"29 sq. ft. $4\frac{1}{2}$ in. laid to the weather.

"Wet the shingles thoroughly before laying. Use 3d. zinc-clad nails. Leave $\frac{1}{4}$ " space between shingles. Use two nails for each shingle about 6" from butt and $\frac{3}{4}$ " from sides. Break all joints at least $1\frac{1}{2}$ " on each three consecutive courses.

It was pointed out by numerous speakers from the floor and by the chair that the square basis was suggested by the retail trade and did not originate with the manufacturers. It was earnestly urged that some plan was essential, if competition with patent roofing trade was to be maintained on an equality, at once be instituted. Speakers said that in selling argument for shingles the retailer talked in Greek to the consumer because of inability to make it clear how much surface 1,000 shingles would cover. The change, it was stated, would equip the retailer to talk in "patent roofing" terms, easily understood by any builder or investor.

Ontario Cannot Interfere in This Matter

While the Ontario Government has always made certain regulations with which purchasers of pulpwood limits have had to comply, these restrictions do not permit of interference with the subsequent business and trade of a pulp and paper company, once the initial terms of the contract are met. Under such conditions the Provincial authorities have no means of going to the support of the Dominion Government in compelling the Fort Frances Pulp & Paper Company to supply Western newspapers with newsprint, as ordered by Paper Controller R. A. Pringle, Ottawa.

It has been customary in years gone by for the Government to draft certain regulations which must be complied with by those tendering for pulpwood berths. Usually the terms are that all pulpwood taken off Crown lands must be refined in this country, and not exported to the United States in a raw state, that a certain minimum quantity of paper must be manufactured within a stated number of years, and that so many men must be employed after a named date.

The timber limit has then been leased for a period of 21 years, and once the aforementioned general terms are complied with the Department of Lands and Forests has no further control over the manufacturing company. Trade and commerce restrictions, it is pointed out, are matters for which the Dominion Government is responsible.

B. C. Lumbermen Have Record Business

"The past year has been a period of prosperity in the lumber business. I am expecting my department to show a revenue \$600,000 greater by the end of the year than we calculated upon in the estimates."

Thus did Hon. T. D. Pattullo, Minister of Lands for British Columbia, sum up the year's work in his department in a recent statement.

Figures of the forest revenue calculated up to the end of September were quoted to bear out the minister's claim for a bumper year in the timber department as follows:

For year ending Sept., 1916	\$1,851,000
For year ending Sept., 1917	2,094,000
For year ending Sept., 1918	2,172,000
For year ending Sept., 1919	2,735,000

"A great deal of the increased revenue," stated Hon. Mr. Pattullo, "is due to closer administration of the law, and to amending the war relief legislation so as to limit its benefits to arrears only, except in the case of soldiers. Thus, for instances, for the 56 million feet cut in the summer of 1916 from crown timber sales the revenue was only \$87,561. For a cut of 108 million feet from crown timber sales this summer, we have a revenue of \$271,407, or in other words we got over three times the revenue from less than twice the quantity of timber.

"Revenue from timber royalty last year came to \$831,000, or nearly double the \$440,000 revenue of three years ago.

"We are co-operating at every point with the lumber industry by means of joint committees composed of lumber operators and forestry officials, to discuss scaling, log exports, market extensions and any questions which arise. We have a trade extension office in Toronto with a trade commissioner in charge. As a result of the visit of the commissioner to England before the close of the war, our lumbermen received an order for 700 million feet of lumber," concluded Hon. Mr. Pattullo.

The Wayagamack Co. Looks Ahead

The financial statement of the Wayagamack Pulp and Paper Company for the year ended November 30 last showed profits of \$1,103,687, an increase of \$45,945. After making provision for depreciation, bond interest charges, and writing off stumpage allowance,—(\$172,100) there remained a balance of \$551,587. With the previous year's surplus, amounting to \$908,060,—added to the net result of the 1919 operations, there was \$1,459,648 to be disposed of and from this sum, there was deducted \$500,000, which was transferred to general reserve, leaving the amount to be carried forward into the current year's profit and loss account \$956,648 against \$908,060 in 1918 and \$864,023 in 1917. The timber limits are valued at \$5,890,925. The president states that looking to the future the directors have acquired additional timber limits. The Gaspé Limits, 451 square miles; and the Portneuf Limits, near the Saguenay River, 484 square miles.

The Selling End is Paramount

It will pay handsomely any retail lumberman to devote 90 per cent. of his time, energy, and capabilities to the selling department of his business, and that includes efficient, creative, and trade pulling publicity and the selling of a service of value.

The retailer who masters with any great degree of efficiency, the selling end of his business, will find his earned profits increasing and his competition constantly decreasing. It will be found that when a sale is properly made, credits and collections cease to be a problem, and the lien law rights are seldom, if ever, thought of or employed. It will also be found that the percentage of cost of doing business will be satisfactory, and a lesser per cent. than formerly.

There is no department of the retail building material business as pregnant with wonderful profitable possibilities as is the selling department.

Timely Topics for the Sawmill Operator

New Timber Limit Brings High Price

Mr. George Farlinger has been awarded the right of cutting timber on the Minnetakie Lake limit, tenders for which were closed recently. This is the limit that gained prominence when the Ontario Liberal Leader, Mr. H. Hartley Dewart, K.C., protested in a letter to the Hon. Beniah Bowman, Minister of Lands and Forests for Ontario, that it had not been properly advertised, and that it could not be cruised at this time of the year. Mr. Dewart's assertions were subsequently denied by Mr. P. Heenan, the Labor member for Kenora, in whose locality the Minnetakie limit is situated.

There are between 15 and 20 square miles in the limit, and it was stated that the tender of Mr. Farlinger was unusually high, as compared with the prices received for other limits which have been disposed of in recent months. Mr. Farlinger has been cutting timber on the adjoining limit.

The prices quoted by Mr. Farlinger in his tender were: \$2 dues, plus a bonus of \$7.75 per thousand for spruce; \$2 dues, plus \$19.50 per thousand for white pine; \$2 dues, plus \$10.75 per thousand for red pine; \$2 dues, plus \$7.75 per thousand for jack pine; 5c dues, plus 17½ cents each for ties; 40 cents dues, plus 75 cents a cord for spruce for pulp; 20 cents dues, plus 25 cents a cord for other pulp woods such as balsam, poplar, etc., and 25 cents dues, plus 3 cents a cord for all other rough timber.

How Johnson Lumber Stamper Works

Lumber may be just lumber assorted into different grades, but give it a trade-mark—use care in grading and teach the user to look for that trade-mark when buying, and you will have created an asset which has a big market value. The Johnson lumber stamper is a simple device, to be attached to the two-saw or automatic trimmer for the purpose of stamping boards with some letter or design that will identify that particular board later. Each plank or board is stamped or trade marked after it passes the butting machine. This machine is built to last, and its simplicity is such that it never gets out of order or fails to deliver the service expected. The machine consists, primarily, of a spring-operated stamping hammer, placed on the same side of the trimmer as the butting saw, but just behind it; a revolving shaft, carrying two engaging and disengaging clutches, and an operating trigger. The operating trigger is hinged to the trimmer timbers, just beyond the butting saw. As the trimmed plank, carried along by the chains, strikes the trigger, the latter is moved forward with it. This movement engages the operating mechanism below the trimmer table, at once compressing and releasing the hammer die smartly into the trimmed end of the passing plank. The blow is powerful enough to drive the die 1-32nd to 1-16th of an inch, depending on the hardness of the stock one is cutting. As long as the trigger is held down by the plank passing above it, the device is arranged to continue to strike a blow for every 4 in. forward movement of the trimmer chains. Thus every board more than 4 in. wide will receive more than one impression, according to its width. This speed of stamping can be increased or diminished as desired. The action of the Johnson lumber stamper is not only automatic, but absolutely positive—every board that passes the trimmer being clearly and evenly marked so that all may read. There are no skips in this work, and there is no extra handling—the boards are not held up in any way while the stamping is done. The machine is made by the Waterous Engine Works Co., Ltd., Brantford, Ontario.

Where Term "Profiteer" is Mis-applied

On the subject of profiteering in the lumber business Hon. John Henry Kirby, of Houston, Texas, President of the National Lumber Manufacturers' Association, said in New Orleans, La., recently:—

Who is a profiteer? Is he one who has profited, because of general conditions, more than his neighbors? If he is, could this not have been made possible by conditions induced by favorable physical situation, volume of production, careful planning as to the future, and the operation of natural laws?

Where the relation of supply and demand is such that supply is inadequate to meet demand, will not natural laws operate to permit the highest cost production in industry to function at a profit? When this occurs will not the lowest cost production make what could be said to be unusual profits, and might this not be construed to be profiteering? As a matter of fact, if this were not the case, the highest cost production could not function, and the public would be unable

to secure supplies necessary to its well-being. Further, the high price of a commodity has a tendency to curtail non-essential consumption and permit essential requirements to be provided for. When non-essential consumption has been curtailed and production has been increased to more than necessary to fill the essential requirement, the tendency will be to cause reduced values, which will be followed by wage reductions and subsequent reductions in costs. So it will be with the lumber industry. The costs of production range, in the South, by reason of density and quality of timber, topography of country, quantity of production, proximity to consuming markets and labor supply, from \$16.00 to \$42.00 per M. It naturally follows if the production of \$42.00 operations is necessary to fill the world requirements, the price must be such as will permit them to operate. When that occurs, such price will permit the \$16.00 production to earn a profit of \$26.00 per M., which might be termed abnormal profit. As it is with industry so it is with labor. Can labor be properly said to be profiteering? Labor is referred to in its broader sense and not to organized labor. Wages like values are dependent on supply and demand, living conditions and inflation of money. High wages like high values are not necessarily remunerative. Costs of living absorb increased wages, while costs of production absorb increased values. Every man is confident that his neighbor is profiteering, while he is convinced that he is not doing so himself. He possesses an intimate knowledge of his own activities and knows nothing of those of his neighbor.

The term "profiteer" is a term which was coined with malicious intent to mislead an already misguided and befooled public and to inflame radical elements of the public against those who might be recipients of "abnormal profits" due to "abnormal conditions." It is an effort which was conceived in iniquity and may be born in destruction. It is an effort to array those who do not possess property against those who do. The people should realize that those who are seeking to fool them have, through the graduated income and excess profits tax scales, been careful to absorb all abnormal profits and still encourage the goose to lay golden eggs to provide for further governmental extravagance.

Relative Durability of Fir Ties

Before the preservative treatment of ties was practised as extensively as at present, the railroad companies using Douglas fir ties held the opinion that the Douglas fir grown in the Rocky Mountains was more durable than that grown on the Pacific Coast. In some of the copper and lead mines in the Rocky Mountains the mountain fir was also considered more durable.

No authentic records are available where coast and mountain fir ties are set in the same locality. Such service records as there are, however, fail to show that the mountain fir has superior lasting qualities. In some instances the mountain fir and in others the coast fir has proved more durable.

Botanically there is no difference in Douglas fir according to the locality in which it grows. Tests made by the Forest Products Laboratory, Madison, Wis., indicate that Pacific Coast fir is on the average somewhat denser and, therefore, stronger and harder than mountain fir. However, the parts of coast timber usually cut into ties are boxed hearts or wood cut near the piths or from the tops of trees. These are the poorer parts, and coast fir ties therefore generally contain no better wood than mountain fir ties.

The conclusion of the laboratory is that there is practically no difference in the durability of Douglas fir ties cut in the mountains and those cut along the Pacific Coast. It has been observed, though, that the latter receive preservative treatment a little more readily than the former.

Timber Dues Will be Increased

Premier Drury said recently in an address that he anticipated an increase in the revenue of the province of Ontario from timber dues. This, however, turns out to be little more than a matter of routine. The tariff of timber dues is fixed in ten-year periods, and it happens that the period of the present tariff expires April 1, 1920. That there will be a general upward revision of dues goes without saying, but it is not anticipated there will be any drastic increase, though the present and prospective condition of the lumber market seems to justify something substantial.

Canada's Lumber from National Viewpoint

Alleged Inexhaustibility of Forest Wealth is Myth—How Growth May be Speeded and Present Possessions of Dominion Conserved for Future

With the world facing an actual paper famine at the present time, Canada's actual lumber resources are daily attracting greater attention from other nations, especially from the neighboring republic, which, having wantonly slaughtered the bulk of her eastern forests, is turning her eye upon the resources lying north of the boundary line. Pulp companies in Canada are enjoying the greatest prosperity, and, on account of the depreciation in Canadian dollar values, United States investors are purchasing large blocks of stock in these concerns, so large indeed, that it is quite possible that control of our big mills will pass into United States hands.

Should such be the case, influential Canadians are wondering whether Canadian forests would be as ruthlessly massacred as those of the United States have been in the past few decades. Men of big business, and not merely the pulp business, are beginning to view Canada's forests from the national view point and the subject of forest conservation is becoming a topic of general conversation.

A new angle on the magnitude of our forest areas as wealth producers is advanced by Henry K. Wicksteed, Chief Engineer of the Surveys of the C.N.R., father of the Georgian Bay Canal scheme, and one of Canada's personalities in the opening up of new territory during the past few decades. Discussing the question of forestry from the viewpoints of production and conservation, Mr. Wicksteed stated that forest products are the one tangible asset to-day in an area comprising fully two-thirds of that part of Canada which lies within the Temperate zone. In other words, the forest crop is potentially the greatest in the Dominion, and as such worthy of as much care as is given any other important crop.

Emphasizing the fact that the alleged inexhaustibility of Canada's forests is a veritable myth, Mr. Wicksteed states that the great forests of his youth are gone, never to return. In the race to convert trees into gold, more timber has been wasted and burned than utilized. The best of the white pine has gone, together with the white cedar and tamarac—all slow growing trees, which take the better part of a century to replace. The Douglas fir and cedars of the Pacific slope still remain, as does the abundant spruce in the north country and the hitherto scorned poplar, birch and balsam. These, with proper care, he asserts, can not only be made to last for centuries, but to increase in value with coming generations, at the same time yielding excellent returns.

Slaughter or Conservation—Which?

Two alternatives face the lumber and pulp companies at the present time: The first, the slaughtering of their limits, which would double their existing output for a short while; the second, which is based on conservation, will result in a diminished annual yield and immediately higher prices for lumber, pulpwood and newsprint. Having almost unrivalled resources, Mr. Wicksteed suggests that Canada is in a position to dictate prices to the outside world and so make conservation both possible and profitable.

What is most needed at the present time is the inauguration of a system which will virtually make the forests perennial, giving a steady and sustained yield. This, it is estimated, will take some four decades if nature is assisted by scientific reforestation, or sixty years if she take her own course. The bull should literally be taken by the horns at the present time, in his opinion, for once the move is made, there is likely to be little difficulty in carrying it out.

This opinion is based on the fact that the first year of conservation will be the worst for the pulp companies, and each succeeding year will be accompanied by a slightly increased yield, until the ideal of conservationists is reached in the next generation, when timber lands will not only return their present yield, but quadruple the average crop now reaped. This high return could then be maintained in perpetuity. Those in control of the pulp industry, he states, are fully aware of the eventual benefits of conservation, and would consequently be likely to lend a friendly ear to all serious suggestions.

The crux of the whole matter in Mr. Wicksteed's opinion lies in Ottawa. The Dominion of Canada actually owns by far the greater bulk of forest lands, many of the great timber limits being operated now under lease from the Crown. Companies owning their own limits in fee simple are avowedly anxious to perpetuate their productive powers as long as possible, but find it impossible to compete with other concerns which are slaughtering leased land. They feel

that it is up to the Government to take action, as that body is the only one capable of handling the problem in its entirety. For one thing, the time necessary to replant areas makes it almost impossible for private capital to handle it, whereas a perpetual body such as the Government could take the matter over and handle it profitably.

The question at the present time is the taking of the initial plunge. So far as actual reforestation goes, the pioneer work has been done in the experimental tracts of the pulp companies themselves. The Laurentide Company, for example, is planting fully two million trees from its experimental plantations this year, and this is to be increased largely in 1921. The Riordon Company has also been at work for several years and will plant about half as many as the first named concern. The Abitibi Company has also begun to replant, and Spanish River and Wayagamack are likely to make a start this year.

Careful planting and reforestation, said Mr. Wicksteed, in conclusion, will make Canada the greatest pulp and paper producing country in the world. Fire protection is already saving millions, and also saving the mosses in which the young saplings take root. In Ontario and Quebec alone there are roughly a million square miles of Laurentian or primary forest land, of which a bare five per cent. is arable. With such an area carefully handled, these two provinces can in future lead the world from the viewpoint of forest products.

Norway Wants Canadian Spruce Seeds

Norway, one of the most advanced countries in the world in the science of forestry, is looking to Canada for seeds of trees which grow faster in Norway than the native tree seeds do, according to Harold Lynum, master of forestry of Norway, who is in Toronto, where he begins a two-year term of study of the trees and lumbering conditions of the Dominion.

Mr. Lynum arrived in Toronto lately and intends to take a course at the University before setting out to do field work, which will extend from coast to coast.

"The seeds which we have got from Canada in the past have not been very satisfactory, because they were obtained from the wrong places very often. A spruce tree, for instance, is found in the far south, in the far north, near the sea level, and high up in the mountains, but the seeds which we want for Norway must come from the coast to be of any value. The place and time of collection, the age of the trees and the elevation at which they grow are all important," he said.

During his visit to Canada Mr. Lynum will go as far north as Alaska and will study the trees of the clay belt north of the Great Lakes. "I am going wherever there are trees and sawmills," he concluded.

Japan Anxious to Get Douglas Fir

"Especially Japan wants the great Douglas fir. We have very much extended our steamship companies, our trans-Pacific traffic, and we want your wood badly. We have plenty of cedar, but Douglas fir and also cascara bark for drugs and wood pulp for the manufacture of paper—these we are very anxious to get."

The speaker was Mr. Tobey Hosoi, who, with Mr. S. Oka, recently arrived in Vancouver from Tokio, via San Francisco, on a world tour of business investigation. They represent Mogo and Company, of Tokio, which has branch offices in nearly every part of the world and probably has the biggest turnover of any firm in Japan. Their silk business alone with the American continent in 1918 amount to 300,000,000 yen, (about \$150,000,000). They are the biggest silk company in Japan and also deal upon an extensive scale in fancy goods, cotton, machinery, etc., and own and operate a number of steamships.

While it has been expected that Spanish River Pulp and Paper Company would wipe out the arrears in the preferred at the special meeting to be held next month to clear up the interest on bonds and notes, there is a feeling now that no action will be taken until the fiscal year ends on June 30 next. By that time the arrears will amount to an even six years, from July 1, 1914, or 42 per cent.

Striking Displays of Forest Products

Exhibits at Windsor Street Station, Montreal. Which Reveal Possibilities of Lumber Industry

In these days one is accustomed to observing evidences of a liberal policy with regard to advertising. A community of producers of a certain article agree to bring that article to the notice of the consuming public as being generally excellent. No advertising of brands or trade marks accompanies such publicity, the policy being that the actual advertisers will benefit sufficiently by the increased demand. Essentially the same policy has been followed by the Canadian Pacific Railway with regard to Canadian produce. Such a corporation can afford to take the attitude that anything which benefits Canada is of advantage to themselves. In pursuance of such a policy the Canadian Pacific Railway is always bringing to the notice of the public in Canada and abroad the numerous and valuable natural resources of the country by means of attractive exhibits of grain, fruits, minerals, fish, game and forest products.

The obvious place for such displays (obvious now that it is demonstrated) is the entrance to an important railway terminus, and the Windsor Street Station at Montreal offers an ideal position in that respect. At this centre a large lobby is devoted to an exhibit of Canadian natural products on the one side and products of the Province of Quebec on the other. In these exhibits forest products find a prominent place. Fine examples of panelling showing eastern and western woods line the cases. An arrangement of woods cut to lengths corresponding to their relative importance as lumber doubtless serves to correct the impressions of many. Such an exhibit is more impressive than statistics in type—a man from Vancouver gains at once an adequate idea of the great importance of spruce, and one from Nova Scotia notes the increasing significance of Douglas fir in the lumber markets of the world. An observer who had fancied that white pine was as scarce as some dealers pretend might have a shock, and the extent of the cut of that excellent hardwood yellow birch as shown graphically here might stimulate a foreign consumer to make further inquiries. Such exhibits cannot fail to teach the transient merchant or manufacturer the possibilities of the Canadian lumber industry.

In the window devoted to the products of Quebec is a set of specimens of woods grown in the province which demonstrates the variety which the valley of the St. Lawrence encourages.

Lumbermen should welcome industries which use wood unfitted for their own purposes and should be interested in the possibilities of using trees and waste for pulp and distillation products. An exhibit of pulpwood and its many products is a feature of this display and illustrates the value of wood even when disintegrated to its ultimate fibres. The Wood Distillation exhibit shows one hundredth of a cord of birch, beech and maple and the primary products in their true proportions which may be obtained therefrom. The final products—methyl alcohol, formaldehyde, acetic acid, acetone, and the rest are also displayed. Other products obtainable from Canadian trees are also shown and coloured illuminated transparencies showing logging scenes, shipbuilding and other industries make the exhibit an attractive one.

The specimens were provided by the Forest Products Laboratories of Canada and any enquiries concerning them should be addressed to that institution at 700 University Street, Montreal.

Breezy Notes from Western Provinces

The Arrow Lumber Co., Limited, Edmonton, Alta., was recently granted a Provincial charter.

The Union Saw Mills Ltd., Edmonton, Alta., were recently incorporated with a capital of \$50,000.

A charter has been granted to the Wilson Shingle Co. Limited, Vancouver, with a capital stock of \$25,000.

Recent incorporations in British Columbia include the Newcastle Logging Co., Limited, of Vancouver, capital \$10,000, and Charlotte Islands Spruce Products Limited, capital \$300,000.

The Abbotsford Timber, Mining & Development Co., Abbotsford, in addition to giving every married employee a fine turkey for Christmas, provided a turkey dinner at which 32 sat down the day before Christmas.

A fire occurred at the Pacific Tie & Lumber Co.'s mill, Hope, recently. Mr. Holden's shack was totally destroyed, including tools and everything contained in it. The fire originated, it is believed, by an over-heated stove.

The Beaver (Alberta) Lumber Ltd., Winnipeg, Man., have been incorporated to conduct a timber, lumber and milling business in all its branches. Capital \$300,000. D. R. McCann and H. Spencer, solicitors, Winnipeg, are two of the incorporators.



S. P. W. (Doc) Cooke



W. F. Cooke

Members of the new wholesale lumber firm of Cooke Bros., Montreal

During the recent heavy rains the flood waters on Silver Creek, Mission District, carried away the logs and booms at Hanna & Williams' camp. This was the highest water yet seen on the creek and for some time the camp was in danger of being under water.

The old settlement of Durien, situated to the north of Dewdney, and served by the C. P. R. main line, has taken a new lease of life. There are now two saw mills and one shingle mill operating in the settlement, and though sawing ceased for a while, owing to the weather conditions, shipments have continued right along.

In order to tap some of its timber limits near Harrison Lake the Rat Portage Lumber Co. Limited will build six miles of logging railway from the shore of the lake, about twenty miles from Harrison Mills. Surveyors are already on the ground locating the right of way and the line is expected to be ready in six months.

Messrs. Webb and Gifford of New Westminster, have recently put on the market a new Ideal shingle machine, embodying many improved ideas over the types that have been on the market in recent years. It is claimed that the new machine, which is of rugged type, turns out a uniform shingle together with a saving of lumber.

The directors of the Moore-Whittington Lumber Co. Ltd., Victoria, with premises on the waterfront, Pleasant street, and the directors of the E. W. Whittington Lumber Co., Ltd., with plant on Bridge street, Victoria, have decided to amalgamate, the two concerns, retaining the name of the Moore-Whittington Lumber Co. Ltd.

Fire losses of the forest reserves in Alberta during 1919 aggregated more than \$2,250,000, or greater than the estimated loss of the previous ten years, as reported lately by the Forest Reserves Inspectorate. Fires swept over 548,000 acres of forest reserve in 1919, while 20,000 acres were burned in 1918, which was chiefly open land.

Another addition to the business life of the community is to be started at Langley Prairie, Messrs. Mills Bros. deciding upon the erection of a shingle mill which will be located at the lower end of the spur on the B. C. E. R. Active construction is to commence at once. The bolts for cutting will be collected from the neighborhood of Langley Prairie.

Are You a Member of this Family?

Get well acquainted with the "old man" and you will be able to get along pretty well with the rest of the family

The father of Success is Work.

The mother of Success is Ambition.

The oldest son is Common Sense.

Some of the other boys are Perseverance, Honesty, Thoroughness, Foresight, Enthusiasm, and Co-operation.

The oldest daughter is Character

Some of her sisters are Cheerfulness, Loyalty, Courtesy, Care, Economy, Sincerity and Harmony.

The baby is Opportunity.

How Foreigners May Become Good Citizens

Alfred Fitzpatrick, Principal of the Frontier College (formerly the Reading Camp Association), Toronto, writes the "Canada Lumberman" as follows:

"We are sending you under separate cover a copy of our latest publication, "Handbook for New Canadians," which we hope you will find interesting and instructive.

For many years we have been endeavoring to meet the needs of camps, works, and industrial plants, not only in the matter of general education but also of the citizenizing of foreigners. This little book is the product of years of effort, and it hopes to meet the needs of newcomers wishing to attain citizenship. Even if they have no other book they will by its use become intelligent citizens.

We believe that even without the aid of an instructor the foreigners may by a study of this book acquire a creditable fund of information. It not only starts with the simplest form of object words, phrases, and themes, leading in paragraph lessons, but it has also enough geography of the provinces, fundamental principles, of civics, and the story of Canada in outline form to enable a man to acquire intelligent citizenship.

Besides this the various steps in attaining naturalization are simplified. Translations are made into six native tongues of more than a thousand of the most used stock-words. In addition the lessons and the subject matter of the whole manual is permeated with wholesome Canadianism, which should prove a factor in paving the way for a broader and fuller Canada.

We think, too, that even immigrants from the United States though able to read English, should become familiar with the outlines of government and civics of Canada such as are set forth in this work of reference. Many thousands in the West who have come from the United States, after residence and other duties have been performed, because of their knowledge of English, usually acquire citizenship and obtain the right to vote. They still have as their background, in matters of government, ideas previously obtained in their respective states of the union. Even they should be required to have information regarding Canada, its provinces and ideals governing the life of the Dominion as briefly set forth in the volume.

The handbook sums up the season's work of many an instructor, who year after year has been doing in out-or-the-way camps what is now being recognized as a necessity in the future welfare of the Dominion.

Eastern Lumbering Conditions Favorable

A correspondent writing from Earltown, Colchester county, N. S., says lumbering conditions never were better, as far as logging is concerned, but deal hauling is held up for want of snow. Lumbering is carried on extensively by H. H. Johnston, just across the Kemptown border, where Mr. Alex Fraser of Hopewell, Pictou Co., has a contract of logging, while Mr. Johnston's men look after the sawing. Mr. Adam MacDonald is busy logging near Earltown village. Hayman Bros. and Sutherland and Matheson are lumbering on a large scale at Balmoral Mills for A. McKenzie of River John Choppers of the right stamp are in great demand.

Wayagamack Co. Buys More Timber Limits

The limits owned by the Portneuf Pulp & Lumber Company of Albany, N. Y., comprising 484 square miles and said to be the best on the North Shore in Quebec have been sold to the Wayagamack Pulp & Paper Company Limited, Three Rivers, Que. It will be remembered in this connection that it is only a few weeks since the Wayagamack Company purchased the valuable Breakey limits in the Gaspé Peninsula, so that they now hold standing timber far in excess of the requirements of their mills.

Industrial Work in the Lumber Camps

An important dinner and conference was held at the West End Y.M.C.A., Toronto, on Wednesday January 21st under the Industrial Section of the Y.M.C.A. There was a large and representative attendance of business men, and bright, snappy addresses on various features of work were presented, showing how it has been extended in a number of cities in Ontario and among the large employers of labor. Many firms now have their own Y.M.C.A. secretary and buildings which are popular and well patronized by the employees.

The four sides of the work, physical, social, educational and religious, were touched upon by various speakers. J. W. Gibson, General Manager of the Canada Cycle & Motor Co., Toronto, presided, and among those who gave utterance to virile thoughts on the timely subject of industrial work and worth were Charles R. Towson, International Industrial Y. M. C. A. Secretary, New York, who has been a leading exponent for fifteen years, of what the Y.M.C.A. can do in industry, M. R. B. Boyes, Y.M.C.A. Industrial Secretary for the

Central West spoke of the work among the lumberjacks and told how it had been carried on among seven companies with forty camps reaching about four thousand men in Manitoba and Saskatchewan. It was asserted that the work appeals strongly to both the foreigner and the Canadian and tends to increase the efficiency and loyalty of those in the bush. Further reference to this phase will be made in an early edition of the "Canada Lumberman," in which Mr. Boyes will deal with different angles of the movement.

Another speaker was J. R. Harris, National Associate Industrial Secretary, Canadian Y.M.C.A., who talked on the Canadianization of industrial aliens. John Sumner, former Secretary of the Industrial Department Y.M.C.A., New York, and now National Industrial Secretary of the Canadian Y.M.C.A., delivered a short, forceful address as did also W. A. McKinnon of the McKinnon Industries Ltd., St. Catharines, who gave his views from the employer's standpoint of what the Y.M.C.A. means to industry, and told of the splendid results in the Garden City.

The gathering was brought to a close by Capt. Chas. W. Bishop, General Secretary of the National Council of Young Men's Christian Associations of Canada. He referred to the steps necessary to give effect to this great project and pictured its progress from the mount of vision to the summit of achievement.

All the addresses were practical and told of something that had been accomplished rather than outlining a fine theory or painting a beautiful picture. It was emphasized that the Y.M.C.A. in industry has proven its capability to serve capital and labor by bridging the gap between these two indispensable forces; that, wherever it had gone it had made good, and that all over Canada the Association, through its industrial department, had entered large plants of all kinds with a programme and a message.

Too Much Good Stuff Goes Into Burners

"It's almost a tragedy that all this good fuel should be going to waste year after year. You may depend upon it the people of British Columbia will regret it one of these days."

The above remark, or some other remark like it, has fallen from thousands of lips in the province during recent years, particularly when the speaker has been gazing at one or other of the refuse burners, one or other of the wood slab heaps, connected with B. C. lumber mills. Today fuel—even wood fuel—is so expensive in the few cities and towns of any size in the province that the remark has often had a very personal significance.

Mr. Charles E. Huddart, general manager of the Associated Timber Exporters of British Columbia, Ltd., a lumberman who is in close touch with all the mills in the province was asked his opinion.

"Yes, I've often heard comments about the destruction of this refuse," he replied, "but practically no wood refuse is destroyed in the mills about a city Vancouver that would be of any use as fuel: it is chiefly sawdust, rubbish, bark, etc., that is so destroyed. Away back at sawmills in the woods and near small settlements, where the inhabitants cut their own lumber from the surrounding woods, it is different, as there is no market for the slabs from the sawmills and so they are destroyed. Here that is not so, or only in a very minor degree."

In reply to another question as to the by-products of sawmills Mr. Huddart said: "There is no question that all the sawmills would be glad to have some company or organization get to work in a centre such as Vancouver and take all this sawdust and other refuse off their hands to be manufactured into dyes or other useful manufactures, as these refuse burners are always a menace around a sawmill. A plant of that kind, however, would have to be central and deal with a number of mills—it would not pay to establish one in connection with even the biggest individual mill. There would have to be a system of scows or cars to collect from many different mills. Of course there are here and there small pressing plants attached to a mill, and these manufacture bricks from sawdust and from shavings, but that is all."

Here is a chance for some enterprising company or organization to step in and do something—the material is there for the asking.

One of the largest timber deals put through in recent years is that of Messrs. Abernethy and Loughheed, who have purchased the entire timber limits around Steelhead, B. C., including those formerly held by Mr. W. J. Clarke. The purchasers are now constructing a logging road for the purpose of getting out the logs. Motor trucks will be used.

Keep your yards and sheds scrupulously clean. Don't do anything, or permit anything, that could possibly start a fire. Lumber and building material generally, is entirely too high to sell to the insurance man in times like these.

Review of Current Trade Conditions

Ontario and the East

In the lumber arena everything is moving along with a swing and any stocks on hand can be readily disposed of while prices are still ascending. Even the fact that a buyer does not close a deal at once, does not cause the wholesaler or manufacturer one minute of worry as he realizes that, within possibly an hour or two, he will likely be able to dispose of whatever width, thickness and grades he has to another customer at a higher figure. There is practically no current standard market list of prices. Much depends on where the stock is located, the condition it is in for shipping, how badly it is needed, the quantity, availability, etc. All these are governing factors and cause values to differ a great deal. If local purchasers are disposed to complain of the seemingly excessive figure asked for white pine, hemlock or spruce, wholesalers report they they can obtain equally as good or even a better quotation across the line and also reap the benefit of the premium on the American dollar which, in itself, constitutes a handsome profit on a carload of lumber at present exchange rates. There has been no disposition to take any undue advantage of the present situation and raise prices unjustifiably. It is simply the application of the inexorable law of supply and demand that is driving values up to the highest pitch ever known in the history and development of the industry. To what altitude these will go no one is prepared to state, but it looks as if the end was not yet, and just how long present or increasing figures will prevail will be determined very largely by the cut this winter in Ontario, Quebec and the Maritime Provinces, driving conditions in the spring, state of the labor market, building operations, etc.

At the present time the weather in most parts of the country has been favorable for hauling logs to the streams. Labor is a little more settled and plentiful, but, on the other hand, prices are ascending all the while. There is a disposition for wages to increase, camp supplies, in which flour forms a constituent part, are aviating, and everything else in sympathy. This all means greater disbursement on production account, and higher costs of production, coupled with abnormal demand, low stocks and the rapidly multiplying uses of forest products naturally have only one interpretation and that is value-raising levels.

The reasons why lumber, which was one of the last commodities to advance, is now so steadily on the upgrade, are fully pointed out in special articles in another portion of the "Canada Lumberman."

Coast stocks are practically unquoted with the exception of shingles. There is every hope that release may come in the near future of certain lines, but just now there is very little doing and most Eastern representatives of B. C. mills are marking time. Stock sheets are now being prepared by some of the Western mills, and there may be a few lines in which it is possible to make offerings to Eastern customers. In the meantime, orders for millions of feet have been turned down by Ontario representatives of B. C. firms. Prices remain very firm with a strong upward tendency.

Some mills report that they are not taking orders at the present time as shipments are too far behind. The recent storm has somewhat delayed car service, particularly in Canada, which, up to the present, has been fairly satisfactory. There are rumors of an embargo being placed at the Niagara frontier. A recent despatch from Montreal says that serious results for Canadian shippers, both exporters and importers, are foreshadowed in the announcement of an embargo on all freight moving East from Canada to the United States by way of the Niagara route. The embargo has been placed by the U. S. Railway Administration, and bad weather conditions are given as the reason for the action.

Attention of Canadian shippers is being called to this important embargo by the Railway Association of Canada (Railway War Board). It will affect not only Canadian goods moving into the eastern United States either for shipment to Europe or for United States, but it will close off the eastern movement of United States goods which usually cross Canada from Detroit to the Niagara frontier. It is suggested that Canadian importers may also be affected by the possible delay of supplies coming from the United States by way of Niagara. The Railway Association points out that the same congestion which compels the United States to place this embargo is obviously likely to have a corresponding effect on the import movement into Canada through the Niagara frontier.

The announcement of this embargo might also embarrass Canadian lines which have already accepted cars destined for eastern

United States via the Niagara frontier. These cars will have to be held until means of disposing of them are made. This may cause a strain on the track facilities of Canadian lines.

The seriousness of the situation is indicated by the fact that the Niagara gateways carry the heaviest volume of interchange of all the frontier points, the Association said.

Between December 21 and 31 practically 10,000 loaded cars were handed to the United States lines by the Canadian lines at the Niagara frontier. At that rate this embargo would leave one thousand cars per day in the hands of the Canadian roads, for which they would have to find track room. Certain exceptions are allowed in this embargo, live stock, perishable freight, newsprint paper, wood pulp, pulp wood, Government freight, coke, petroleum products, and freight for movement through Atlantic seaboard points covered by special permits.

United States

The trend of prices is constantly upwards and in spite of complaints and criticism buying continues on a heavy scale. Business at most centres has opened up well for the new year and nearly all mills have more orders on hand than they can fill. There is every indication that the demand from the present sources will continue—it will probably increase with the advent of open weather. At the same time, there are indications that spring building will be curtailed except in the industrial centres and other crowded cities where housing facilities must be extended. While above normal in some sections it will be decidedly subnormal in others. If production is brought to approximately normal proportions within the next thirty to sixty days, it is probable, therefore, that prices will be stabilized without further decided advances over present levels.

Prices on all hardwoods are holding level with a tendency to increase. Conditions that have caused decreased production continue about as previously reported; very heavy rains in the South last week, in fact, have made the outlook even poorer for resumption of logging and many mills that were running on reduced schedule have been forced to close temporarily. In the Northern woods too much snow has fallen for operations to be conducted economically and the winter run of logs threatens to be curtailed. There is nothing to indicate recession of prices for at least three or four months to come, when production will, it is expected, resume normal proportions. Conditions then will depend largely on the activity of the demand; also on whether the high price fabric in other lines is sustained.

The various spruces handled on the New York market went up \$4 to \$5 again recently and Canadian spruce lath is selling at \$17. As high as \$18 and even \$20 is being asked. Cypress advanced \$10 all along the list, and African and Mexican mahogany increased \$20 at one clip Monday. There is a strong advancing tendency in other building materials, notably Hudson brick, which is selling at \$23, but which will doubtless bring \$25 before many days.

Advices from Buffalo are that the demand for the various grades of white pine continue strong. It is stated that some of the wholesale dealers have refused to accept any more orders for the present. This condition is expected to last for some time, and naturally prices will advance.

The demand for hemlock dimension is greater than the supply and prices on all items are strong. Demand for hardwoods also continues active in all items with plenty of orders at satisfactory prices.

Southern pine lumber is hard to get at any price. Flooring and other shed stocks are in great demand.

Production, as shown by the Southern pine barometer, is still considerably below the average of the last few months. Very heavy rains in most of the manufacturing districts account in part for this low production. Some of the mills, too, were delayed in getting their crews fully reorganized after the holiday shut down. Reports indicate that output will continue restricted for a time, as wet woods make logging conditions very difficult. The car situation is little changed, but shipments are about on a par with present production. There is ample basis for the opinion that the market will hold all of its strength for some time to come, and further advances in prices are probable.

The problem to-day in all woods is supply and delivery. The demand is good, but some business is going begging because of the

(Continued on page 64)

**Second Hand
Machinery &
Equipment
Wanted &
For Sale**

Quick Action Section

**Special Lots
Of Lumber—
Positions
Wanted &
Vacant**

PUBLISHER'S NOTICE

Advertisements other than "Employment Wanted" or "Employees Wanted" will be inserted in this department at the rate of 20 cents per agate line (14 agate lines make one inch). \$2.80 per inch, each insertion, payable in advance. Space measured from rule to rule. When four or more consecutive insertions of the same advertisement are ordered a discount of 25 per cent. will be allowed.

Advertisements of "Wanted Employment" will be inserted at the rate of one cent a word, net. Cash must accompany order. If Canada Lumberman box number is used, enclose ten cents extra for postage in forwarding replies. Minimum charge 25 cents.

Advertisements of "Wanted Employees" will be inserted at the rate of two cents a word, net. Cash must accompany the order. Minimum charge 50 cents.

Advertisements must be received not later than the 10th and 20th of each month to insure insertion in the subsequent issue.

Wanted-Lumber

Basswood Wanted

No. 2 Common and Mill Cull. Winter cut preferred. Apply Firstbrook Brothers, Ltd., Toronto, Ont. 8-t.f.

Spruce and Shingles Wanted

We are always in the market for Spruce boards and 2 in., also Furring, Lath and Shingles.

RICE & LOCKWOOD LUMBER CO.,
1-4 Springfield, Mass.

Lumber Wanted For Cash

Will pay spot cash soon as on the cars at shipping point for Log Run Basswood, Elm, Birch, Maple, Beech, also Hemlock, Pine and Spruce Lumber and Lath, dry or new cut. Box 117, Canada Lumberman, Toronto. 3-6

Wanted Lumber

Hardwood lumber wanted. Birch, Maple, Ash, Elm, Basswood, and other hardwoods. Dry or sawn to order. We send inspector. Apply Box 97, Canada Lumberman, Toronto. 1-4

Basswood and Maple Wanted

Fifteen carload dry 1sts and 2nds or No. 1 Common and Better, white winter cut Basswood, pump 1 in. thick.

Twenty carloads dry hard Maple, 1 1/4" x 3 1/4" multiples of 9" and 12" in length, one clear face and square edges.

Twenty carloads Hard Maple, 6 1/2" x 6 1/2" and 5 1/4" x 5 1/4" x 22" and 26" in length or multiples, practically clear stock and free from checks; can ship green.

For further particulars apply to Box 85, Canada Lumberman, Toronto. 24-t.f.

Wanted To Buy LATH

We are in the market for a large quantity of Lath, including No. 3 grade and 32 in. for immediate shipment or will contract for output. Paying good prices and cash on receipt of B/L.

What have you to offer? Send good description, quote F.O.B. Chicago; state quantity offered.

COVEY DURHAM COMPANY,
431 South Dearborn St.,
Chicago, Ill. 24-8

Stocks Wanted

Stocks of Lumber and Lath wanted—Spruce, Hemlock, Pine and Birch.

The Elgie & Jarvis Lumber Co., Limited,
2-3 18 Toronto St., Toronto, Ont.

Birch Wanted

No. 1 Com. and Bet. 4/4 to 16/4". Name best prices delivered Philadelphia, Pa. rate. Warren Ross Lumber Co., Jamestown, N.Y. 1-4

Sawmill Men!

Standard Hardwood Lumber Co., Weston, Ont., will buy your entire output, all grades and kinds. Highest cash price paid. 2-5

Lumber Wanted

Send us list of lumber you wish to move either car lots or block. Advances made. Our buyer is now out and will call on you.

The Elgie & Jarvis Lumber Co., Limited,
2-3 18 Toronto St., Toronto, Ont.

WANTED

White Pine Spruce
ALL GRADES.

Also LATH of all grades

JOHN F. BURKE,
2-t.f. Aeolian Bldg., New York City.

PULPWOOD

We are open to purchase peeled Spruce and Balsam Pulpwood in carload lots. Quotations furnished on request. Also Deal ends.

The Jost Company, Limited,
285 Beaver Hall Hill,
Montreal, P.Q. 1-t.f.

Crating Wanted

A quantity 1" and 1 1/4" dry Box and Crating Lumber, White Pine, Spruce or other soft woods, good widths and lengths. Quote price delivered F.O.B. cars Syracuse and Rochester, N.Y. or point of shipment. State amount you have of each kind, etc.

Advise if you can dress and resaw.

Wilson & Green Lumber Company,
1-4 Syracuse, N.Y.

For Sale-Lumber

SPRUCE KNEES FOR SALE

150 Crown Spruce Knees, 4' x 3' 6", finished 8', 9' and 10" thick; thoroughly sound, ready for immediate delivery. For particulars, apply A. K., Box 78, Canada Lumberman, Toronto. 24-4

Lumber For Sale

100 M Ft. of 3" x 4" up Cull Pine.
200 M Ft. of 1" x 4" up Cull Pine.
100 M Ft. of 1" x 4" up Cull Spruce.
200 M Ft. of 5/8" Cull Spruce.
Apply: J. P. ABEL, FORTIN, LTD.,
3 Maisonneuve-Montreal.

B. C. SPRUCE

15c. per Thousand Feet

We offer slightly over one billion feet. Seventy-five per cent spruce, balance pine, fir and hemlock. Close to G. T. P. Near Fort George. Timber well located on good drivable streams. For particulars, cruiser's report, etc., write

LOUGHEED & TAYLOR, LIMITED,
3-6 Calgary, Alberta.

FOR SALE

200 M. ft. 1" and 1 1/4" Dry Basswood.
1 car 6" Hemlock Ties.
1200 6" Cedar Ties.
500 cords dry 4 ft. Hardwood Cordwood.
500 cords dry 4 ft. Softwood Cordwood.

Can make prompt shipment.

THE PEARCE COMPANY, LIMITED,
3 Marmora, Ont.

FOR SALE BIRDS EYE MAPLE

Could load two or three cars of Birds Eye Maple. The timber is standing and will not be cut unless sold. For particulars apply to Box 214, Thessalon, Ont. 3

RAILWAY SHIMS FOR SALE

250,000	3/4 inch	Shims.
250,000	1/2	" "
150,000	3/4	" "
150,000	1	" "
75,000	1 1/4	" "
75,000	1 1/2	" "
50,000	2	" "
25,000	2 1/4	" "
25,000	2 1/2	" "

Quality good, price right, shipment prompt.

FLEMMING & GIBSON, LIMITED,
2x5 Juniper, New Brunswick.

Wanted-Machinery

Motor Wanted

35 to 50 H.P. Motor for Hydro. Apply Box 70, Sarnia, Ontario. 3

Band Mill

Wanted, Pony Band Mill, complete. Box 122, Canada Lumberman, Toronto. 3

Conveyor Chain Wanted

400 feet of conveyor chain heavy enough to handle ties.
Box 101, Canada Lumberman, Toronto. 2-3

Band Mill Wanted

1-7 ft. Double Cut Band Mill. Give description and condition, also price. Box 80, Canada Lumberman, Toronto. 24-1

Band Resaws Wanted

Band Resawing Machines, Vertical and Horizontal, up to 48" or 54". What have you to offer. Box 115, Canada Lumberman, Toronto. 3

Refuse Burner

Wanted, second hand refuse burner complete, ten or twelve feet diameter, thirty to forty feet high. Give price and full particulars. Box 121, Canada Lumberman, Toronto. 8

EQUIPMENT WANTED

1 Buhl Wheel for saw-mill log haul.
370 Ft. good used No. 500 Roof Back lumber conveyor chain.
75 boom chains, 1/2", with clevis and toggle.
1 Iron friction wheel, 8" or 10" x 30" to 40" and 10" paper friction to match.
1 8-20 worm roll.
2 good used double cut band saws, 9-10", 15 gauge, 35' long.
1 Live roll for edger table, 6" diam., 2' 4" long, with gear.

THE PEARCE COMPANY, LTD.,
3 Marmora, Ont.

Sawmill Wanted

Second-hand saw mill with circular or band, with gang or gang edger. Cutting capacity 50,000 feet in 10 hours. All machinery must be in good condition. In answering please give full inventory and specification of mill.
Box 100, Canada Lumberman, Toronto. 2-3

36" Edger Wanted

Must be in first class condition.

The Laberge Lumber Co., Limited,
2-4 Sudbury, Ont.

WANTED

Good Alligator Engine

complete including double propellers, with or without usual tackle. Give full particulars.

W. C. EDWARDS & CO., Ltd.
Ottawa, Ont., Canada. 24-3

WANTED—Part Equipment for Sash and General Planing Mill

Band Saw, Shaper, 4-sided Sticker, Jointer, Double Surface Planer, Chain Mortiser, Tenon Machine, Boring Machine, Power Feed Rip Saw, Cutoff Saw, Glueing Press, Clamps, etc. Must be modern and in good shape. Spot cash. Apply Box 110, Canada Lumberman, Toronto, Ont. 2-3

For Sale-Machinery

Engine For Sale

One Goldie & McCulloch Engine, 16" x 38", complete with heater, pipes, oil pump, etc., in first class condition.

R. Laidlaw Lumber Co., Ltd.,
1-4 65 Yonge St., Toronto.

Steam Plant For Sale

First class steam plant for saw mill. Boiler nearly new, 110 H.P. Engine 60 H.P. in first class shape. Also smokestack and all steam and water connections. A snap if taken immediately. Apply George A. Oldrieve, St. Thomas, Ont. 1-t.f.

Boilers For Sale

Two Return Tubular Goldie-McCulloch Boilers, 18 ft. long, 72 in. in diameter, 74 four inch tubes, together with Dutch Oven Fronts, steam gauges, water columns with mountings; blow off cocks; grate bars; safety valves and breeching. Boilers now in use carrying 100 lbs. steam. Can deliver by February 10th. Address,
Cleveland-Sarnia Saw Mills Co., Ltd.,
3 Sarnia, Ontario.

For Sale at Bargain

to make room for heavier machinery.

1-3 saw Lath Machine Iron Frame Bolter combined.
1-Bolter for making Lath Bolts out of round timber.
1-45 H.P. Engine, line shaft 8 ft., flywheel 14 in., 7 ft. pulley.
1-Goldie-McCulloch Single Surface Planer and Matcher, weight about 3 tons.
1-3 saw Edger.
Will sell any of above machines separately. Machinery can be seen at Utterson Lumber Co., Utterson, Ont. 3-6

Machinery For Sale

- 1 Eighty Horse Power Boiler.
- 1 Set of Governors for 25 H.P. Engine.
- 1 Three Block Log Carriage, equipped with boss dogs.
- 1 Jack Ladder Gear and Friction Core.
- 1 Double Action Force Pump.
- 1 Set of Reece's Patent Taps and Dies.
- Quantity of Shafting and Pipes.

MARK ROGERS,
Parry Sound, Ont.

2-3

For Sale

- 1—No. 303 C.M.C. Extra Heavy Four-Sided Moulder, only used three weeks. Price, \$1,100.00.
- 1—New No. 110 C.M.C. Single Surface Planer and Matcher, with Moulding attachment. Price, \$800.
- 1—New No. 272, Machinery Company of America Automatic Circular Rip and Cross Cut Saw Shafter, capacity up to 72 in. Price, \$295.00.

WILLIAMS & WILSON, LTD.,
84 Inspector Street,

Montreal, Que.

3

Wanted-Employment

Advertisements under this heading one cent a word per insertion. Box No. 10 cents extra. Minimum charge 25 cents.

WANTED—POSITION AS BOOKKEEPER or Lumber Grader. Eight years' experience sawmilling. Not afraid of work. Box 113, Canada Lumberman, Toronto. 3

WANTED—By a capable man of 25 years' experience, a contract of manufacturing Lath and Pickets by the thousand. Satisfaction guaranteed. Address T. G. R., Box 819, Pembroke, Ontario. 3-5

BAND FILER with helper open for position. Several years' experience, capable of looking after circular and gate saws, also can furnish best of references. Reply Box 118, Canada Lumberman, Toronto. 3-5

OPEN FOR A POSITION as manager or representative; married, with twenty-five years' experience in the wholesale lumber business; can give reference as to capabilities. Box 87, Canada Lumberman, Toronto. 3-t.f.

TO LUMBER OPERATORS—I am open to consider position as manager of woods operations, sawmill or selling force; experience in hardwoods in the United States and in New Brunswick Spruce. Can handle men and get results. Box 84, Canada Lumberman, Toronto. 2-4

SECRETARY—Canadian, twenty years' experience as accountant, auditor, compiler of publicity literature, editor, and secretary, desires position as Secretary or Secretary-Treasurer of lumber, pulp or paper manufacturing company with headquarters in Toronto, Montreal or Vancouver; at present in government service handling timber berths on behalf of the Crown. Box 111, Canada Lumberman, Toronto. 2-4

Wanted-Employees

BAND RESAW AND STICKER MAN WANTED. Apply Box 70, Sarnia, Ont. 3

WANTED—a First-class, experienced Kendall Gang Filer; good opening for the right man. Apply at once to Davison Lumber & Mfg. Co., Ltd., Bridgewater, N.S. 2-3

SAWYER WANTED—For double cut pony band. Must be first class man. Apply Box 112, Canada Lumberman, Toronto, Ont. 2-4

WANTED, AN EXPERIENCED FOREMAN to take charge of box shop, young man preferred; knowledge of both French and English necessary. Apply in writing, giving references and stating date could assume duties; also three experienced box makers required immediately. Apply in writing. Canadian Box & Shook Mills, Ltd., Sherbrooke, Que. 3

WANTED — FIRST CLASS MACHINERY DRAFTSMAN, by large Canadian firm in city near Toronto. In making application give details of experience, age and salary desired, etc. Apply Box 105, Canada Lumberman, Toronto, Ont. 2-3

WANTED—Experienced Sawmill men and lumber handlers. Sawyers, Setters, Edgers, Trimmers, Filers, Lumber Pilers, Lumber Graders. Address,

THE PAS LUMBER CO., LTD.,
The Pas, Manitoba.

Formerly The Prince Albert Lumber Co.,
1-8 Prince Albert, Sask.

Business Chances

Timber For Sale

Two hundred acres hardwood timber, in Algoma. Apply Geiger, 1232 Dundas St., Toronto. 3

Timber For Sale

3,000 acres Crown Right Virgin Timber in Ontario. Birch, Hemlock, some White Pine, Basswood, Elm. Warren Ross Lumber Co., Jamestown, N.Y. 1-4

Timberland For Sale

Let us prove that we have the best timber proposition on the Pacific Coast; \$30,000 cash takes it. Hollis R. Anderson, Fort Jones, Calif. 2-3

Pulp, Paper and Saw-Mill Proposition in British Columbia

Owner offers for sale on Vancouver Island, B. C., approximately 1,000,000,000 feet of timber, 1/3 Fir, 1/3 Hemlock, balance Spruce and Cedar. Best land-locked harbor on Pacific Coast. Complete cruise by firm of Forest Engineers with international reputation. Full investigation solicited. Price, terms and complete details furnished to principals who can exchange satisfactory financial references. Owner, P. O. Box 189, Vancouver, B.C. 3

Saw Mill Plant For Sale

Practically new and modern Saw Mill Plant, capacity about 30 Million feet per annum, located in the Interior of British Columbia on a beautiful inland lake and on the main line of the Grand Trunk Pacific Railway. About 500 Million feet of timber on and adjacent to lake (about 90% Spruce) and another Billion feet available at reasonable prices. Natural conditions ideal for economical logging, manufacturing, piling and shipping. An advantage of about \$4 per thousand feet in freight rates to the Prairie Provinces over Coast shipments. This property offers unlimited possibilities as a lumber, pulp and paper property. Would consider selling a half interest. Terms reasonable.

A. C. FROST COMPANY,
134 South LaSalle Street,
Chicago, Ill.

5-t.f.

Auction Sale

of Valuable

Quebec Timber Limits

R. H. Klock & Co., through W. A. Cole, Auctioneer, on the Nineteenth day of February, 1920, at the hour of three o'clock p.m., subject to one reserve bid, will offer for sale by Public Auction at the Russell House in the City of Ottawa, in the Province of Ontario, timber berths numbers 176 and 177, Kipawa, are 100 sq. miles more or less. These timber limits contain large quantities of pine, spruce, and other wood goods. For further particulars apply to James B. Klock, 70 St. Matthew St., Montreal; Errol M. McDougall, K.C., Royal Trust Building, Montreal; D. B. Rochester, 145 James Street, Ottawa, and W. A. Cole, Hope Chambers, 63 Sparks Street, Ottawa, Auctioneer.

21-26

TIMBER LIMITS

We have some very attractive offerings in Standing Timber, Cedar or Spruce, in Alberta and B. C., with or without sawmills. Lougheed & Taylor, Ltd., Calgary, Alberta. 2-3

Timber Land For Sale

Circumstances permit us to offer a very desirable B. C. Timber land for sale at very advantageous terms to purchaser, and on main land.

Area 23 sq. miles. Estimated stand 250 million ft. B.M. 80% Fir, balance Hemlock, Spruce and Cedar. Has also camps and logging equipment practically ready for immediate operations.

We also have Hardwood limits of moderate size in Ontario, right along Railway and within 50 yards of siding, also Pulpwood Tracts.

Let us know your wants and we will tell you if we can suit you.

Principals only.

WM. COOKE & SON,

2-3 Stair Bldg., Toronto.

Auction Sale

of Saw Mill Machinery and Timber Limits at Bannockburn on the C. N. Ry., Hastings County, Wednesday, February 11th.

LIMITS—Lots 27 and 28 in the 1st concession of Tudor.

Machinery—75 H.P. Boiler, 65 H.P. Engine, Water Wheel, Gear, Main Saw Frame, with cable drum, Heavy Log Carriage and Track, 60 in. Inserted Tooth Saw, 24 in. Planer and Matcher, Edger and Trimmer, nearly new, Rip Saw, Slab Saw, 20 in. Smoke Stack, Belts, Pulleys, Shafting, Tools, and other machines.

Also Sawmill Building, 40 x 60, 20 ft. high. Heavy pine timbers. Make good Barn.

For further particulars apply to

W. A. INGLEHART,

2-3 Oakville, Ont.



Sale of Timber

Tenders will be received by the undersigned up to and including Monday, February 2nd, 1920, for the right to cut the timber on the Township of Hele, situate west of the Township of Nipigon in the District of Thunder Bay, containing an area of 48 square miles more or less.

Tenderers will state: (1) the amount they are prepared to pay for Pine and other timber respectively, in addition to Crown dues of \$2.00 per M. ft. B.M.; (2) the amount per tie in addition to Crown dues of 5 cents each, for such timber as may be suitable for making railway ties; (3) the rate per cord for Spruce Pulpwood in addition to the Crown dues of 40 cents per cord; (4) the rate for Balsam and other wood suitable for pulpwood in addition to Crown dues of 20 cents per cord; (5) the rate per post for Cedar posts in addition to Crown dues of 1 cent each; (6) the rate per pole for Cedar posts, if any, in addition to the following rates of dues, namely: (a) Poles 30 ft. and less in length, 15c each. (b) Poles 31 ft. to 40 ft. in length, 25c each. (c) Poles 41 ft. to 50 ft. in length, 50c each. (d) Poles 51 ft. and over in length, \$1 each.

1. Any Pine timber on the berths which the successful tenderer may cut into square or waney board timber, shall be subject to a flat rate of \$200.00 per M. feet cubic.

2. The rate of bonus to be offered on Pine sawlogs shall be uniform for all classes of Pine.

3. Licenses to be annually renewable for five years or until the 30th of April, 1925, after which no further renewals will be given and the territory shall revert to the Crown.

4. An annual ground rent of \$5.00 per square mile, and an annual fire protection charge of \$6.40 per square mile to be paid and license issued upon payment of these charges for the current season. No cutting to be done until license issues.

Parties making tender are to accompany their tender with a marked cheque for \$20,000.00 to be held as deposit, cheques to be made payable to the order of the Provincial Treasurer.

The Department does not bind itself to accept the highest or any tender.

Tenders to be enclosed in sealed envelopes marked "Tenders for Timber Berth," and to be addressed by registered letter to the Minister of Lands, Forests and Mines, Toronto.

Maps showing the berth offered for sale may be obtained upon application to the undersigned or from Mr. J. A. Oliver, Crown Timber Agent, Port Arthur.

BENIAH BOWMAN,

Minister of Lands, Forests and Mines.
Toronto, Dec. 22nd, 1919. 2-3

The following limits are offered for sale. Cruiser's Reports and blueprints where available will be sent to Principals or their accredited Agents:—

British Columbia, Prince Rupert District:—

160 acres freehold within ¼ mile of Skeena City on the Grand Trunk Pacific Ry. Estimated stand 5,000,000 bd. ft. within a few miles of Prince Rupert.

British Columbia R. R. Belt:—

Estimated stand approximately 300 million bd. ft. Capacity of mill 60,000 bd. ft. per day. The plant is on the main line of the C. P. R. and logs can be driven into the millpond at a minimum cost.

Quebec, Bonaventure County:

A Crownland limit of 4 sq. miles, estimated at 20,000 cords of Spruce and Fir is offered for sale. This limit is on Metapedia waters with a driving distance into the Metapedia, just above the Metapedia boom, of about 25 miles. The limit is about 14 miles from a station on the Intercolonial Ry. and the settlement extends back to within 3 or 4 miles of the northern boundary. Logs can be landed on a drivable stream for \$10.00 per M. bd. ft. and can be driven into the Metapedia boom for about \$2.00 per M. There should be a minimum profit in operating this tract of \$40,000.

BRADLEY & AVERY,
Timberland Factors & Cruisers,
4 Hospital Street,
Montreal, P.Q.

For Sale

Sash and Door Factory and Planing Mill, located in one of the busiest and best towns in eastern Ontario. Correspondence solicited: Box 66, Canada Lumberman, Toronto. 23-t.f.

For Sale

One million and half feet heavy hardwood timber, Maple, Beech, Basswood, Birch and Rock Elm. Also 25 acres heavy Cedar Swamp. Also Sawmill, 44 x 84—20 ft. high. 7 Bents, all 10 inch square. R. Elm Timber make good barn. All good machinery, nearly new, about 8 miles from loading point. Apply Samuel Leggett, Gibraltar, Ont., Ravenna R. No. 2. 2-3

Miscellaneous

Car Wheels For Sale

125 pairs 18" chilled cast iron wheels, fitted to axles with roller bearing. Suitable for piling cars or tram line.

JNO. J. GARTSHORE,
58 Front Street W.,
Toronto, Canada

22-3

WANTED Light Rails for Relaying

Any Size Any Condition
Any Quantity

R. T. GILMAN & CO.
MONTREAL

Boom Chain Wanted

Second hand boom chain, ¾" and 1", also shackles for same. In quoting state best price and average lengths. We are also in the market for galvanized sheet iron in good condition. Address, Box 81, Mont Joli, P.Q.

Wanted—Raw Furs

By parcel post, by express, any way. What have you? What Price?

REID BROS.,

2-7 Bothwell, Ontario, Can.

Wanted 4-foot LATH Wire Collect

Charles H. Stewart,
691 Lothrop Avenue,
Detroit, Michigan

24-3

The Use of Tractors in Woods

The early passing of the mule and the ox from the economy of logging operations in the Southern forests, to be supplanted by the gasoline driven tractor, was strongly indicated in the portion of the discussion of logging difficulties which ensued at the meeting of the Memphis, Tenn., section of the American Hardwood Manufacturers' Association, held recently. Testimony interjected by several of the manufacturers present showed that many of the lumber mill operators in the flooded woods of the South are turning to the tractor to get out the logs which they cannot bring out with mule or ox team. They stated that the tractor will go in and bring out logs where the mud and water would dishearten the mule and make him quit trying or bog the ox up so deeply that he could not pull. Stories were told of the tractor traveling along with its load of 8,000 feet of logs in twenty inches of water; of the breaking of a bridge and the pulling out of the tractor by its own power from the ditch into which it had dropped from the broken bridge; of a tractor which hauled 12,000 feet of logs out nine miles over a road upon which an ordinary log wagon could not operate, on a logging job near Vicksburg.

A correspondent pursued the discussion informally with several hardwood lumber manufacturers who are using tank type tractors or wheeled tractors in logging operations and got some information very flattering to the tractor. One man declared that "it is simply a question of dollars and cents;" in short, that it is too expensive to stick to the mule and ox teams. In his opinion, there is no longer any excuse for the use of anything but trac-

tors on large logging operations, and the only excuse for anything else on small operations is the fact that the firm doing the logging may not be able to afford the large original investment required for a tractor. Feed for live stock has gone out of sight, making the maintenance of mules and oxen a great burden. But a tractor can be operated on about \$5 worth of gasoline a day, to put it liberally. A good man can be hired to run the tractor for from \$6.50 to \$7.50 a day, while a "mule skinner" costs \$4 to \$5 a day. A ten-ton tractor will do the work of six and even eight mule teams of five each. Tractors of this size are regularly hauling six eight-wheel wagon loads of logs, and have been known to pull eight of these wagons. Tractors of the tank type will work where mule and ox teams are utterly ineffective. A tractor will often take the place of a short spur track to a logging operation.

The American Hardwood Manufacturers' Association has been gathering data for some weeks from its members on the possibilities of the tractor in logging and other lumber operations. A cursory digest of this information has convinced J. M. Pritchard, secretary-manager of the association, that the future is very promising for the tractor.

Rapid Depletion of Southern Timber

Five thousand sawmills in the southern United States will discontinue operations within the next few years owing to the decline in the supply of southern pine. This statement of Col. Henry Graves, Chief Forester of the United States Forest Service, is a startling reminder that the timber resources of America are not unlimited. The men who openly scoffed at the idea of such depletion occurring at all are being rudely awakened and a national forest policy is being advocated and considered with unusual interest in the United States.

The outstanding features of the forest policy recently enumerated by Col. Graves are: First, that the federal, state and municipal governments largely increase the area of public-owned forests either by purchase, or exchange for stumpage; second, that federal aid be provided to the states which are willing to provide the necessary machinery for the protection and reproduction of the forests. The scheme also suggests that assistance be given annually to timberland owners who may be prepared to practise forestry on their lands.

The first, and by no means the smallest, obstacle to such proposals is public apathy. A vigorous educational campaign will be

necessary to undo the work of those who persistently instilled the idea into the minds of United States citizens that the forests could not be exhausted. The people must be brought to realize the fallacy of such a doctrine and that only a united nation-wide effort can save a great national industry from decline. As soon as a public opinion has been aroused, a complete census of existing supplies will be necessary, for such information has never been brought together in the United States.

Canada is undoubtedly in a better position than the United States because a much larger area of her forest lands are still held under the Crown and exploitation has not proceeded so far. American governments have postponed action so long that the outlay necessary to retrieve their position will be enormous.

Timber Sales Show Gratifying Gain

According to a statement issued by the Hon. T. D. Pattullo, Minister of Lands for British Columbia, the value of Crown Timber disposed of during the past year aggregates \$654,372, as against \$259,769.13 for 1916; \$483,281.50 for 1917, and \$380,400 for 1918.

Vancouver and Island districts top the list at \$223,166.21; Fort George comes second with \$134,650.33, and Prince Rupert a very close third with \$133,596.98.

The number of sales and quantities involved is greater in every district than in any previous year. This increase is particularly noticed in the upper Fraser River district, east of Prince George, where over 56,000,000 feet of saw timber, besides a considerable quantity of ties and cordwood were disposed of as against 11,000,000 during the previous year.

Another noticeable increase is shown also in the Upper Thompson River district, north of Kamloops, where some 16,000,000 feet of saw timber and 390,000 ties were sold as compared with 12,000,000 feet and 78,000 ties in 1918.

The total number of sales for 1919 is 356 as against 133 in 1916; 255 in 1917 and 227 in 1918, while the area cruised for sales has increased from 23,318 acres in 1916 to 61,809 acres in 1919. It is pointed out by the minister that this striking increase in timber sales, involving the cruising of a much larger area, entails a good deal of additional work on the part of the forestry officials, as a consequence of which a reorganization of the department has been effected in order to cope with its growing business. Returned soldiers and men from the temporary staff already have been brought in.

In the matter of piling, the min-

ister's statement shows that over 4,000,000 lineal feet were sold in 1919 as against 378,000 feet in 1918 and a large increase also is noted in the number of cords of shingle bolts and cordwood.

Canadian Forests as Permanent Producers

In the amount of lumber cut, though not in its value, British Columbia has displaced Ontario as the premier province. The cut for the former for 1917 was 1.2 billion board feet, and for the latter 1.1 billion. Increasing ascendancy of British Columbia in this respect may be expected, since that province contains approximately half the merchantable saw timber of the Dominion.

It should be noted that the white pine cut of Ontario has diminished very considerably, due to depletion of virgin supplies, and that an increasing percentage of the spruce timber is going into the manufacture of pulp and paper, rather than lumber. Further, while extensive lumbering in British Columbia is of comparatively recent development, it has been going on in Ontario since a very early period, with consequent heavy destruction due to fires and the absence of restrictions upon logging methods calculated to leave cut-over areas in a productive condition.

The forests of British Columbia, like those of Quebec and New Brunswick, are administered by the Provincial Forest Service, a technical organization of trained foresters. This development has not yet taken place in Ontario, though representations have been made to the Provincial Government in that connection.

In Nova Scotia the appointment of a technically trained Provincial Forester is under consideration.

The importance of handling forest areas from the viewpoint of permanent production, rather than for immediate profit only, is becoming increasingly recognized.



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Current Trade Conditions

(Continued from page 59)

scarcity of lumber in the hands of the manufacturers, according to Chicago advices. Idaho white pine is in big demand with prices holding exceptionally firm. Redwood also is in demand, but there is little to be had and prices are soaring. Bevel siding and finish show big gains in price, and lath and shingles are exceptionally scarce. It's the same story in cypress—high prices, a good demand, but stock sheets showing little to offer for immediate shipment.

The one subject for discussion in this market is prices. Opinions as to the near future differ, but even the most conservative manufacturers and wholesalers predict a higher level before values become stabilized. Small dealers are inclined to believe that there is a limit, and that stability is what is needed at this time to insure the predicted home building activity during the coming early spring season.

Great Britain

The monthly report of Alfred Dobell & Co., Liverpool, affords a very fair indication of the status of the British timber market on the present occasion. The import of Nova Scotia and New Brunswick spruce deals more than accounted for the consumption. There was a good demand and values were firmer all round during the past few weeks. In Douglas fir there was only a moderate demand; c. i. f. values have depreciated. The consumption of Scandinavian deals and boards was very satisfactory, while flooring boards were again in good demand at increased values. The total imports of pitch pine to Liverpool amounted to over 500,000 cubic feet, consisting of nearly 50% lumber. C. i. f. values for all qualities and specifications advanced considerably, and are very firm. Owing to the strong domestic demand in the U.S.A., Prime Qualities were difficult to obtain.

The improvement in the demand for hardwoods from the United States reported previously has been maintained during the past month, and values for all grades of lumber are much firmer, but the volume of business for forward shipment was restricted on account of the high prices demanded by Shippers. The Government Auction Sale of Hardwoods sold without reserve, on December 17th, attracted a large company. The bidding was brisk throughout, and the various stocks offered were rapidly disposed of at satisfactory prices.

The quantity of mahogany offered at the Auction Sale of De-

cember was small, and competition was extremely keen. The upward trend of values continued, and prices reached a still higher level. Sapeli Mahogany showing narrow stripe continues to be in eager demands for continental markets.

Mr. W. R. Hapkins, secretary of the Cardiff and Bristol Pitwood Importers' Association, has notified members that with regard to the control of pitwood he had been informed by the Board of Trade Timber Supplies Department that the limitation of prices on imported props was withdrawn and all restrictions removed. Up to the present the maximum price of 65s. has been in force.

The scarcity of tonnage is still most pronounced. Even America is unable to obtain anything like an adequate supply to meet her needs. She could do a much larger trade if only she could secure the necessary space, but she cannot. It will be seen, therefore, that a great many more boats are required to carry on the trade of the world, and that England is not alone in this respect. The call for tonnage is incessant, in spite of the fact that a large number of new steamers are continually being put on the water. It will take a long time to make up for the sinkings during the war. To bring the amount of the world's tonnage up to the pre-war level will, however, not be sufficient, as requirements in future are likely far to exceed that quantity.

"There is going to be a much bigger overseas trade done than ever before, and, therefore, a big increase in the world's tonnage will be necessary in order to cope with it. England must not be left behind; in this all important matter it will be necessary for us to keep abreast with the times, and consequently we must embark on an increased building programme. Other nations are doing everything in their power to increase the number of their steamers, knowing that, with an insufficient supply of tonnage, their trade in the future will be hampered considerably. "We must not sink from the proud position we held before the war in the matter of tonnage, though, if we do not look at it, we shall, as other nations are building faster in proportion than we are. There is little doubt that America sees the necessity of having more vessels, otherwise there would not be so many new boats coming under her flag. For the time being Germany is not able to do much in ship construction, though her enforced idleness is only of a temporary nature. Once she starts she will no doubt go ahead very quickly by building on the standardized system and confining herself to a few types," says the "Timber News."

Market Correspondence

**SPECIAL REPORTS
ON CONDITIONS AT
HOME AND ABROAD**

Ottawa Prices Advance and Orders Increase

The prophecy made some weeks ago by Ottawa lumbermen, that prices were going to go considerably higher before the spring months has, in part, been fulfilled in the Ottawa lumber market, where prices generally showed a sharp advance, during the closing period of January.

With the recent aviation a new record for high prices was set, and those who late last summer and the early fall delayed buying and scoffed at the suggestion that good pine siding would ever reach \$120 per thousand have been set at naught. It costs the buyers now just \$125 per thousand to purchase inch and a quarter, inch and a half by 8 in. and for 2 by 7 in. and up. Incidentally 1 by 7 in. advanced another \$5 per thousand and from predictions made to the correspondent of the "Canada Lumberman," "the end is not yet."

All pine with the exception of the red grades, showed advances ranging from \$2 to \$15 per thousand, the greatest jump of all being taken by 2 in. good pine strips which travelled from \$90 to \$105, per thousand feet.

The market all around appeared to be based on real "bed rock" with indications pointing that the "bottom" was going to grow harder and more secure. As against this optimistic outlook, there was a growing scarcity of foreign cars, and the still unknown yield of this year's bush operations. On the extent and cost of the bush operations will depend the price of sawn lumber for several months to come. Indeed they appeared to be the governing factor by which the manufacturers were to be guided.

Outside of the advances in price the features of the Ottawa market were; increased orders and inquiries, a shortage of stocks, and the general expression of confidence by the trade that the year of 1920 was going to be a banner one for lumber sales and uses. Events and happenings in markets kindred to and having a bearing upon the lumber market, justified the existence of such an outlook. Briefly the situation appeared to be that dealers are not looking

for any new business. Rather the demand, asserting itself, came to them. They were more concerned about meeting and filling the orders of their old customers than trying to hunt up new sales. If they had the stock they, in most cases, got the prices they asked for it, and if the customer thought it was too high or wanted to grumble the stock owner was smilingly willing to keep his stock, and passed up the sale with the confident expectation that before the spring months had passed, he would receive more money for it.

The general feeling is that prices while establishing a high record now, will further carry and go higher before next June.

For one reason or another, there had previously been a feeling in some circles that the price of lumber had to come down. The prices asked were too high. Talk of further increases in price, were to the minds of some, mere bosh. Individuals holding such views last summer and fall, who did not buy, figuratively "kidded" themselves. There is nothing in the symptoms or conditions surrounding the Ottawa market, to indicate or warrant the price of lumber coming down. Nobody a year or so ago thought lath would go to \$15 per thousand, but the fact that buyers are finding out today is that it has. So it is with lumber.

Builders and contractors, together with the great army of lumber users anywhere naturally, register a strenuous kick about every advance in price. Often perhaps in the past they have been justified. But in the present instance, they can either pay the price asked and get it, or grumble, and go without. The dealer or the holder of the stock hardly needs to worry as within the next four or five months, indications are that prices will be still higher.

The public and buyers naturally enough look to the manufacturers to bring down the price of lumber and be the court of first relief. What many of them fail to consider is that lumber production in the Ottawa Valley has every year for the last three years been getting lower, in regard to the log output and the sawmill run.

For war and other purposes the demand on lumber stocks was heavy, and now that a revival of building is taking place in the



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United States and Canada there is a strong and insistent call for lumber, with stocks much lower than what they were four or five years ago. Besides the shortage of stock, many persons have failed to grasp the fact that lumbering and logging operations have brought with them, their increased cost of production just the same as anything else. Food and labor in the woods camps, are higher, freight rates have increased, and the cost of doing business has advanced. Lumber has been one of the last commodities to advance in price during the war, and lumbermen assert that, in the ordinary course of events, it can be expected that it will be one of the last to drop following the cessation of hostilities.

Increased production in the woods and a reduction in food and labor charges seem to be about the only thing that justifies the price of lumber coming down.

The first month of the new year did not bring any signs of a reduction in the cost of labor, or the price of food.

The actual extent of bush operations are of an unknown quality. So far as compared with December and the early part of January, the situation showed little change. Reports indicated that some camps were running as high as from seventy five to ninety per cent. of the production expected. The log output of others dwindled downward. As effecting the future prices the whole question, outside of demand, apparently is buried in the woods.

In export business to the United Kingdom and Europe the situation showed little change. The feeling for the future of this market was that it was going to be a good one and command higher prices even in face of increased competition by foreign competitors. An opening up of shipments was not expected to take place until late April or early May.

General conditions with woodworking plants did not show any change. The plants remained fairly busy considering the season of the year, and the prospect was that there would be a heavy run on sash and doors, in the spring months, due to the expected increase in building operations. Building permits issued at Ottawa during December 1919 showed a substantial advance in the value of prospective building as compared with 1918. The real estate market also showed most promising signs, indicative that a greater volume of building, than for the past four years, was to be undertaken.

Lath remained pretty well off the market, though there continued to be a good demand. Shingles were only fair, and the spruce grades of lumber though not showing any exceptional activity remained absolutely firm.

St. John Reports Higher Prices and Active Trade

The last two weeks have certainly been the best two the lumber business has seen at St. John in as far as prices are concerned. Any merchants, who are fortunate enough to have any stocks available for immediate shipment are getting for 2 by 3 and 2 by 4 about \$45.00 on cars, 2 by 6 and 2 by 7 bringing the same; 2 by 8 \$48.00 to \$50.00, with 2 by 9 and 2 by 10 \$53.00. All random 8 to 20 feet long merchantable spruce boards is bringing \$38.00 to \$39.00 on cars same point. Refuse commands about \$30.00.

About all the stocks here are cleaned up and a great deal of car shipping has taken place. Cars are fairly plentiful for foreign shipment and it is a great help to the country at large for it is all the people have to depend upon. Laths are simply a commodity equal to gold. Anyone who has any can get any price asked—We know of one concern on the North shore which received \$16.00 per thousand Canadian funds, f.o.b. cars shipping point—cash—for winter's cut. This was paid by an Ontario brokerage house—Laths are selling here at \$14.00 on cars but really only a car or so for sale.

The St. John correspondent of the "Canada Lumberman" adds: What will happen in the market for the coming season it is almost impossible to forecast. One guess equals another. Certainly the American market is going to absorb about all the probable winter cuts—and no doubt a great lot of early Spring and Midsummer stocks from larger mills. If all the building takes place in the United States which is needed, there will be a steady demand for everything in sight—This does not consider the English market at all. Really they are only beginning to waken up and the last few days have seen some improvement on this market. We would believe that they are not aware of the conditions here or they would be buying. If they do not buy soon, all cuts will be taken up.

British and American Buyers Busy in East

Nothing has taken place to darken the horizon of the lumber trade at St. John. While considerable cold weather has caused local business to show easing up, still the factories are very busy on old orders and the yards, which are connected with the factories, need a breathing spell to try to tidy up. Prices have not weakened and stocks are not heavy as far as local conditions are concerned. Practically all the country stocks are being shipped to United States

points, and very little of this rotary stock finding its way to market at St. John. The mills are all idle, having finished the season's sawing, and are now being repaired for next season's work.

The British market seems to be showing signs of improvement. The buyers are beginning to look around and seem to have come to a conclusion that they might as well buy as wait until it is too late. United States is buying every winter-and-early-spring cut possible to find at good prices, taking the run of the mills at around \$38.00 on cars and paying for it in American funds, which is equal to around \$40.00 per M on cars, St. John and vicinity, and they are paying these prices for poor rotary sawn stocks. There does not seem to be any large quantity of this stock offering on the market, as many mills which were to start have been short of labor.

The majority of log operators on the head waters of the St. John have finished yarding their logs and are hauling. Many of them have long hauls with log haulers. The cut for St. John will be as follows:—

A. N. Nobles for Stetson, Cutler & Co.	about 8 million feet
Flavien Cheound for Murray & Gregory	" 4 "
Currier for Stetson, Cutler & Co.	" 5½ "
Sullivan & McCormack for Murray & Gregory	" 3½ "
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Cunliffe Bros. for Stetson, Cutler & Co.	" 14 "
In all about 36 million feet.	

Montreal Reports Stock Low and Prices Firm

Some Montreal wholesalers are in the unfortunate position of having orders, but no stock. The scarcity of lumber has become accentuated and there is no relief in sight. "Unless I am greatly mistaken," said one wholesaler, "we shall witness a famine in a very short time."

In the local market there is a scarcity in some lines, which is enough to be felt. The car shortage is the main cause of the limited arrival of B. C. woods this month. The demand for western stock is heavy, and up to the present more car loads have been sold so far in January than the whole of last month. The American market is still strong, showing a decided increase over last month.

The shipments of lumber from the port of Montreal during the 1919 season totalled 144,375,182 ft. b.m. compared with 58,39,019 ft. b.m. in 118. The total was the largest for many years, and consisted mainly of lumber shipped to the United Kingdom on British Government account.

Why Birch is in Urgent Demand

It was rumored recently that the furniture manufacturers of Canada would shortly wait upon the federal authorities at Ottawa, asking that an export embargo be placed on birch, urging the necessity for so doing on the ground that practically prohibitive prices are being asked for this wood, which is now so largely used in all cabinet work. It appears, so far as can be learned, that there is little foundation for such a report, and even if a move were made on the part of the furniture manufacturers, the lumbermen, who specialize in birch, would, possibly, present a counter plea that owing to the rapidly ascending price of furniture, it might be well to have the present protective duty of 30 per cent., plus the war tax of 7½ per cent., abolished and thus allow Canadians to acquire household equipment at a more reasonable figure.

Speaking of the present value of birch and the rumored attitude of the furniture manufacturers, a leading wholesaler stated that the prices of birch to-day, delivered in Canada, were considerably less than those across the border, f.o.b. shipping point. On all grades from 4/4 to 8/4 the average quotation in the Dominion is several dollars less than Michigan or Wisconsin mill prices and on the thicker lines the rate ranges still lower per M.

"One reason that the price is stiff at present," he continued, "is that furniture manufacturers are now eliminating oak owing to the staggering figure which values in that wood have reached, and are now turning their attention more particularly to birch. The result is that the excessive demand is naturally causing prices to climb. Thus the present wide requisition for birch has been largely brought about through the action of the furniture men in concentrating more on this wood than on any other at this period. It is one of the leading hardwoods of Canada, and being right at home, manufacturers have, naturally, reverted to it in preference to other lines which have to be imported."

"I think I have stated enough to show that there has been no undue profit made or any selfish move made on our part," he concluded.

It is the little things that make the home attractive. Something more than four walls and a roof are necessary. One of these things is a fire place.

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"V" SHAPED TROUGH for large capacities of Refuse, Blocks, Etc. An all-steel trough with re-enforcing angles on the top edges may be used in place of the wood trough with steel lining illustrated above.



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are especially adapted to economical handling of large capacities and to long distance handling of Sawdust and Mill Refuse.



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K-5 Attachment



S-1 1/2 Log Spur



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Wm. Gerry & Sons, of York St., London, intend erecting extensive lumber sheds.

The sawmill of Campbell & McNab, Douglas, Ont., was completely destroyed by fire. The loss is covered by insurance.

The Fesserton Timber Co., Limited, of Toronto, have become members of the National Hardwood Lumber Association, Chicago.

Jas. McBurnie, Jr., who owned a small sawmill in Widdifield, was killed recently by the falling of a tree. He leaves a wife and eight children. He was well known in North Bay and locality.

The general offices of Terry & Gordon, in the Confederation Life Building, Toronto, have recently been enlarged. Much needed accommodation has been secured by taking in several adjoining rooms.

Garlock-Walker Machinery Ltd., Toronto, was recently incorporated, with a capital of \$500,000, to manufacture and deal in machinery and equipment of all kinds, and to take over and carry on the business now known as the Garlock-Walker Machinery Co., Limited, Toronto.

The mills at the Chaudiere Falls, Ottawa, have been much affected by the recent cold weather, and the late violent storm. J. R. Booth's paper mill was partially closed down and the power companies had great trouble with anchor ice which is more difficult to handle this year than for many winters back.

Hon. Justice Kelly, sitting at the Winter Assizes, Hamilton, reserved judgment in the action of Butler vs. the Hamilton Lumber Company. Eighteen plaintiffs sued the Hamilton Lumber Company, C. H. Taylor and F. W. Brennen, for \$2,000 and costs for alleged misrepresentation of the prospectus relating to the Hamilton Lumber & Coal Company.

The Dominion Railway Commission recently in the matter of the application of the Riordon Sales Company for suspension of the Canadian Freight Traffic Association's order relative to rates on wood pulp to Seattle and Tacoma, granted the request, thereby restoring former rates. The majority of the shippers agreed, if necessary, to assume cost of local rates from Vancouver to the United States points.

Reports from practically all the neighboring rural districts around London indicate that more wood and lumber are being produced than for many years. This fact is due to the severe windstorm which swept over Ontario several weeks ago. In many districts large numbers of fine trees were blown down, and these are being converted into wood and lumber. In some districts the sawmills will be busier than for many years.

Firstbrook Bros., Limited, of Toronto, are completing a new plant at Thessalon, Ont., for the making of box shooks. The industry will require from 8,000,000 to 10,000,000 feet of lumber per year, and it is expected that operation will begin early in April. W. R. Benson, superintendent of the company's plants in Toronto and Penetang, has been spending some time at Thessalon, looking after the erection of the new unit in that city.

Representatives of the Dominion Commission of Conservation lately had a conference with the Ontario Government in reference to the conservation of timber areas and reforestation. Plans were discussed for a survey of the timber wealth of the province. The deputation was composed of Messrs. James White of the Commission; Mr. Clyde Leavitt, Chief Forester, and Mr. R. D. Craig, the Commission Forester in Ontario. It was received by Premier Drury, Hon. Beniah Bowman and Mr. Zavitz, the Provincial Forester.

Mitchell Bros., Holland Centre, Ont., who are manufacturers, dealers and exporters of hardwood lumber, report that on account of scarcity of good bushmen they are not taking out much timber from their own limits this winter, but expect to buy from the farmers most of the stock they will require for the coming season. The local and export demand for hardwood lumber is strong and the firm have now export orders for 1,000,000 ft. In 1919 they exported some 500,000 ft. of hardwood.

Few people in Old Ontario and not many in Northern Ontario realize the extent to which the pulp and paper industry has grown in that section of the province. Perhaps the greatest producer of the area is the Abitibi Company, and this industry, practically in its infancy, made a remarkable production last year when the average output per day was 150 tons of sulphite; 300 tons groundwood pulp; and 250 tons of newsprint. Plans are now going ahead and in a short time an additional 200 to 250 tons will be turned out each day or a total around 500 tons. The average production in 1918 was 220 tons.

Eastern Canada

The sawmill of Auger & Leclerc, Lotbiniere, Que., was completely destroyed by fire. The owners contemplate rebuilding immediately.

Wm. F. Cooke and Sydney P. W. Cooke were recently registered in Montreal as wholesale lumber dealers, under the name of Cooke Bros.

The Owes Head Lumber Company was recently registered in Totton, P.Q. W. C. Perkins, N. R. Aikenhead and F. H. Perkins are the registered partners.

The Laurentide Co., Ltd., Montreal, P.Q., have been incorporated with a capital of \$35,000,000 to take over and acquire as a going concern the business now being carried on by the Laurentide Co., Limited.

Martin McPeak Lumber, Ltd., Montreal, P.Q., has been incorporated to manufacture and deal in lumber, timber and wood products of all kinds. Capital \$50,000. L. A. Martin and J. Archambault, of Montreal, are among the incorporators.

The Ideal Shoulder Pad Co., Ltd., has been granted a federal charter with a capital stock of \$49,000, and headquarters in Montreal. The company

is empowered to manufacture shoulder padding and men's and boys' clothing, trousers, overalls, etc.

Rapid progress is being made by the Dry Dock and Shipbuilding Co., at East St. John. A breakwater 7,070 feet long has been constructed and the excavation is nearing completion for the dry dock which will be 1,150 feet long, 133 feet wide and 42 feet deep.

The Eastern Canada Saw Mills, Limited, have been formed, with a capital of \$250,000, and have opened offices at 604 Shaughnessy Bldg., Montreal. The company are manufacturers and exporters of rough and dressed lumber. Mr. Stanley G. Denman is the managing director.

Messrs. Champoux Bros., of Campbellton, N.B., have purchased a controlling interest in the Matapedia Lumber Company, with mills at Milmikek. This company has in past seasons cut about five million feet of lumber, which under the new management will be increased.

The Town Council of Grand Mere, P.Q., have accepted an offer made by the Laurentide Company, Limited, to spend for the welfare of the town, the sum of \$50,000 per annum for twelve years, of which \$40,000 will be spent on permanent improvements and \$10,000 for administration.

The offices of the Imported Timber Disposal section of the Board of Trade, England, have been removed from the St. Nicholas Bldg., to the Shaughnessy Bldg., Montreal. This department of the Board of Trade has the handling of the lumber bought in Eastern Canada by the British Government.

Speaking of the recent severe storm in New Brunswick, a Fredericton paper says the snowfall is exceptionally welcome to lumbermen all over the province, however, as they were in a bad way for facilities to carry on their log hauling operations, there being less snow in the woods than for many years at this time.

The Canada Lumber and Box Company, Limited, is the name of a new company which has commenced the manufacture of boxes at Limoilou, Que. The president is Mr. Noel Belleau, the vice-president Mr. L. Bolduc, and the directors, Messrs. R. F. Seale, L. J. Conway, and C. S. Garneau. Mr. Conway is the manager. The company will make a general line of boxes.

The Kent Lumber Co., Granby, P.Q., are erecting a sash and door factory and planing mill, 38 x 80. The equipment, which is electrically driven, includes a full line of sash and door machinery, in addition to planers, moulders and a matcher. A shavings exhaust system is being installed. About twenty men will be given employment, and the plant is expected to be in operation February 1st.

The Quebec Railway, Light, Heat & Power Company is stated to be negotiating with a syndicate with a view of disposing of part of their line. With the construction of a line up the Murray River to Lake St. John and thence to Chicoutimi, the extensive pulpwood lands of the Saguenay River will be tapped. The Delaware and Hudson Railway Company is stated to be interested in the deal.

Eugene Patenude, of Nominique, Que., who is a well-known contractor and lumber merchant, is engaged in changing over certain machinery in his mill and getting ready to saw twice as much during the coming season as during the past. Mr. Patenude expects to have his improved plant in full operation about June next, and reports that the prospects for the coming year are exceptionally bright.

Canadian Paper Barrel Co., Ltd., Montreal, P.Q., have been incorporated with a capital of \$500,000, to operate sawmills and to manufacture and deal in timber, lumber and wood products of all kinds, and to acquire timber limits and operate pulp and paper mills, and to carry on business as dealers and exporters in paper and paper products of all kinds. C. Sinclair and R. E. Allan, advocates, Quebec, P.Q., are two of the incorporators.

The limits in Quebec owned by the Portneuf Pulp & Lumber Co., of Albany, N.Y., comprising 484 square miles, and reported to be the best on the North Shore, have been sold to the Wayagamack Pulp & Paper Co., Limited, of Three Rivers, Que. It will be remembered that only a few weeks ago the company purchased the valuable Breakey limits in the Gaspé Peninsula, so that now the Wayagamack Co. holds timber far in excess of the requirements of its mill.

Brompton Paper directors recently fulfilled expectations by advancing the quarterly dividend from 1¼ per cent. to 1½ per cent., thus placing the common stock on a six per cent. basis. Anticipations of a further increase were encouraged. The vice-president, Mr. Beauclerk, stated that two of the American subsidiaries, in which the Brompton concern owns all the common stock, would show earnings of some \$300,000 for the last calendar year and that it was possible "to look forward with hope for further dividends from the earnings of subsidiary companies."

The E. Burt Lumber Company has recently been improving its sawmill at Burt's Corners, N.B. A larger boiler has been installed and the engine room has been enlarged. The company, at the head of which is Mr. E. Burt, expects to cut 5,000,000 feet of logs during the winter, which will be taken out along the Keswick River. So far this year there has been a very light fall of snow and operations were impeded to a certain extent by the lack of a sufficient quantity to begin hauling. However, conditions have improved of late and hauling is now in progress on the Keswick and Tobique Rivers.

The T. M. Lewis Lumber Co., Ltd., Vancouver, B.C., has been granted a federal charter to carry on business as timber merchants, and to own and operate sawmills, shingle mills, pulp and paper mills, and to manufacture and deal in lumber, sash and doors, portable houses and wood products of all kinds. Capital \$10,000. T. M. Lewis, lumberman, and J. S. Jamieson, barrister, both of Vancouver, are among the incorporators.

Woodsmen employed in piece work in the Idaho camps are reported to be making as high as \$10 a day. Many employed for the regular wages, \$5.50 a day, which is a big wage for the woods, are changing to piece work and thus almost doubling their receipts. Large numbers of discharged soldiers are finding jobs waiting for them in the woods.

If you want anything in Lumber Products, write:—

BECK LUMBER CO.

PENETANG, - ONTARIO

or "ASK MR. HORNING"

PHONE MAIN 2170 - TORONTO

We handle HORSE SHOE BRAND Lumber, Lath, Timber, Boxes, Shooks and Pails.

Manufactured by C. BECK MFG. CO. Limited.

We Can DRESS, MATCH and RESAW

We Want to Purchase

1", 2" and 3"

Spruce and Pine

also

1½" and 1⅝" x 4' No. 1 Spruce Lath.

In quoting advise full specifications as to grades, widths, lengths and dryness.

CHAS. H. RUSSELL CO.

LIMITED

211 McGill Street, MONTREAL, Que.

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Ship Timbers and Planking, Ship Decking, Tank Stock, Bridge Timbers, Fir and Spruce Lumber

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Prompt shipment Satisfactory stock Good service Write or wire for prices

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Our "By-Pass" Exhaust systems save your power and give better service. They handle green sawdust or wet, stringy material that usually clogs up an ordinary Blower system. The fan wheel is not overhung. No heating, clogging, or shaking. Three bearings.

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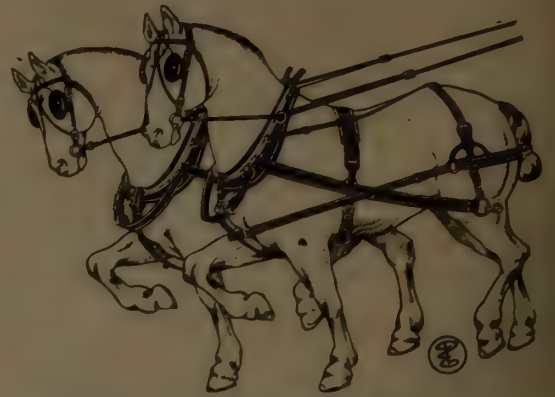
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For lumber hauling and strenuous work in the bush a good strong harness is invaluable. And this "Carson Quality" Michigan Lumber and Skidding Harness will stand every strain that can possibly be put upon it. It is made of the best No. 1 selected oak-tanned leather by the best of skilled workmen. The House of Carson stands solidly behind every strap and piece of material that enters into the mak-

ing. It is the harness that is being used by the leading lumbering concerns throughout Canada. It has stood every test. It is the harness that you will want to protect your team and to get the most out of it.

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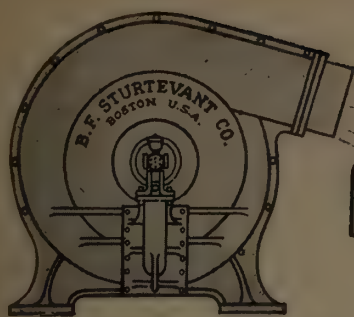
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PUTS AIR TO WORK

A system that is designed right means less friction in pipes; consequently a large power saving. Sturtevant Systems are right and stay so.



A Typical Sturtevant Made-to-Requirement Planing Mill Exhaust System

KEEP YOUR PLANING MILL "CLEAN AS A WHISTLE"

Sawdust and shavings removed directly from the saws and planers, do not get on the floor, scatter, and hide parts of moving machinery. The workmen are not endangered nor are accidents possible which often result in costly injuries.

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(TRADE MARK)

PLANING MILL SYSTEMS

remove the sawdust before it gets into the room; therefore, your workers are given better air to breathe, production is accelerated, and the men are happier. The Sturtevant System is built with great care and to your requirements. All the galvanized iron piping, hoods, and collectors are built to measure—to fit your machines and the rooms they are going into. The fans and fan wheels are very rugged and assure operating satisfaction under severe strain. There is a distinct advantage and assurance of satisfaction in having a system built in one factory where your complete interests are supervised. Many of these systems have been put in operation in the United States and Canada and all are working to the entire satisfaction of the owners.

ASK FOR CATALOG 185-C

**B. F. STURTEVANT CO.
OF CANADA, LIMITED**

HEAD OFFICE AND WORKS: GALT, ONT.

SALES OFFICES: TORONTO AND MONTREAL

CURRENT LUMBER PRICES—WHOLESALE

TORONTO, ONT.

Prices in Carload Lots, F.O.B. cars Toronto

White Pine:	
1 x 4/7 Good Strips	\$90 00 \$105 00
1 1/2 x 1 1/2 x 4/7 Good Strips	120 00 130 00
1 x 8 and up Good Sides	120 00 130 00
2 x 4/7 Good Strips	125 00 135 00
1 1/2 and 1 1/2 x 8 and wider Good	

Sides	150 00 160 00
2 x 8 and wider Good Sides	160 00 170 00
1 in. No. 1, 2 and 3 Cuts	80 00 85 00
5/4 & 6/4 No. 1, 2 & 3 Cuts	110 00 115 00
2 in. No. 1, 2 and 3 Cuts	115 00 120 00
1 x 4 and 5 Mill Run	56 00 59 00
1 x 6 Mill Run	58 00 60 00
1 x 7, 9 and 11 Mill Run	58 00 60 00
1 x 8 Mill Run	58 00 60 00
1 x 10 Mill Run	62 00 64 00
1 x 12 Mill Run	66 00 69 00
5/4 and 6/4 x 4 Mill Run	58 00 60 00
5/4 and 6/4 x 5 Mill Run	58 00 60 00
2 x 4 Mill Run	58 00 60 00
2 x 6 Mill Run	59 00 61 00
2 x 8 Mill Run	59 00 61 00
2 x 10 Mill Run	62 00 65 00
2 x 12 Mill Run	65 00 68 00
1 in. Mill Run Shorts	48 00 49 00

1 x 4 and up 6/16 No. 1 Mill	
Culls	44 00 46 00
1 x 10 and up 6/16 No. 1 Mill	
Culls	50 00 52 00
1 x 12 and up 6/16 No. 1 Mill	
Culls	51 00 53 00
1 x 4 and up 6/16 No. 2 Mill	
Culls	35 00 37 00
1 x 10 x 12 6/16 No. 2 Mill	
Culls	37 00 39 00
1 x 4 and up 6/10 No. 3 Mill	
Culls	26 00 28 00

Red Pine:	
1 x 4 and 5 Mill Run	49 00 50 00
1 x 6 Mill Run	50 00 51 00
1 x 8 Mill Run	50 00 54 00
1 x 10 Mill Run	53 00 55 00
2 x 4 Mill Run	50 00 52 00
2 x 6 Mill Run	52 00 54 00
2 x 8 Mill Run	52 00 54 00
1 in. Clear and Clear Face	Open
2 in. Clear and Clear Face	Open
Spruce:	
1 x 4 Mill Run	50 00 52 00
1 x 6 Mill Run	52 00 55 00
1 x 8 Mill Run	54 00 56 00
1 x 10 Mill Run	56 00 58 00
1 x 12 Mill Run Spruce	58 00 59 00
Mill Culls	41 00 43 00

HEMLOCK, No. 1

(In car load lots f.o.b. Toronto)

1 x 4 and 5 in. x 9 to 16 ft.	40 00 42 00
1 x 6 in. x 9 to 16 ft.	46 00 48 00
1 x 8 in. x 9 to 16 ft.	47 00 49 00
1 x 10 and 12 in. x 9 to 16 ft.	45 00 46 00
1 x 7, 9 and 11 in. x 9 to 16 ft.	48 00 50 00
2 x 4 to 12, 10 and 16 ft.	49 00 52 00
2 x 4 to 12 in., 12 and 14 ft.	49 00 53 00
2 x 4 to 12 in., 18 ft.	55 00 57 00
2 x 4 to 12 in., 20 ft.	56 00 58 00
1 in. No. 2, 6 ft. to 16 ft.	36 00 38 00
2" No. 2, 4" and up, width 6 to 16 ft.	39 00 42 00

DOUGLAS FIR

(Delivered in Toronto)

Dimension Timber up to 32 feet:	
6x6 and 8, 10x10 and 12, 12x12	\$55 50
6x10, 8x10, 10x14, 12x14, 14x14	56 00
6x12, 8x12	56 50
14x16, 16x16	57 00
6x14, 8x14, 10x16, 12x16	57 50
14x18	58 00
8x16, 10x18, 12x18	58 50
18x18, 20x20	59 00
12x20, 24x24	59 50

Timber in lengths over 32 feet subject to negotiation.

Fir flooring, 1 x 3, edge grain	99 50
Fir flooring, 1 x 4, flat grain	89 50
Fir flooring, 1 x 4, edge grain	99 50
No. 1 & 2, 2" clear Fir rough	83 00 91 50

(Depending upon widths).

No. 1 and 2 1/4 and 1 1/2 in. clear Fir rough	91 50 95 50
No. 1 and 2 2" clear Fir rough	84 50 91 50
1 x 5 and 1 x 6 Fir casing	95 50
1 x 8 and 1 x 10 Fir base	98 75
1 1/2 x 1 1/2 x 8, 10 & 12" E. G. stepping	107 00
1 1/2 x 1 1/2 x 8, 10 & 12" F.G. stepping	97 00
1-in. clear Fir, d 4 sides	86 50 92 50
1 1/4 x 1 1/4 in. clear Fir, d 4 sides	79 25 87 25
XXXX 6 butts to 2 in.	8 25
XXXXX 5 butts to 2 in.	9 50

LATH

No. 1 White Pine, 4 ft.	Open
No. 2 White Pine, 4 ft.	"
No. 3 White Pine, 4 ft.	"
Mill run white pine, 32 in.	"
Merchantable spruce lath, 4 ft.	"

TORONTO HARDWOOD PRICES

The prices given below are for carloads f.o.b. Toronto, from wholesalers to retailers, and are based on a good percentage of long lengths and good widths, without any wide stock having been sorted out. War tax of seven and half per cent. on imported woods, and also the prevailing rate of exchange paid by purchaser.

ASH, WHITE
(Dry weight 3800 lbs. per M. ft.)

	1s & 2s	No. 1	No. 2
4/4	\$190.00	\$145.00	\$95.00
5/4 and 6/4	210.00	175.00	100.00
8/4	240.00	185.00	108.00
10/4 and 12/4	320.00	285.00	180.00
16/4	330.00	295.00	190.00

ASH, BROWN

	1s & 2s	No. 1	No. 2
4/4	\$150.00	\$90.00	\$65.00
6/4	160.00	100.00	75.00
8/4	185.00	125.00	95.00

BIRCH

(Dry weight 4000 lbs. per M. ft.)

	1s & 2s	No. 1	No. 2
4/4	\$95.00	\$70.00	\$55.00
5/4 and 6/4	105.00	80.00	65.00
8/4	115.00	90.00	70.00
10/4 and 12/4	145.00	115.00	85.00
16/4	155.00	125.00	90.00

BASSWOOD

(Dry weight 2500 lbs. per M. ft.)

	1s & 2s	No. 1	No. 2	No. 3
4/4	\$90.00	\$65.00	\$48.00	\$38.00
5/4 & 6/4	95.00	70.00	55.00	40.00
8/4	98.00	72.00	55.00	42.00

CHESTNUT

(Dry weight 2800 lbs. per M. ft.)

	1s & 2s	No. 1	Sound	Wormy
4/4	\$155.00	\$125.00	\$70.00	
5/4 & 6/4	165.00	130.00	75.00	
8/4	175.00	135.00	75.00	

ELM, SOFT

(Dry weight 3100 lbs. per M. ft.)

	1s & 2s	No. 1	No. 2	No. 3
4/4	\$75.00	\$65.00	\$55.00	\$43.00
6/4 & 8/4	95.00	80.00	65.00	50.00
12/4	110.00	95.00	85.00	

GUM, RED

(Dry weight 3300 lbs. per M. ft.)

	Plain	Quartered	No. 1	No. 1
			1s & 2s	Com.
4/4	\$185.00	\$155.00	\$215.00	\$185.00
5/4	190.00	160.00	220.00	190.00
6/4	195.00	165.00	225.00	195.00
8/4	210.00	180.00	240.00	216.00

Figured Gum, \$10 per M. extra, in both plain and quartered.

GUM, SAP

	1s & 2s	No. 1	Com.
4/4	\$120.00	\$100.00	
5/4 & 6/4	125.00	110.00	
8/4	130.00	115.00	

HICKORY

(Dry weight 4500 lbs. per M. ft.)

	1s & 2s	No. 1	Com.	No. 2	Com.
4/4	\$150.00	\$115.00	\$65.00		
5/4	165.00	125.00	75.00		
6/4	175.00	135.00	75.00		
8/4	195.00	155.00	95.00		

MAPLE, HARD

(Dry weight 3900 lbs. per M. ft.)

	1s & 2s	Com.	No. 1	No. 2	No. 3
4/4	\$85.00	\$70.00	\$55.00	\$30.00	
5/4 & 6/4	95.00	80.00	65.00	35.00	
8/4	100.00	105.00	70.00	35.00	
12/4	120.00	105.00	85.00		
16/4	140.00	125.00	100.00		

SOFT MAPLE

The quantity of soft maple produced in Ontario is small and it is generally sold on a log run basis, the locality governing the prices.

WHITE AND RED OAK

	1s & 2s	No. 1	Com.
4/4	\$200.00	\$150.00	
5/4 & 6/4	205.00	155.00	
8/4	210.00	165.00	
10/4	215.00	175.00	
12/4	220.00	180.00	
16/4	225.00	190.00	

WHITE OAK, Quarter Cut

(Dry weight 4000 lbs. per M. ft.)

	1s & 2s	No. 1	Com.
4/4	\$320.00	\$300.00	
5/4 and 6/4	330.00	310.00	
8/4	350.00	320.00	

RED OAK, Quarter Cut

	1s & 2s	No. 1	No. 2
4/4	\$250.00	\$200.00	
5/4 & 6/4	260.00	210.00	
8/4	265.00	215.00	

OTTAWA, ONT.

Manufacturers' Prices

Pine good sidings:	
1-in. x 7-in. and up	\$110 00
1 1/4-in. and 1 1/2-in., 8-in. & up	125 00
2-in. x 7-in. and up	125 00
No. 2 cuts 2 x 8-in. and up	85 00

Pine good strips:	
1-in.	90 00
1 1/4-in. and 1 1/2-in.	105 00
2-in.	105 00

Pine good shorts:	
1-in. x 7-in. and up	85 00
1 1/4-in. x 7-in. and up	75 00
1 1/4-in. and 1 1/2-in.	90 00
2-in.	90 00
7-in. to 9-in. A sidings	65 00

Pine, No. 1 dressing sidings	75 00
Pine, No. 1 dressing strips	68 00
Pine, No. 1 dressing shorts	60 00
Pine, 1-in. x 4-in. s.c. strips	57 00
Pine, 1-in. x 5-in. s.c. strips	60 00
Pine, 1-in. x 6-in. s.c. strips	61 00
Pine, 1-in. x 7-in. s.c. strips	63 00
Pine, 1 x 8-in. s.c., 12 to 16 ft.	48 00 64 00
Pine, 1-in. x 10-in. M.R.	66 00
Pine, s.c. sidings, 1 1/2 and 2-in.	64 00
Pine, s.c. strips, 1-in.	54 00
1 1/4, 1 1/2 and 2-in.	60 00
Pine, s.c. shorts, 1 x 4 to 6 in.	50 00
Pine, s.c. and bet., shorts, 1 x 5	50 00
Pine, s.c. and bet., shorts, 1 x 6	47 00
Pine, s.c. shorts, 0'-11", 1"x10"	52 00
Pine box boards:	
1"x4" and up, 6'-11"	40 00
1"x3", 12'-16"	44 00

Pine, mill culls, strips and sidings, 1-in. x 4-in. and up, 12'-16" and up	42 00
Mill cull shorts, 1-in. x 4-in. and up, 6 ft to 11-ft.	38 00
O. culls r & w p	32 00

RED PINE, LOG RUN

mill culls out, 1-in.	36 00 42 00
mill culls out, 1 1/4-in.	36 00 42 00
mill culls out, 1 1/2-in.	38 00 42 00
mill culls out, 2-in.	40 00 42 00
mill culls, white pine, 1"x7" and up	40 00

MILL RUN SPRUCE

1"x4" and up, 6'-11"	42 00
1"x4" and up, 12'-16"	42 00
1"x9"-10" and up, 12'-16"	48 00
1 1/4"x7" 8-9" and up, 12'-16"	48 00
1 1/4" x 10 and up, 12'-16"	50 00
1 1/4" & 2" x 12" and up, 12'-16"	50 00

Spruce, 1-in. clear (fine dressing and B)	55 00
Hemlock, 1-in. cull	25 00 27 00
Hemlock, 1-in. log run	30 00 35 00
Hemlock, 2x4, 6, 8, 10, 12/16"	30 00 35 00
Tamarac	24 00 26 00
Basswood, log run, dead culls out	40 00 48 00
Basswood, log run, mill culls out	45 00 60 00
Birch, log run	48 00 50 00

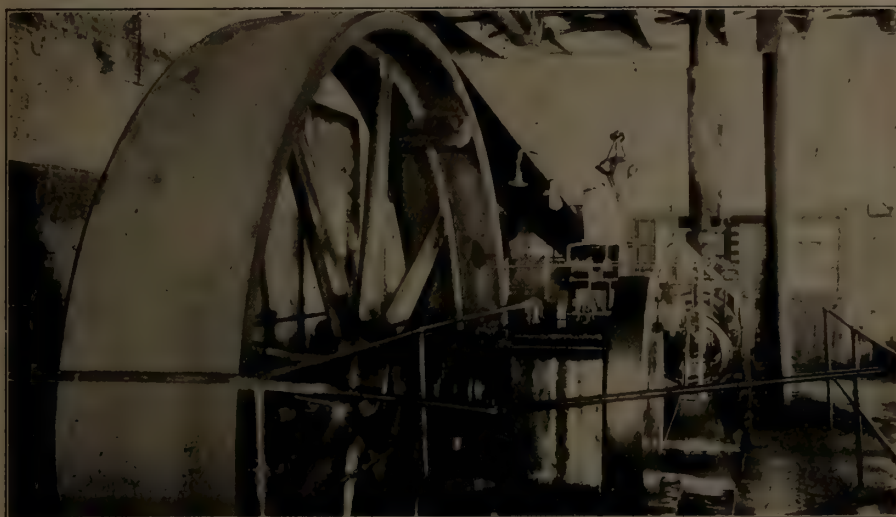
Soft Elm, common and better, 1, 1 1/2, 2-in.	25 00 30 00
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Ash, black, log run	32 00 40 00
1 x 10 No. 1 barn	52 00
1 x 10 No. 2 barn	46 00
1 x 8 and 0 No. 2 barn	42 00

Lath per M:	
No. 1 white pine, 1½-in. x 4 ft.	15 00
No. 2 white pine	14 00
Mill run white pine	10 00
Spruce, mill run 1½-in.	12 00
Red pine, mill run	12 00
Hemlock, mill run	10 00



LEVIATHAN-ANACONDA



A REAL GUARANTEE

Our responsibility for each LEVIATHAN and ANACONDA Belt extends beyond payment until the belt has earned in actual service its full cost as compared with the service of any other belt of any kind, under the same or similar conditions, barring accidents.

We regard this as the only guarantee that is fair to the buyer.



THE NEW MAIN CATALOGUE

Our New Catalogue is ready.

We believe it to be one of the finest reference works on power transmission, conveying and elevating, yet published. A worthy addition to a manufacturer's office library.

It is profusely illustrated and contains a mine of information, the work of many technical experts of broad practical experience.

A few pages are occupied with a short history of the first primitive appliance used for transmitting power, then through the experimental stages of leather, rubber and balata, right up to the present-day superfine products known as Leviathan-Anaconda Belting.

Numerous photographs show these belts under actual working conditions, and with each is a carefully prepared talk in explanation.

Many original drawings and a number of rules and tables for the information and guidance of belting users, together with price lists, combine a work which will solve many of your problems and be of inestimable value.

This book will soon be in the hands of Belting users throughout Canada. We will be pleased to send you a copy immediately, upon request, carrier charges prepaid.

The edition is limited.

MAIN BELTING COMPANY OF CANADA, LIMITED

MONTREAL—10 St. Peter St.

TORONTO—32 Front St. W.

WINNIPEG—W. W. Hicks, 567 Banning St.

CALGARY and EDMONTON

Gorman, Clancey & Grindley, Edmonton

CURRENT LUMBER PRICES—Continued

2 x 12	43.50	41.50	47.00
2 x 4	12.11	14.11	16.11
2 x 6	43.00	43.00	44.00
2 x 8	43.00	43.00	44.00
2 x 10	44.00	44.00	45.00
2 x 12	45.00	45.00	46.00

For 2 inches, rough, add 50 cents.
 For S1E only add 50 cents.
 For S1S and 2E, S4S or D&M, add \$3.00.
 For timbers larger than 8 x 8, add 50c. for each additional 2 inches each way.
 For lengths longer than 20 ft., add \$1.00 for each additional two feet.
 For selected common, add \$5.00.
 For No. 2 Dimension, \$3.00 less than No. 1.
 For 1 x 2 and 2 x 2, \$2 more than 2 x 4 No. 1.
 For Tamarac add \$3.00.

FIR, HEMLOCK, SPRUCE AND LARCH

Mount'n Stock

No. 1 Dimension and Timbers

2 x 4, 2 x 6, 2 x 8, 8 to 16 ft., S1S1E	\$45.00
2 x 4, 2 x 6, 2 x 8, 10 ft., S1S1E	47.00
2 x 4, 2 x 6, 2 x 8, 12/16, S1S1E	45.00
2 x 4, 2 x 6, 2 x 8, 18/22, S1S1E	47.00
2 x 4, 2 x 6, 2 x 8, 24/32, S1S1E N4	49.00
2 x 10, 8 ft. to 16 ft., S1S1E	46.00
2 x 10, 10 ft., S1S1E	48.00
2 x 10, 18/22, S1S1E	48.00
2 x 10, 24/32, S1S1E	48.00
2 x 12, 8 ft. to 16 ft., S1S1E	46.50
2 x 12; 10, 18, 20	48.50
2 x 12; 24, 26, 28, 30, 32	50.50

B. C. COAST FIR

Dimension S1S and E.

2 x 4 in., 6 ft.	\$44.50
2 x 4 in., 8, 12 and 14 ft.	45.50
2 x 4 in., 16 ft.	46.50
2 x 4 in., 18 and 20 ft.	47.50
2 x 4 in., 22 to 32 ft.	49.50
2 x 10 in., 8, 12 and 14 ft.	46.75
2 x 10 in., 16 ft.	47.75
2 x 10 in., 18 and 20 ft.	48.75
2 x 10 in., 22 to 32 ft.	50.75
2 x 12 in., 8 to 14 ft.	48.25
2 x 12 in., 16 ft.	49.25
2 x 12 in., 18 and 20 ft.	50.25
2 x 12 in., 22 to 32 ft.	52.25
3 x 3 and 3 x 4 in., 8 to 14 ft.	49.75
3 x 3 and 3 x 4 in., 16 ft.	50.75
3 x 3 and 3 x 4, 18 and 20 ft.	51.00
3 x 3 and 3 x 4 in., 22 to 32 ft.	53.75
6 x 6, 6 x 8, 8 x 8, 6 to 16 ft.	52.00
6 x 6, 6 x 8 and 8 x 8, 18 and 20 ft.	52.50
6 x 6, 6 x 8, 8 x 8, 22 to 32 ft.	53.50

Shingles—XXX B. C. Cedar, straight
 years on 60c rate 7.76
 To Coast prices premiums must be considered over above prices, which vary according to items.

BUFFALO & TONAWANDA

WHITE PINE

Wholesale Selling Price

Uppers, 4/4	\$185.00
Uppers, 5/4 to 8/4	185.00
Uppers, 10/4 to 12/4	205.00
Selects 4/4	175.00
Selects 5/4 to 8/4	175.00
Selects 10/4 to 12/4	195.00
Fine Common 4/4	130.00
Fine Common 6/4	130.00
Fine Common 8/4	130.00
Fine Common 10/4	110.00
No. 1 Cuts 4/4	80.00
No. 1 Cuts 5/4	90.00
No. 1 Cuts 6/4	90.00
No. 1 Cuts 8/4	90.00
No. 2 Cuts 4/4	60.00
No. 2 Cuts 5/4	73.00
No. 2 Cuts 6/4	73.00
No. 2 Cuts 8/4	75.00
No. 3 Cuts 5/4	59.00
No. 3 Cuts 6/4	59.00
No. 3 Cuts 8/4	59.00
Dressing 5/4	72.00
Dressing 5/4 x 10	74.00
Dressing 5/4 x 12	80.00
No. 1 Moulding 5/4	75.00
No. 1 Moulding 6/4	95.00
No. 1 Moulding 8/4	95.00
No. 2 Moulding 5/4	79.00
No. 2 Moulding 6/4	79.00
No. 2 Moulding 8/4	79.00
No. 1 Barn 1 x 12	72.00
No. 1 Barn 1 x 6 and 8	68.00
No. 1 Barn 1 x 10	70.00
No. 2 Barn 1 x 6 and 8	65.00
No. 2 Barn, 1 x 10	67.00
No. 3 Barn 1 x 6 and 8	58.00
No. 3 Barn 1 x 10	60.00
Box 1 x 6 and up	52.00
Box 1 x 10	49.00
Box 1 x 12	49.00
Box 1 x 12	49.00
Box 1 x 13 and up	49.00

The following quotations on hardwoods represent the jobber buying price at Buffalo and Tonawanda.

MAPLE

1s & 2s	No. 1 Com.	No. 2 Com.
4/4	67-72	54-56
5/4 to 8/4	83-85	61-63
10/4 to 16/4	93-95	73-75

RED BIRCH

4/4	94-96	68-70	44-46
5/4 to 8/4	97-99	77-79	53-55

SAP BIRCH

4/4	90-94	68-70	44-46
5/4 and up	95-98	71-73	47-49

SOFT ELM

4/4	79-80	64-66	46-48
5, 6 & 8/4	82-84	67-69	49-51

BASSWOOD

4/4	84-86	74-76	51-53
Thicker	83-91	72-79	54-57

PLAIN OAK

4/4	101-106	78-82	54-56
5/4 to 8/4	112-116	88-92	64-67

ASH, WHITE AND BROWN

4/4	92-94	62-66	43-46
5/4 to 8/4	98-102	70-72	47-49
10/4 and up	125-127	85-88	48-53

BOSTON, MASS.

Quotations given below are for highest grades of Michigan and Canadian white pine and Eastern Canadian Spruce as required in the New England market in carloads.

White pine uppers, 1 in.	\$190.00
White pine uppers, 1 1/4, 2 in.	190.00
White pine uppers, 2 1/4, 3 in.	210.00
White pine uppers, 4 in.	235.00
Selects, 1 in.	180.00
Selects, 1 1/4, 2 in.	180.00
Selects, 2 1/4, 3 in.	200.00
Selects, 4 in.	225.00
Fine common, 1 in., 30 per cent. 12 in. and up	105.00
Fine common, 1 x 8 and up	125.00
Fine common, 1 1/4 to 2 in.	135.00
Fine common, 2 1/4 and 3 in.	180.00
Fine Common, 4 in.	200.00
1 in. shaly clear	80.00
1 1/4 to 2 in. shaly clear	82.00
1 in. No. 2 dressing	65.00
1 1/4 to 2 in. No. 2 dressing	70.00
No. 1 Cuts, 1 in.	90.00
No. 1 Cuts, 1 1/4 to 2 in.	95.00
No. 1 Cuts, 2 1/4 and 3 in.	125.00
No. 2 cuts, 1 in.	65.00
No. 2 Cuts, 1 1/4 to 2 in.	75.00

Barn Boards, No. 1, 1 x 12	90.00
No. 1, 1 x 10	75.00
No. 1, 1 x 8	72.00
No. 2, 1 x 12	72.00
No. 2, 1 x 10	70.00
No. 2, 1 x 8	68.00
No. 3, 1 x 12	64.00
No. 3, 1 x 10	62.00
No. 3, 1 x 8	60.00

No. 1 Clear

Can. spruce, No 1 and clear, 4 x 4 to 9 in.	90.00
1 x 10 in.	92.00
No. 1, 1 x 4 to 7 in.	92.00
No. 1, 1 x 8 & 9 in.	92.00
No. 1, 1 x 10 in.	94.00
No. 2, 1 x 4 & 5 in.	90.00
No. 2, 1 x 6 & 7 in.	93.00
No. 2, 1 x 8 & 9 in.	95.00
No. 2, 1 x 10 in.	97.00
No. 2, 1 x 12 in.	94.00

Spruce, 12 in. dimension	64.00
Spruce, 10 in. dimension	62.00
Spruce, 9 in. dimension	61.00
Spruce, 8 in. dimension	60.00
2 x 10 in. random lengths, 8 ft. and up	55.00
2 x 12 in., random lengths	56.00

2 x 3, 2 x 4, 2 x 5, 2 x 6, 2 x 7	50.00
3 x 4 and 4 x 4 in.	51.00
2 x 8 in.	54.00
All other random lengths, 7 in. and under, 8 ft. and up	52.00
5-inch and up merchantable boards, 8 ft. and up, p 1s	45.00
1 x 2	48.00
1 x 3	48.00
1 1/4 in. spruce lath	Open
1 1/2 in. spruce lath	Open

New Brunswick Cedar Shingles

Extras	8.50
Clears	8.00
Second Clears	6.50
Clear Whites	5.50
Extra 1s (Clear whites in)	6.00
Extra 1s (Clear whites out)	4.50
Red Cedar Extras, 16-in. 5 butts to 2-in.	8.50
Red Cedar Eureka, 18-inch, 5-butts to 2-in.	10.50
Red Cedar Perfections, 5 butts to 2 1/4	12.00
Washington 16-in. 5 butts to 2 in. extra red cedar	7.50

DISSTON-SAWS



THE BEST KNOWN SAW IN THE WORLD

Each year finds a greater number of leading mills using Disston Saws exclusively. Mill operators know that the success of their mill—the quality and quantity of lumber they turn out—depends on the saw they use.

It is natural, therefore, for them to choose Disston Saws—the acknowledged standard in quality for 80 years.

HENRY DISSTON & SONS Ltd.

TORONTO, CANADA

Branch Vancouver, B.C.



GOOD YEAR MADE IN CANADA EXTRA POWER BELTING

Pulling the Peak Load

Nearly every industry has some belt-drives with variable loads.

Nearly every industry has had belt trouble when the peak came on these drives.

One of the best things Goodyear Extra Power Belting does is to take care of peak loads without trouble.

How it has solved one peak load problem is told in a letter to us from the Chisholm Milling Company (reprinted here).

The very qualities which give Goodyear Extra Power its great advantage where loads vary, make it a better belt for all-round use.

The pulley-gripping friction surface pulls over the stiff places and prevents power waste through slippage.

The great strength of the fabric plies which are welded into one by much fine rubber, gives very long life.

Practically all the stretch is taken out of Goodyear Extra Power before you buy it—saving costly shut-downs to tighten belts.

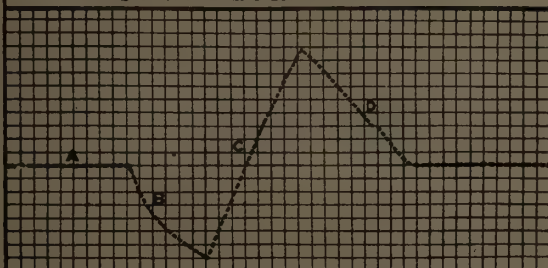
The fine rubber, which seals the seam, prevents ply separation.

Over 1000 Canadian industrials have found Extra Power Belting an economical proposition—in price, in length of service, in efficiency of service. Some of them have solved problems exactly similar to yours. Let a Goodyear-trained belting man tell you about it. No obligation. Just phone, wire or write the nearest branch.

The Goodyear Tire & Rubber Co. of Canada, Limited

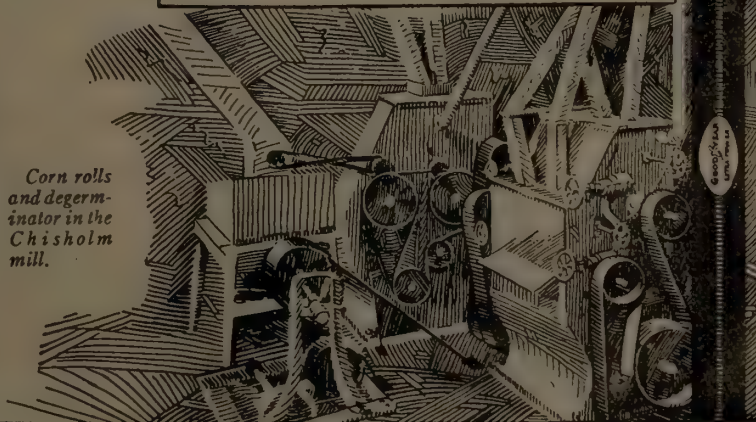

Branches—Halifax, St. John, Quebec, Montreal, Ottawa, Toronto, Hamilton, London, Winnipeg, Regina, Saskatoon, Calgary, Edmonton, Vancouver, Victoria. Service, stocks in smaller cities.

CHART ILLUSTRATING LOAD ON CORN DEGERMINATOR



A - NORMAL LOAD - EVENLY TEMPERED CORN
B - REDUCED LOAD - UNDER TEMPERED CORN
C - OVERLOAD - OVER TEMPERED CORN
D - LOAD RELEASED - RETURNING TO NORMAL

Corn rolls and degerminator in the Chisholm mill.

The Chisholm Milling Co.
CEREALS, GRAIN AND FEED
TORONTO

The Goodyear Tire & Rubber Co. of Canada, Ltd., Toronto, Ont. Nov. 15th, 1919

Gentlemen:—

About five years ago we bought our first Goodyear Extra Power Belting. To-day half our belts are Goodyear Extra Power, and as fast as old belts wear out we are replacing them with Extra Power. The performance of the first belt has brought about this change.

We were having trouble with our corn degerminator. Every now and then the machine would stick. Although we were using the highest priced belts we could buy, they continually burnt through when the sudden load of a sticking degerminator came. One expensive belt went in two days. The next one lasted but little longer. Then we tried a Goodyear Extra Power Belt. It gave us 18 months' service. When the degerminator stuck, Extra Power just seemed to buckle down to the job and pulled right through the peak load. It wasn't long before we decided to use Extra Power Belts on all our equipment.

Now we have installed them on grinding mills, corn mills, shaft drives, etc.

We figure that we save a great deal in price, save power, and get surer service.

Yours very truly,
The Chisholm Milling Co., Limited

W. Flegg

ALPHABETICAL INDEX TO ADVERTISERS



Would You Spend \$575 to Save \$2,000?

Last Fall a certain lumber concern in Ontario purchased a small 10 H.P. Double Drum Belt Driven Hoist from us for handling logs. This machine cost them \$550, plus \$35, freight, total \$575. They operated this small Hoist by a belt from a gasoline Engine, the whole making a light, compact, portable outfit, easily moved from place to place.

They were able to work this outfit in the coldest weather, and found that it did the work of three or four teams.

As it required only one man to operate the Hoist, it is easy to figure the daily saving effected by the use of this machine. In other words, compare the wages and board of one man and the cost of a little gasoline with the wages and board of four drivers and the feed and upkeep of eight horses.

This machine handled up to one thousand logs per day.

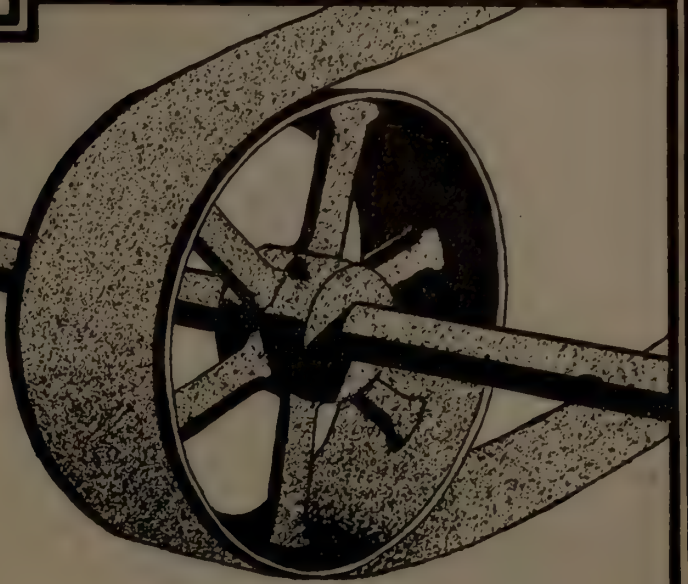
We make these machines for either Steam or Gasoline Power, and in 7 sizes, one of which should be just right for your use.

Marsh Engineering Works, Limited, Belleville, Ont.

ESTABLISHED 1846

Sales Agents: Mussels, Ltd., Montreal, Toronto, Winnipeg & Vancouver.

When
You
Overhaul
Install



"Acme Waterproof" Leather Belting

This brand is especially well suited to the wet places in a saw or pulp mill and will run true as long as it is in service. When you are overhauling your mill equip it with "Goodhue Belts" and you will never regret it. They are honestly made of solid leather—every inch a good belt and they won't stretch.

Get our details and prices

J. L. Goodhue & Company, Limited

DANVILLE - QUEBEC

WINNIPEG AGENTS—Bissett & Webb, Ltd., 151 Notre Dame Ave., East, Winnipeg, Man.

VANCOUVER AGENTS—Fleck Bros., Ltd., 1142 Homer St., Vancouver, B.C.

Standard Machinery & Supplies, Ltd., Bank of Toronto Bldg., St. James St., Montreal, Que., agents for the Island of Montreal.

Back in 1911

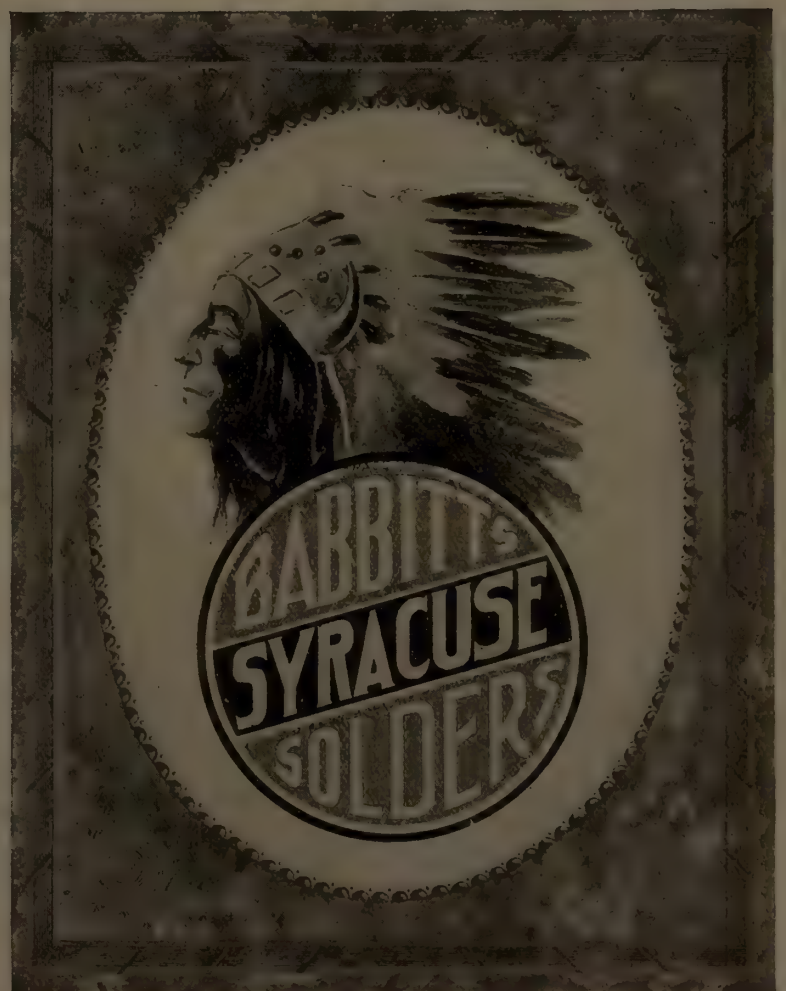
the General Superintendent of the Blackwell Lumber Company at Coeur d'Alene, wrote us that—

"It is nearly four years since we put your Genuine in our gang. The metal has worked perfectly and the bearing is in good shape today. This is a very good record as our gang has some very heavy work in this Western Pine."

Besides our Aluminum Genuine Babbitt the Blackwell Lumber Co. also use Syracuse White Bronze in their logging cars and on the crank and drum-shaft bearings on their logging engines.

Let us send you a sample bar of Aluminum Genuine Babbitt so that you may see what this metal is.

United American Metals Corp'n
Makers of Syracuse Babbitts
Diamond St. & Meserole Ave. Brooklyn, N.Y.



TRADE MARK

Kendall Gang Circular

The Machine that will convert your small logs into more and better lumber, quicker than ever before.

The illustration shows one of the latest designs of gang circular patented by Mr. I. N. Kendall, the well-known millwright, of Ottawa. This machine takes 16-26 in. diam., 10 gauge saws—will cut cants up to 8 inches in thickness, and we furnish with it necessary saw collars for any thickness of lumber desired. It has a hollow mandrel, water cooled saws; each saw has a separate guide; easily accessible and readily adjustable, and the bridge tree is so designed that it can be removed, the saws taken off and a new set put on in 7 to 10 minutes. Safety fingers hung just inside the front press roll prevent a cant flying back off the saws. Lumber cut on these machines is guaranteed to come out absolutely true to size from end to end, and so smooth that 1/16 in. over size is all the allowance necessary for finish.

Read what one user says about it:—

"The machine has given every satisfaction and in many cases far exceeded my idea of sawing lumber; the proof of this being that our customers are paying me \$1.00 to \$1.50 per thousand more for certain classes of lumber than they can purchase same quality elsewhere—this advantage being purely on account of the uniform and smooth sawing this saw is capable of doing."

We are the original manufacturers of these machines

We have been manufacturing them for the past fourteen years, and the experience gained in all those years is at your disposal. We make these machines in three sizes, as follows, using

- 26-in. saws for 8-in. cants, as illustrated.
- 32-in. saws for 10-in. cants.
- 36-in. saws for 12-in. cants.

Each size is of the very latest design and up-to-date in every improvement.

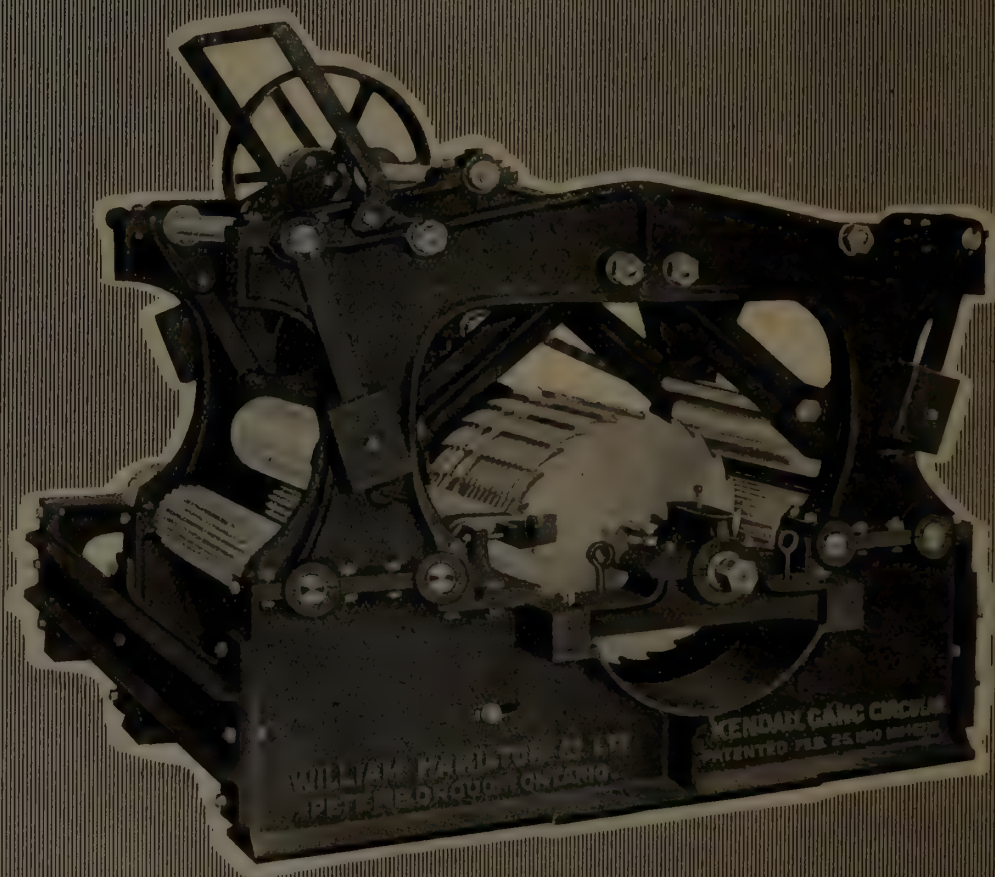
May we send you a list of satisfied users?

We also make a complete line of twin circulars with chain or steam feed for slabbing logs for these machines.

William Hamilton Co., Limited

PETERBORO

ONTARIO



SAVE LABOR IN THE CAMP

In every camp one or more men are required to peel potatoes. It has been proved that there is from 20 per cent. to 30 per cent. wastage in hand peeling.

The Cyclone Vegetable Peeler

will save you money and labour. It will peel and wash a bag of potatoes in from three to five minutes and will effect a saving of from 25 per cent. to 40 per cent. on material alone.

Write for Circular "L."

JOHN BURNS & COMPANY, MONTREAL
Office, 5 Bleury Street Established 1865

Western Agents:

West Coast Fish Company, 151 Hastings Street, Vancouver, B.C.

Galvanizing Work

OF ALL CLASSES

Our galvanizing plant is the largest of its kind in Canada. All contracts, large and small, for Hot or Electro Galvanizing can be completed promptly. Satisfaction guaranteed.

Ask for quotation

ADDRESS

**Ontario Wind Engine and
Pump Company, Ltd.**

TORONTO, ONTARIO

Branches: Montreal, Winnipeg, Regina, Calgary

Railway and Track Supplies

For Lumber and Contractors'
requirements

**Rails, Locomotives, Accessories,
Cars, Lion Brand Babbitt Metal**

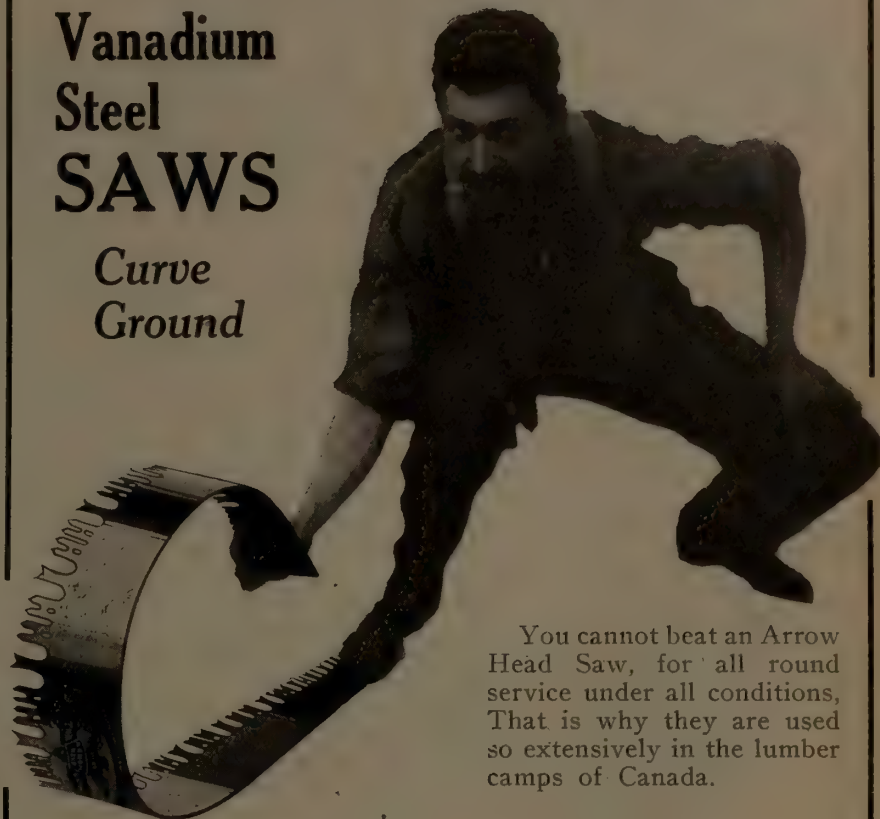
Correspondence solicited

Sessenwein Bros., Montreal

ARROW HEAD

Vanadium
Steel
SAWS

Curve
Ground



You cannot beat an Arrow Head Saw, for all round service under all conditions. That is why they are used so extensively in the lumber camps of Canada.

T. F. Shurly Co., Limited
St. Catharines, Ontario

JOHNSON'S Veterinary Remedies

are the surest, the most economical and the best medicines with which to equip your stables. They have been on the market for twenty-five years and still retain their superiority over all others.

The quality never varies, it is our first consideration.

Prices in effect at the present time are as follows:

Johnson's Horse Liniment No. 1	Per Gal.	\$7.00
Johnson's Horse Liniment No. 1	Quarts, Per Doz.	19.00
Johnson's Horse Liniment No. 1	Pints, Per Doz.	10.00
Johnson's Horse Colic Remedy	Per Gal.	12.50
Johnson's Horse Colic Remedy	Quarts (8 Doses each)	Doz. 30.00
Johnson's Horse Colic Remedy	Pints (4 Doses each)	Doz. 15.00
Johnson's Veterinary Healing Ointment (Gall Cure)		
2 lb Tins	each 2.25	Doz. 24.00
1/4 lb. Tins	Per Doz.	4.00
Johnson's Concentrated Condition Powders, 1 lb. Pkgs.	Doz.	6.00
Johnson's Condition Powder, No. 2	doz.	2.75
Johnson's Horse Worm Powders	Pkgs., Per Doz.	4.00
Johnson's Purging Balls	Per Doz.	3.00
Johnson's Antiseptic Dusting Powder		
(For Drying and Healing Sores, Proud Flesh, etc.)	Per Doz.	8.00
"Kreoline," antiseptic, deodorizing	Gal. Tin	1.50

Our Family and Van Remedies are as follows:—

Pine and Tar Cough Syrup	Big 4 Liniment—Mosquito Oil
Purgative Pills	X Ray Liniment
Little Liver Pills	Choline Mixture (Diarrhoea)
Porous Plasters	Headache Powders
Stomach Bitters	Sarsaparilla
Laxative Cold Tablets	All Healing White Ointment

All Drugs and Patent Medicines at Market Prices.

Mail orders solicited — Prompt shipments made.

A. H. JOHNSON WHOLESALE
Collingwood, Ontario DRUGGIST

VIVIAN B. SMITH
ARCHITECT
GUARANTEE TRUST BUILDING
ATLANTIC CITY, N. J.

June 18, 1919.

The Beaver Board Co.,
1033 Calvert Building,
Baltimore, Md.

Gentlemen:

It is with pleasure that I give you this brief outline of my satisfactory experience with Beaver Board. I recently superintended the three-million dollar housing proposition for the Bethlehem Steel Co., at Baya Landing, N. J., in which there was approximately five-million feet of various wallboards used. In this operation, we learned from experience that coveboard, applied in a cheap way, are expensive at any price.

The Beaver Board that was used was entirely satisfactory and my advice to prospective users of wallboard is, first to get a good board; secondly, to use the co-operation like that offered by the Beaver Board companies in properly laying off and designing for effect, and thirdly to be certain that it is properly applied and finished. If this is done, most excellent results can be obtained. I can recommend Beaver Board to anyone who will follow this simple advice.

Yours very truly,
V. B. Smith

ARCHITECT



SOMERS LUMBER CO.
LUMBERMAN AND WOODWORKER
OFFICE: 2105 N. MINNISTON ST.
ATLANTIC CITY, N.J. June 16, 1919.

The Beaver Board Companies,
1033 Calvert Bldg.,
Baltimore, Md.

ALL AGREEMENTS ARE FURTHER SUBJECT TO THE TERMS AND CONDITIONS OF THE BEAVER BOARD COMPANY'S GENERAL CONDITIONS OF SALE, WHICH ARE OBTAINABLE UPON REQUEST.

Gentlemen:

It is hardly necessary for us to tell you of the satisfaction we are having in the handling and sale of Beaver Board, for you must surely have been aware of this long ago.

To begin with, from a dealers standpoint, it is as good a commodity to handle, for it not only carries a desirable margin of profit as the average stock we handle, but there is satisfaction in knowing that this stock is obtainable when you want it. We have also found that by handling Beaver Board, we have increased our other sales, for with each Beaver Board order, additional items of moulding and lumber are required.

There is considerable satisfaction also in handling the real Beaver Board rather than a mere wallboard, for we find that the cooperation and assistance and service offered by the Beaver Board Company has helped us to double our original wallboard business. We say nothing as to the satisfaction a dealer has in handling any product of a supremely high grade.

Our relationship has been very pleasant, and we are delighted to give you this letter to use, if you so desire.

Yours very truly,
SOMERS LUMBER COMPANY.

DEALER

SATISFACTION

"Satisfaction for all parties concerned" is just the kind of performance that can be expected from Beaver Board.

Here is an example from Atlantic City. The four letters illustrated above testify to good work accomplished, for architect, dealer, builder and owner. Each letter is an expression of satisfaction. Each letter shows how Beaver Board has measured up to demands from the four corners of the building trade.

There is more than individual satisfaction in this performance for the *lumber dealer*. It means a closer relationship with the architect and the builder while it is building up good will with the owner. It means more business and greater profit.

BEAVER

FOR BETTER

ESTIMATING
BUILDING

PRINTED 1919
SAMUEL H. HEADLEY
 CONTRACTOR AND BUILDER
 THE GUARANTEE TRUST BUILDING

ATLANTIC CITY, N. J. July 16, 1919.

The Beaver Board Companies,
 1633 Calvert Building,
 Baltimore, Md.

Gentlemen:

It is with pleasure that I write you of my recent experiences with your Beaver Board. My attention was called to the reconstruction and addition to a building at 3705 Winchester Avenue, this city. After going into details as to the best possible reconstruction of this building I decided to use on the interior walls your Beaver Board. There was seven thousand square feet of this material used in this building. The different rooms of this building were laid out in panels and in connection with this I used Belgian bronze brick for the fire places and in decorating used a putty color with cream ceiling with the result I have a very pretty and artistic interior.

I must say Mr. Wm. Riddle our ex-mayor of the city, who is the owner of this property, is highly pleased with this work. The building has been leased to a wealthy family from Philadelphia and they are carried away by the appearance and sanitary condition that this building presents.

If all my experience in the future with your Beaver Board are as satisfactory as this one I shall be greatly pleased.

Very truly yours,
 SAMUEL H. HEADLEY.

BUILDER

OWNER



The Beaver Board Companies,
 Baltimore, Maryland.

Gentlemen:-

We are pleased to state that our experience with Beaver Board has been highly satisfactory. Our entire large basement rooms were Beaver boarded two years ago. The test we have given it would be a severe one to any walls, for the basement is not only naturally damp on account of its depth but the openings on one side of the room directly face the ocean. The walls and ceilings are today in excellent condition, and we do not hesitate to say a good word for the merits of the genuine Beaver Board.

Yours very truly,
 Wm. Riddle

Wm. Riddle
 Boardwalk from the city to the ocean
 Atlantic City, N. J.
 May 12th, 1919.

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The more satisfaction Beaver Board builds up with the building trade the greater demand you will have for the other kinds of lumber you carry. Beaver Board will advertise your entire business. The good will of Beaver Board can be made an asset to your business. It is so well known, so favorably known that its reputation is a worth while addition to your reputation.

Now is the time to act. Before the spring building activities are under way. Write today for our new proposition book "Right Hand Help for the Beaver Board Dealer."

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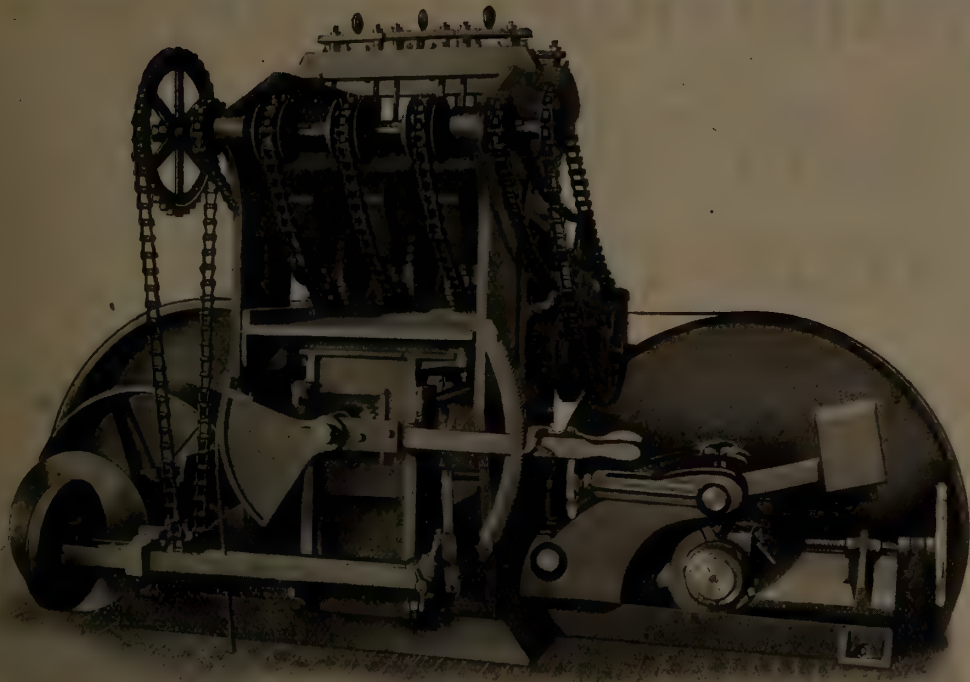
Write for our Saw Mill Link-Belt Book No. 260.

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Mereen Johnson Machine Company
MINNEAPOLIS, MINN., U.S.A.

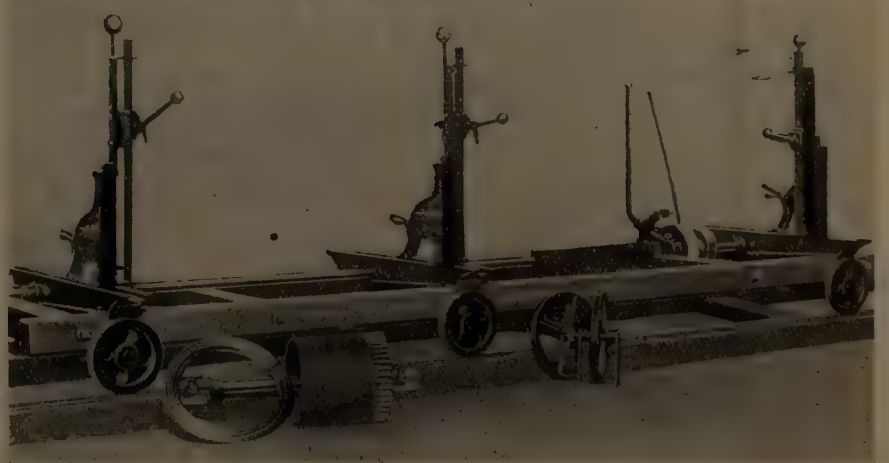
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CARRIAGE—Has three head blocks, as shown in cut, usually set 9 and 6 feet apart, will be placed any distance apart to suit purchaser. Knees open 38 in. from saw, and is fitted with Knight or Peel dogs, as desired. Taper movement on each knee. 1 15-16 in. steel set bar with steel pinions and coil spring receder, and friction lever brake for stopping knees where required. Timbers are 5 x 6 in., or heavier if desired, well bolted and braced. Diameter of truck wheel, 12 in. Axles 1 3/4 in. diameter, and extend clear across carriage, are furnished with self-oiling bearings. Front block is fitted with timber rule, placed as desired; 54 feet of V and flat track furnished with each carriage.

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write the well known manufacturers*

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To Use an Inefficient and Unreliable
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D. K. McLaren's Genuine British **Leather Belting**
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The Adams Pointer has a well-built, easy running engine, and powerful and reverse gear towing winch, and will prove equal to the heaviest work.

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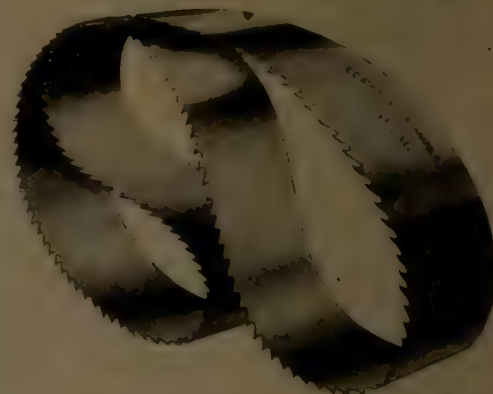


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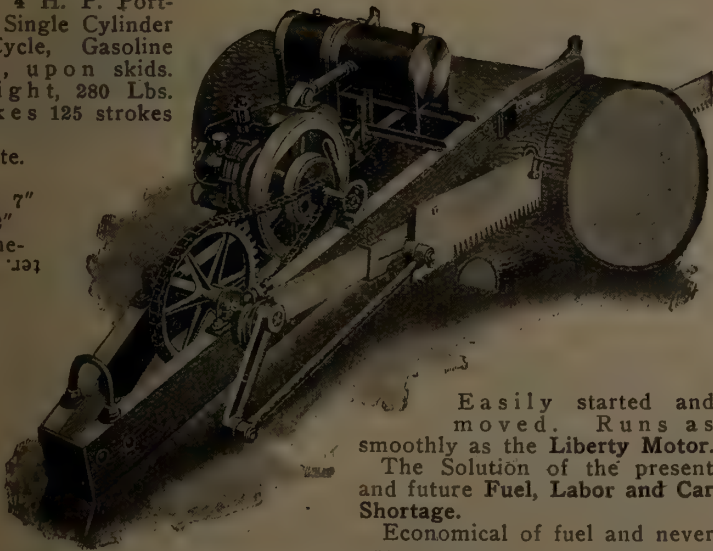
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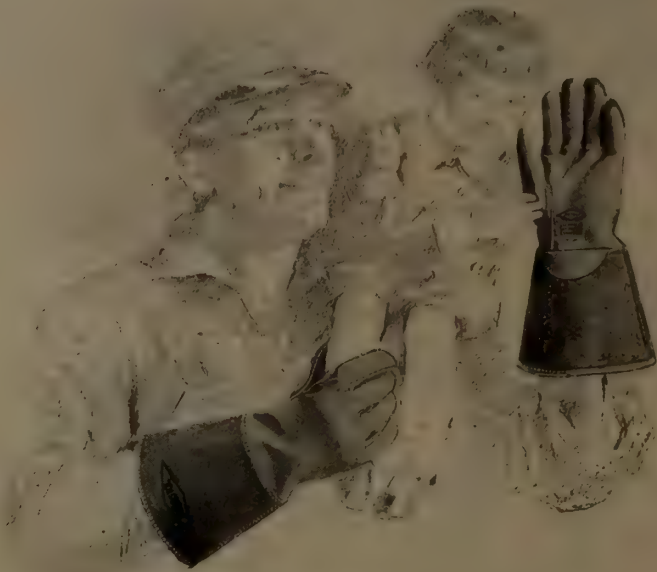


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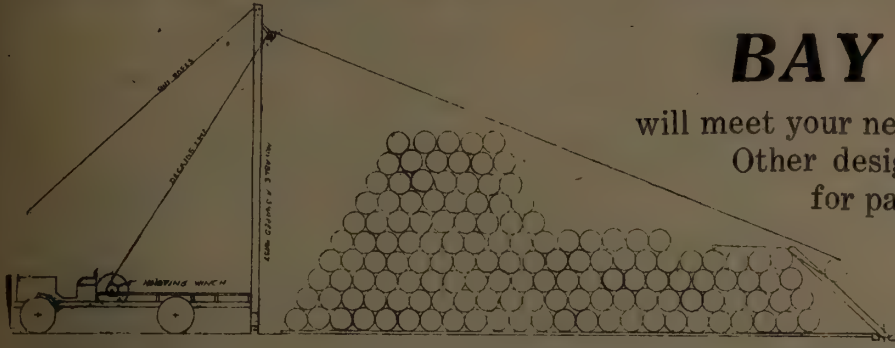
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Mason, Gordon & Co.
Reynolds Company, Limited
Service Lumber Company
Shearer Company, Jas.
Terry & Gordon

Timberland Lumber Company
Timms, Phillips & Co.
Vancouver Lumber Company
Victoria Lumber and Mfg. Co.
Weller, J. B.

FIRE BRICK

Beveridge Paper Company
Elk Fire Brick Company of Canada

FIRE FIGHTING APPARATUS

Dunlop Tire & Rubber Goods Co.
Pyrene Mfg. Company
Waterous Engine Works Company

FIR FLOORING

Genoa Bay Lumber Company
Rutherford & Sons, Wm.

FLAG STAFFS

Ontario Wind Engine Company

FLOORING (Oak)

Long-Bell Lumber Company

GALVANIZING

Ontario Wind Engine Company

GLOVES

Acme Glove Works
Eisendrath Glove Co.

GASOLINE ENGINES

Ontario Wind Engine Company

GEARS (Cut)

Smart-Turner Machine Co.

GRAIN

Dwyer Company, W. H.

GRAVITY LUMBER CARRIER

Can. Mathews Gravity Carrier Co.

GRINDERS (Bench)

Garlock-Walker Machinery Co.

HARDWOODS

Anderson Lumber Company, C. G.
Atlantic Lumber Co.
Bartram & Ball
Bennett Lumber Company
Blakeslee, Perrin & Darling
Cameron & Co.
Cardinal & Page
Cox, Long & Company
Davison Lumber & Mfg. Company
Dunfield & Company
Edwards & Co., W. C.
Fassett Lumber Company
Fesserton Timber Co.
Fraser Limited
Gall Lumber Company
Gillespie, James
Gloucester Lumber Company
Grier & Son, G. A.
Harris Lumber Co., Frank H.
Heeney, Percy E.
Knox Brothers
Long Lumber Company
Lumber Market and Exchange
McLennan Lumber Company
Moore, Jr., E. J.
Pedwell Hardwood Lumber Co.
Powell-Myers Lumber Co.
Russell, Chas. H.
Spencer Limited, C. A.
Stearns & Culver Lumber Co.
Summers, James R.
Taylor Lumber Company, S. K.
Webster & Brother, James

HARDWOOD FLOORING MACHINERY

American Woodworking Machinery Company
Garlock-Walker Machinery Co.

HARDWOOD FLOORING

Grier & Son, G. A.
Long Lumber Company

This is an advertisement in the Graton & Knight campaign on Standardized Leather Belting. It appeared in the Saturday Evening Post, January, 3, 1919.



This 18-inch Spartan Double Belt was installed July 1917 in the plant of the Western Malleables Co., Beaver Dam, Wis. It has been frequently exposed to steam without injury.

This Husky Belt Stands Steam

STEAM quickly plays havoc with most belts. Not so with this Spartan Leather Belt, which for more than two years has been frequently exposed to this destructive agency.

Why? Because it is made of Spartan Leather—a specially tanned leather which resists exposure to steam, oil, chemical fumes, heat, and other conditions which quickly destroy ordinary leather.

The greater load-carrying power of Spartan is due to its unusual pliability and high coefficient of friction.

With production costs at unheard-of levels, Spartan's wonderful efficiency is of more interest to you today than ever before.

Spartan is one of the Graton & Knight Standardized Series Leather Belts. In that Series, there is a belt standardized for every drive. Write for our book, "Standardized Leather Belting."

The advice of our Engineering Department is at your disposal on any power-transmission problem. Ask us questions about belts and their uses and treatment.

Canadian Graton & Knight, Ltd, Montreal

Representatives in Canada:

THE CANADIAN FAIRBANKS-MORSE CO., LIMITED

St. John, Quebec, Montreal, Ottawa, Toronto, Hamilton, Vancouver, Victoria.

Graton & Knight

Standardized Series Leather Belting

Tanned by us for belting use

HARNESSES

Padgett Company, Tom

HEMLOCK

Anderson Lumber Company, C. G.
 Bartram & Ball
 Bourgouin, H.
 Canadian General Lumber Company
 Cane & Co., Jas. G.
 Chew, Manley
 Davison Lumber & Mfg. Company
 Dunfield & Company
 Edwards & Company, W. C.
 Fesserton Timber Co.
 Foss Lumber Company
 Grier & Sons, Ltd., G. A.
 Harris Lumber Co., Frank H.
 Hart & McDonagh
 Hocken Lumber Company
 Long Lumber Company
 Mason, Gordon & Co.
 Roch, Julien
 Spencer Limited, C. A.
 Terry & Gordon

**HOISTING AND HAULING
ENGINES**

Garlock-Walker Machinery Co.
 General Supply Co. of Canada, Ltd.
 Marsh Engineering Works, Limited

HORSES

Union Stock Yards

HOSE

Dunlop Tire & Rubber Goods Co.
 General Supply Co. of Canada, Ltd.
 Goodyear Tire & Rubber Co.
 Gutta Percha and Rubber Company

HUMIDIFIERS

Sturtevant Company, B. F.

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Marsh Engineering Works, Limited

INSURANCE

Hardy & Co., E. D.
 Walton Company, Walter

INTERIOR FINISH

Eagle Lumber Company
 Hay & Co.
 Mason, Gordon & Co.
 Renfrew Planing Mills
 Terry & Gordon

KNIVES

Disston & Sons, Henry
 Peter Hay Knife Company
 Simonds Canada Saw Company
 Waterous Engine Works Company

LARCH

Otis Staples Lumber Co.

LATH

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 Canadian General Lumber Company
 Cane & Co., Jas. G.
 Cardinal & Page
 Dupuis Limited, J. P.
 Eagle Lumber Company
 Fraser Limited
 Fraser-Bryson Lumber Company
 Genoa Bay Lumber Company
 Gloucester Lumber Company
 Grier & Sons, Ltd., G. A.
 Harris Tie & Timber Company, Ltd.
 Long Lumber Company
 McLennan Lumber Company
 New Ontario Colonization Company
 Otis Staples Lumber Co.
 River Ouelle Pulp and Lumber Co.
 Spencer Limited, C. A.
 Terry & Gordon
 Union Lumber Company
 Victoria Harbor Lumber Company

LATH BOLTERS

Garlock-Walker Machinery Co.
 General Supply Co. of Canada, Ltd.
 Green Company, C. Walter

LAUNCHES

Gidley Boat Company

LIGHTING APPLIANCES

Hobbs Company, Clinton E.

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Bell Locomotive Works
 Engineering & Machine Works of
 Canada
 General Supply Co. of Canada, Ltd.
 Jeffrey Manufacturing Company
 Clipax Manufacturing Company
 Montreal Locomotive Works

LATH TWINE

Consumers' Cordage Company

LINK-BELT

Canadian Link-Belt Company

Canadian Mathews Gravity Carrier
 Company

Jeffrey Mfg. Co.

Williams Machinery Co., A. R., Van-
couver**LOGGING COLLARS**

Padgett Company, Tom

LOCOMOTIVE CRANES

Canadian Link-Belt Company, Ltd.

LOGGING ENGINES

Dunbar Engine and Foundry Co.
 Engineering & Machine Works of
 Canada
 Marsh Engineering Works, Limited

LOG HAULER

Green Company, G. Walter
 Jenckes Machine Company, Ltd.

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EQUIPMENT**

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 Hamilton Company, William
 Jenckes Machine Company, Ltd.
 Marsh Engineering Works, Limited
 Waterous Engine Works Company

LOG STAMPS

Superior Mfg. Company

LUMBER TRUCKS

Waterous Engine Works Company

LUMBERMEN'S BOATS

Gidley Boat Company

LUMBERMEN'S CLOTHING

Woods Manufacturing Company, Ltd.

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British Smelting & Refining Co.
 Canada Metal Company
 Hoyt Metal Company
 Sessenwein Brothers

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Renfrew Planing Mills
 Rutherford & Sons, Wm.

MOLDINGS

Genoa Bay Lumber Co.
 Rutherford & Sons, Wm.

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Duplex Truck Company

MOTORS

Sturtevant Company, B. F.

OAK

Chicago Lumber & Coal Company
 Long-Bell Lumber Company

OAKUM

Stratford Oakum Co., Geo.

OIL CLOTHING

Leckie Limited, John

OIL ENGINES

Swedish Steel & Importing Co.

OLD IRON AND BRASS

Sessenwein Brothers

OVERALLS

Hamilton Carhartt Co'ton Mills

PAPER

Bowater & Sons, W. V.

PACKING

Atlas Asbestos Company, Ltd.
 Consumers Cordage Co.
 Dunlop Tire & Rubber Goods Co.
 Gutta Percha and Rubber Company

PAPER MILL MACHINERY

Bowater & Sons, W. V.

PINE

Anderson Lumber Company, C. G.
 Atlantic Lumber Co.
 Austin & Nicholson
 Bourgouin, H.
 Cameron & Co.
 Canadian General Lumber Company
 Cane & Co., Jas. G.
 Cardinal & Page
 Chew, Manley
 Chicago Lumber & Coal Company
 Cleveland-Sarnia Sawmills Company
 Colonial Lumber Company
 Cox, Long & Company
 Davison Lumber & Mfg. Co.
 Dudley, Arthur N.
 Dunfield & Company
 Eagle Lumber Company
 Edwards & Co., W. C.

THREE LUMBERMEN SPECIALS



Harris Heavy Pressure

Best all round bearing
 metal made



Imperial Genuine Bearing Metal

For High Speed Engine Work



Aluminoid

For Light Countershaft Work

THE CANADA METAL COMPANY, Limited

Head Office and Factory, TORONTO

Branch Factories—

HAMILTON

MONTREAL

WINNIPEG

VANCOUVER



THERE IS NO DRAG!

- An Aloxite Saw Gumming Wheel cuts clean.
- There is no drag—no rasping or tearing—no unnecessary friction.
- Just free, fast cutting, without drawing the temper or case hardening the saw teeth.
- Every hard, sharp, tough Aloxite grain works just like a tiny lathe tool—cutting easily, smoothly.
- Aloxite Wheels are made for saw gumming in just the right grits and grades and shapes.
- They will do everything a good saw gumming wheel should do—plus.

The Carborundum Company, Niagara Falls, N. Y.

New York Chicago Boston Cleveland Detroit Philadelphia Cincinnati Pittsburgh Grand Rapids Milwaukee

Excelsior Lumber Company
Fesserton Timber Company
Fraser-Bryson Lumber Company
Fraser Limited
Gillies Brothers Limited
Gloucester Lumber Company
Gordon & Co., George
Grier & Sons, Ltd., G. A.
Harris Lumber Co., Frank H.
Harris Tie & Timber Company, Ltd.
Hart & McDonagh
Hettler Lumber Company, Herman H.
Hocken Lumber Company
Lloyd, W. Y.
Long-Bell Lumber Company
Long Lumber Company
Mason, Gordon & Co.
McLennan Lumber Company
Montreal Lumber Company
Moore, Jr., E. J.
Muir & Kirkpatrick
Otis Staples Lumber Co.
Parry Sound Lumber Company
Roch, Julien
Russell, Chas. H.
Shearer Company, Pas.
Spencer Limited, C. A.
Summers, James R.
Terry & Gordon
Union Lumber Company
Watson & Todd, Limited
Williams Lumber Company
Wuichet, Louis

PLANING MILL EXHAUSTERS
Garlock-Walker Machinery Co.
Reed & Company, Geo. W.
Toronto Blower Co.

PLANING MILL MACHINERY
American Woodworking Machinery Company
Garlock-Walker Machinery Co.
Mershon & Company, W. B.
Toronto Blower Co.
Yates Machine Company, P. B.

PORK PACKERS
Davies Company, William
Gunns Limited
Harris Abattoir Company

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Canadian Tie & Lumber Co.
Dupuis Limited, J. P.
Eagle Lumber Company
Harris Tie & Timber Company, Ltd.
Long-Bell Lumber Company
Long Lumber Company
Mason, Gordon & Co.
Terry & Gordon

PULLEYS AND SHAFTING
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Garlock-Walker Machinery Co.
General Supply Co. of Canada, Ltd.
Green Company, G. Walter
Engineering & Machine Works of Canada
Hamilton Company, William
Jeffrey Mfg. Co.

PULP MILL MACHINERY
Canadian Link-Belt Company, Ltd.
Engineering & Machine Works of Canada
Hamilton Company, William
Jeffrey Manufacturing Company
Waterous Engine Works Company

PUMPS
General Supply Co. of Canada, Ltd.
Engineering & Machine Works of Canada
Hamilton Company, William
Smart-Turner Machine Company
Waterous Engine Company

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Sessenwein Bros.

ROOFING
Reed & Company, Geo. W.

ROOFINGS
(Rubber, Plastic and Liquid)
International Chemical Company

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Consumers Cordage Co.
Leckie, Limited, John

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Dunlop Tire & Rubber Goods Co.
Goodyear Tire and Rubber Co.
Gutta Percha & Rubber Company

SASH
Genoa Bay Lumber Company
Renfrew Planing Mills

SAWS
Atkins & Company, E. C.
Disston & Sons, Henry
General Supply Co. of Canada, Ltd.
Gerlach Company, Peter
Green Company, G. Walter
Hoe & Company, R.
Shurly Co., Ltd., T. F.
Shurly-Dietrich Company
Simonds Canada Saw Company

SAW MILL LINK-BELT
Williams Machinery Co., A. R., Vancouver

SAW MILL MACHINERY
Canadian Link-Belt Comptny, Ltd.
Dunbar Engine & Foundry Co.
Firstbrook Bros.
General Supply Co. of Canada, Ltd.
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Huther Bros. Saw Mfg. Company
Jeffrey Manufacturing Company
Long Manufacturing Company, E.
Mershon & Company, W. B.
Parry Sound Lumber Company
Payette Company, P.
Waterous Engine Works Company
Yates Machine Co., P. B.

SHEATHINGS
Goodyear Tire & Rubber Co.

SHINGLE MACHINES
Marsh Engineering Works, Limited

SAW SHARPENERS
Garlock-Walker Machinery Co.
Waterous Engine Works Company

SAW SLASHERS
Waterous Engine Works Company

SAWMILL LINK-BELT
Canadian Link-Belt Company

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British Smelting & Refining Co.
United American Metals Corp'n.

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Associated Mills, Limited
Campbell-MacLaurin Lumber Co.
Cardinal & Page
Dominion Lumber & Timber Co.
Eagle Lumber Company
Foss Lumber Company
Fraser Limited
Genoa Bay Lumber Company
Gillespie, James
Gloucester Lumber Company
Grier & Sons, Limited, G. A.
Harris Lumber Co., Frank H.
Harris Tie & Timber Company, Ltd.
Heeney, Percy E.
Long Lumber Company
Mason, Gordon & Co.
McLennan Lumber Company
Miller Company, Ltd., W. H.
Reynolds Company, Limited
Service Lumber Company
Shingle Agency of B. C.
Terry & Gordon
Timms, Phillips & Co.
Vancouver Lumber Company
Victoria Lumber and Mfg. Co.

SHINGLE & LATH MACHINERY
Dunbar Engine and Foundry Co.
Garlock-Walker Machinery Co.
Green Company, C. Walter
Hamilton Company, William
Long Manufacturing Company, E.
Payette Company, P.

SHOEPACKS
Acme Glove Works

SILENT CHAIN DRIVES
Canadian Link-Belt Company, Ltd.

SILOS
Ontario Wind Engine Company

SLEEPING ROBES
Woods Mfg. Company, Limited

SLEIGHS
Bateman-Wilkinson Company

SMOKESTACKS
Marsh Engineering Works, Limited
Waterous Engine Works Company

SNOW PLOWS
Bateman-Wilkinson Company
Pink Company, Thomas

SOLDERS
British Smelting & Refining Co.

SPARK ARRESTORS
Jenckes Machine Company, Ltd.
Reed & Company, Geo. W.
Waterous Engine Works Company

SPRUCE
Bartram & Ball
Bourgouin, H.
Cane & Co., Jas. G.
Cardinal & Page
Cox, Long & Company
Davison Lumber & Mfg. Company
Donogh & Co., John
Dudley, Arthur N.
Dunfield & Company
Exchange Lumber Company
Foss Lumber Company
Fraser Limited
Fraser-Bryson Lumber Company
Gillies Brothers
Gloucester Lumber Company
Grant & Campbell
Grier & Sons, Ltd., G. A.
Harris Lumber Co., Frank H.
Hart & McDonagh
Lloyd, W. Y.
Hocken Lumber Company
Long Lumber Company
Mason, Gordon & Co.
McLennan Lumber Company
Muir & Kirkpatrick
New Ontario Colonization Company
River Ouelle Pulp and Lumber Co.
Roch, Julien
Russell, Chas. H.
Service Lumber Company
Shearer Company, Jas.
Snowball Co., J. B.
Spencer Limited, C. A.
Terry & Gordon
Rideau Lumber Company

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Canadian Link-Belt Company, Ltd.
Jeffrey Manufacturing Company
Waterous Engine Works Company

STEEL PLATE CONSTRUCTION
Marsh Engineering Works, Limited

STEAM PLANT ACCESSORIES
Waterous Engine Works Company

STEEL BARRELS
Smart-Turner Machine Co.

STEEL DRUMS
Smart-Turner Machine Co.

STOVES
Burns & Company, John

SWEAT PADS
American Pad & Textile Co.

SULPHITE PULP CHIPS
Davison Lumber & Mfg. Company

TANKS
Ontario Wind Engine Company

TARPAULINS
Turner & Sons, J. J.
Woods Manufacturing Company, Ltd.

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Pratt & Whitney Company

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Turner & Sons, J. J.
Woods Mfg. Company

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TIES
Auger & Company
Austin & Nicholson
Canadian Tie & Lumber Co.
Harris Tie & Timber Company, Ltd.
Long Lumber Company
McLennan Lumber Company
Terry & Gordon

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Cant & Kemp
Farnworth & Jardine
Hunter, Herbert F.
Smith & Tyrer, Limited

TIMBER CRUISERS AND ESTIMATORS
Sewall, James W.

TIMBER LANDS
Department of Lands and Forests

TIME RECORDERS
International Business Machines Co.

TRACTORS
British War Mission

TRANSMISSION MACHINERY
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Engineering & Machine Works of Canada
General Supply Co. of Canada, Ltd.
Jeffrey Manufacturing Company
Waterous Engine Works Company

TRIMMERS
Garlock-Walker Machinery Co.
Green Company, C. Walter
Waterous Engine Works Company

TUGS
West & Peachey

TURBINES
Engineering & Machine Works of Canada
Hamilton Company, William

VALVES
Bay City Foundry & Machine Co.

VENEERS
Webster & Brother, James

VENEER DRYERS
Coe Manufacturing Company
Philadelphia Textile Mach. Co.

VENEER MACHINERY
Coe Machinery Company
Garlock-Walker Machinery Co.
Philadelphia Textile Machinery Co.

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Dr. Bell Veterinary Wonder Co.
Johnson, A. H.

WATER HEATERS
Mason Regulator & Engineering Co.

WATER WHEELS
Engineering & Machine Works of Canada
Hamilton Company, William

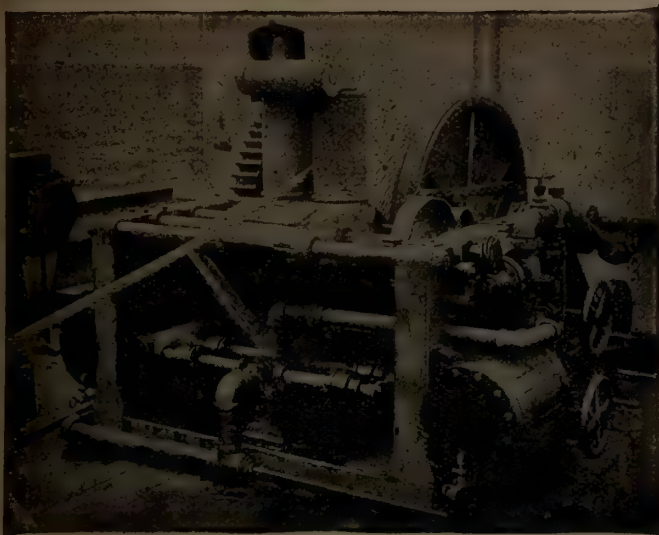
WIRE
Laidlaw Bale Tie Company

WIRE ROPE
Canada Wire & Cable Co.

WOODWORKING MACHINERY
American Woodworking Machy. Co.
Garlock-Walker Machinery Co.
General Supply Co. of Canada, Ltd.
Jeffrey Manufacturing Company
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Mershon & Company, W. B.
Waterous Engine Works Company
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so installed on six large ocean going Tugs built by the Ferguson Steel & Iron Co., Ltd., Buffalo, N.Y., for the U. S. Marine Department, Washington, to be used for mine sweeping, and towing.

Write our nearest Agents for full information on the Corbet Machines.

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We are specialists in building locomotives. We build all types and sizes, also all kinds of repair parts for locomotives and tenders.

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MONTREAL LOCOMOTIVE WORKS, LIMITED

DOMINION EXPRESS BUILDING,

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CLIMAX Improved Geared LOCOMOTIVES FOR WOOD AND IRON RAILS

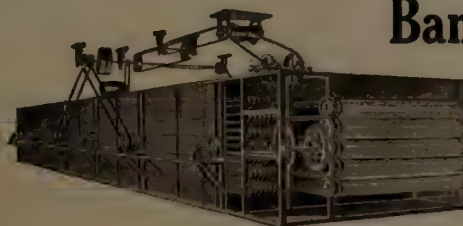


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Climax
Locomotive
Designed
Especially for
Heavy
Logging Work.

Climax Locomotives are successfully operated on steep grades and sharp curves. Any weight or gauge. Locomotives in stock for immediate shipment. Get Catalog "H."

CLIMAX MANUFACTURING CO., 313 W. Main Street, CORRY, PA.
VANCOUVER MACHINERY DEPOT, LTD., VANCOUVER, B.C.

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"Proctor"
DRYERS

There is something worth while in the establishment of a reputation for quality. The manufacturer reputed to make the best veneer, has the best chance for the most desirable business.

The former disposition in the trade to see how cheaply, instead of how well, veneer could be produced, has been a plague to the veneer industry.

It is advantageous to seek for the premium that comes with the quality guaranteed by the "Proctor" Veneer Drying Machine.

The Philadelphia Textile Machinery Co.
Drying Machine Specialists

Seventh Street and Tabor Road, Philadelphia, Pa.

Oldest and Best

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Chisel Tooth Saws Choice of Lumbermen Everywhere

The even temper of these saws and the fine quality of steel from which they are made have proved Hoe saws reliable for nearly one hundred years.

More than one hundred thousand "Hoes" are to-day successfully sawing lumber in all parts of the globe. The Hoe Chisel Tooth Saw, invented 40 years ago, is still the best for cutting hardwood.

Special Flanged Shanks and Superior Bits Supplied

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Rubber Goods FOR LUMBERMEN

Belting Our long experience in the making of Rubber Belts enables us to specialize on this line. "P.M.S.," "Special Drive" and "Lion" are our leading brands for power transmission.

Packings "Redstone" High Pressure Sheet Packing has proved by test that it will outlast any other similar packing on the market. We make Spiral and Ring Packings, etc., that are equally reliable.

Hose for Steam, Water, etc., in various grades, made especially to give satisfactory and economical service under different conditions.

Fire Hose One or more of our twenty brands of Fire Hose will be found, not only in the best equipped Factories, Mills, etc., but in almost every Fire Department in the Dominion.

Gutta Percha & Rubber, Limited

TORONTO MONTREAL WINNIPEG REGINA SASKATOON CALGARY EDMONTON VANCOUVER

Beardmore Extra Quality Waterproof Cement Leather Belting



*For the Wet
Place*

Tell us your belting troubles
and we can help you.

The General Supply Company of Canada, Limited

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Large stocks available for immediate shipment

WIRE ROPE FOR ALL PURPOSES

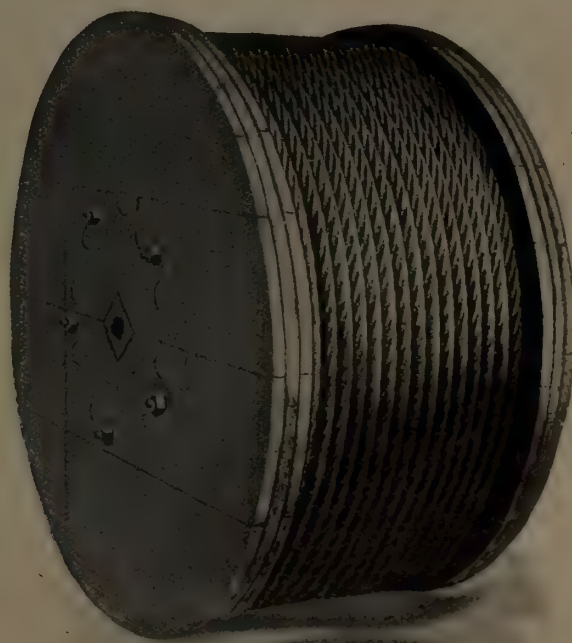
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CRUCIBLE
STEEL
MILD
PLOUGH
OR
EXTRA
PLOUGH**

**Galvanized
or Plain**

Specializing on the manufacture of wire rope and possessing the best facilities in plant, situation and experience, we are well placed to take care of your orders, and to ship them promptly from our large stocks

We produce—Hoisting Rope, Transmission and Haulage Rope, Flexible Hoisting Rope, Mooring Lines, Sash Cord, Tiller Rope, Drilling Cables, Slings, etc.

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Large Stocks — Prompt Shipment

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CALGARY, ALTA. VANCOUVER
358 Water St.



LUMBERMEN'S



EQUIPMENT

Standard ^{aⁿ} Heavy Duty Sawmill Carriages



Here shown is our heavy duty 3 block No. 40 steel saw mill carriage, the knees of which recede 40" from saw line. We can furnish this carriage in any number of blocks or axles, also equipped with steam set works attached to either our No. 3 or No. 4 set. This splendid

machine contains many improved features and its efficiency is well known throughout the lumber mills of Canada.

Send for catalogue and detailed information of any machinery you require.

The E. Long Manufacturing Co., Limited

Orillia Canada

Robert Hamilton & Co., Vancouver

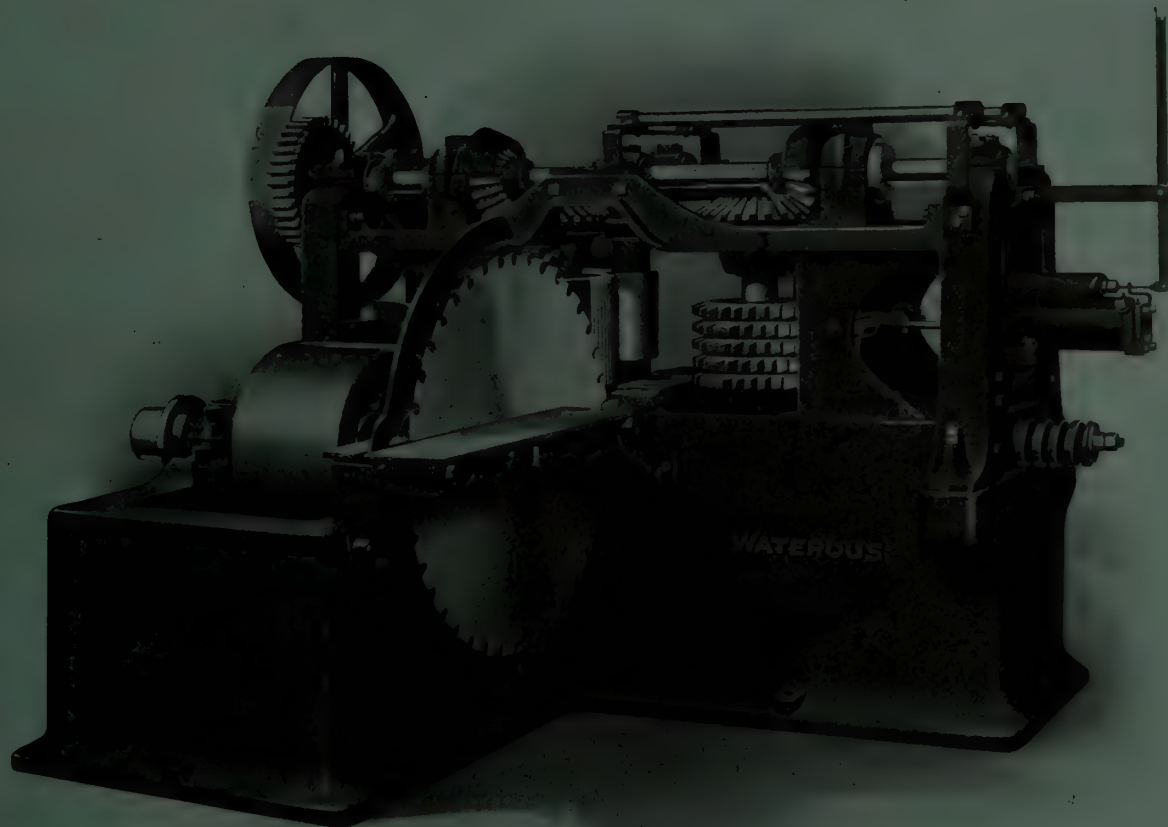
Gorman, Clancey & Grindley, Ltd., Calgary & Edmonton



A. R. Williams Machy. Co. of Winnipeg Ltd., Winnipeg

Williams and Wilson, Ltd., Montreal

Sawmill Machinery



The Waterous Circular Resaw

This machine is specially designed for handling rough, knotty slabs or thick lumber indiscriminately. It is very heavy and substantial, and will give satisfactory service under the severest duty.

Besides being able to stand more hard usage than a Band Re-Saw, its first cost is considerably less, as is also the cost of maintenance. When used on slabs, the extra sawdust—in excess of that cut by a band re-saw—coming, as it does, out of the slab or waste portion, is unimportant, and thus the machine is practically as economical as a Band Re-Saw for this purpose.

One of our customers who uses a four-log gang, a circular, and one of these Waterous Re-Saws, states that the latter regularly handles 600 logs, each 16 feet in length, per day of eleven hours, besides all the slabs, which contain at least one board 3 inches wide and 6 feet long each, from 500 other logs. The 600 logs referred to are first sized by the circular into 6-inch squares by running them through to make two thick slabs and two thin ones, and then sent to the re-saw. If the log will not size to 6 inches square, the circular splits it into two thick slabs and sends the two slabs on to the re-saw. The timber that our customer is cutting is hard spruce, and is so hard that he informs us that he is obliged to change saws four times during the daily run of eleven hours.

Waterous

BRANTFORD, ONTARIO, CANADA

Pink's Lumbering Tools

The Standard Tools in every province of the Dominion, New Zealand, Australia, etc.
We manufacture all kinds of lumber tools. Light and Durable.

Long Distance Phone, No. 87

Send for Catalogue and Price List.

Sold throughout the Dominion by all Wholesale and Retail Hardware Merchants.

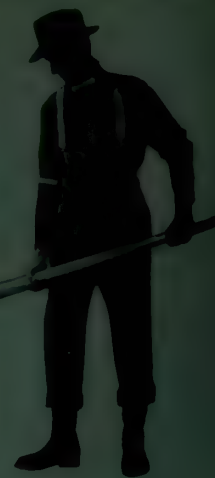
The Thomas Pink Company, Limited
Manufacturers of Lumber Tools

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CANADA

It's a Pink
anyway, you
take it, and
it's the best
Peavey
made.



**Not altogether what we
say, but what users say**

"We have used the Alligator or Warping Tug manufactured by you for the last 7 or 8 years, and consider them indispensable to lumbermen on waters of French River or similar streams."

Will move a bag containing 60,000 logs,
in calm weather, 30,000 in a head wind.

West & Peachey - Simcoe, Ont.

THE
LEATHER
BELT
THAT'S
KNOWN
OUR
"EXTRA"



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The J. C. McLaren Belting Co.

General Mill Supplies

MONTREAL

McKinnon Columbus Chain

LIMITED • ST. CATHARINES ONT.

Electric Welded and Fire Welded Chains - All kinds - All sizes

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Canada Lumberman

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JOHN LECKIE LIMITED

77a Wellington St. West, TORONTO, ONT.

TENTS

Pack Sacks, Dunnage Bags, Canvas Covers, Oiled Clothing, Rubber Boots Chain, Wire & Manilla Rope Blocks.

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PRICES ON REQUEST

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Specialists in LUMBER and WOODWORKING Plants

HEAD OFFICE:

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Have it Down in Black and White

a true time record eliminating all dispute.

The workman himself is witness to his own time recording. He cannot fool himself, nor his employer with an

INTERNATIONAL TIME RECORDER

MADE IN CANADA

The machine gives everybody a square deal all round, and provides a simple and efficient checking system for the time work of the whole plant. There is one of these clocks especially adaptable to your particular organization.

INTERNATIONAL BUSINESS MACHINES COMPANY, LIMITED

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DIVISION

Royce and Campbell Avenues, Toronto.
Also at Montreal, Winnipeg, Vancouver.

Also makers of Dayton Scales and Hollerith Tabulators.



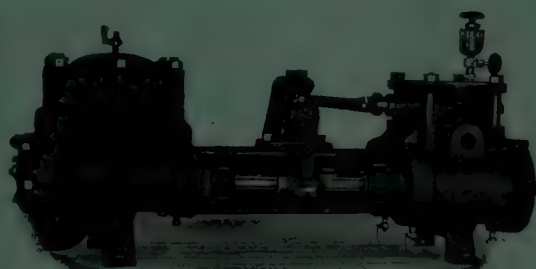
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Balata Belting

Waterproof and Stretchless.

The best belt for sawmills.

Atlas Asbestos Co., Limited
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Steam and
Power Pumps

The Pumps for Long, Hard Service

The Smart-Turner Machine Company, Limited
HAMILTON CANADA

EDDY'S The Only Safe Match for the Lumber Camp EDDY'S

Striking
for

68 Years

The high tax upon matches makes it more than ever a matter of importance to the buyer that he realizes good match value. The self-extinguishing quality of the "silent 5's" has the heart-whole endorsement of all fire inspectors.

The Famous Eddy Fibreware Round-bottomed Pail
Invaluable in Bush, Camp and Mill

The E. B. Eddy Co., Limited, Hull, Canada

Sure
Safe
Silent

Canadian Lumbermen's Association Convention

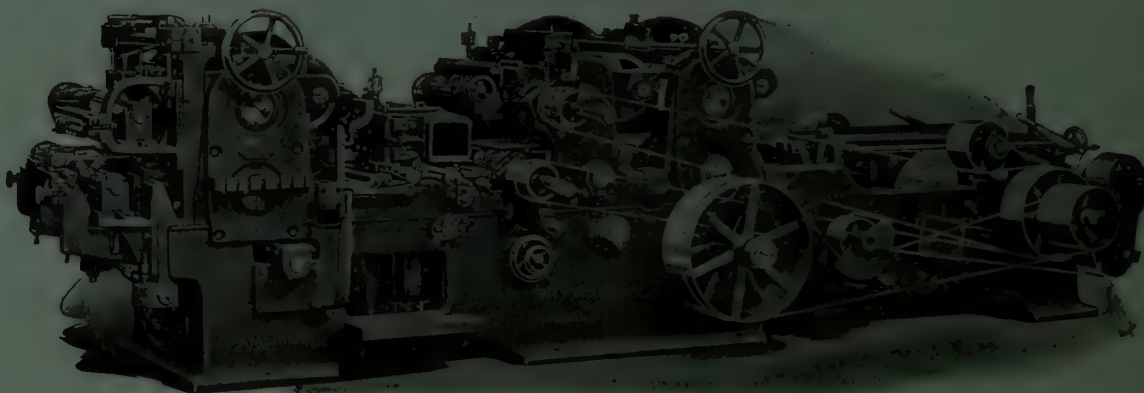


First in Quality

American Woodworking Machinery Co.

Rochester, N.Y.

LONDON AGENTS—THE PROJECTILE CO.



American No. 77A—Model 5

Mr. LUMBERMAN:

Has your Superintendent or Foreman suggested or insisted upon the need of a fast feed matcher in your mill?

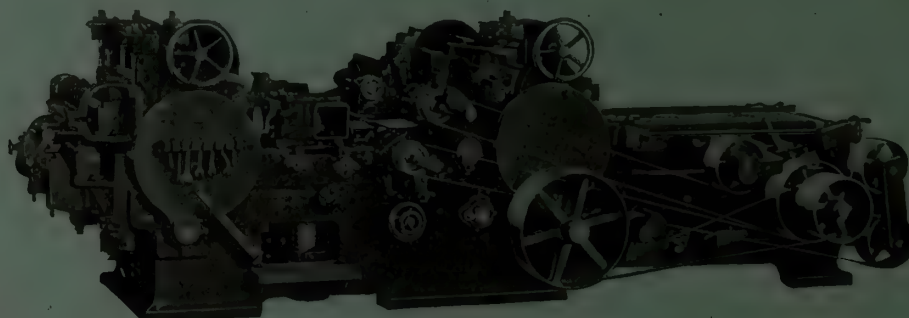
If so, have you investigated the qualities of "AMERICAN MACHINES"?

We suggest that you write to any of the following—All users and SATISFIED:—

T. H. Hancock Toronto.	Adams River Lumber Co. Chase, B.C.
Wm. Copping Joliette, Que.	Giscome Lumber Co. Giscome, B.C.
Ladder Lake Lumber Co. Ladder Lake.	Mundy Lumber Co. Three Valley, B.C.
Prince Albert Lumber Co. ... Prince Albert, Sask.	Mickle Dymont Gravenhurst, Ont.
W. C. Edwards Lumber Co. ... Ottawa, Ont.	Mickle Dymont Toronto.
Finger Lumber Co. The Pas, Man.	Fassett Lumber Co. Fassett, Que.
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Canadian Western Lumber Co. Fraser Mills, B.C.	

And then if you still have doubts, talk it over with our Mr. Garlock.

Its superior points will quickly convince you of the advantages of installing an "AMERICAN".



American No. 65 Planer and Matcher

Garlock-Walker Machinery Co., Limited

32-34 FRONT STREET WEST, TORONTO

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MONTREAL

WINNIPEG

Spruce

Hemlock

Jack Pine

Bartram & Ball Limited

WHOLESALE LUMBER

215 Drummond Bldg.

-

Montreal, Que.

We want to move the following stock quickly:

70,000 — 1 x 5

80,000 — 1 x 6

50,000 — 1 x 7

50,000 — 1 x 8

60,000 — 1 x 9 and up

300,000 — 3 x 4

250,000 — 3 x 5

350,000 — 3 x 6

550,000 — 3 x 7

500,000 — 3 x 8

380,000 — 3 x 9

290,000 — 3 x 10

300,000 — 3 x 11 and up

450,000 — 2 x 4

250,000 — 2 x 5

350,000 — 2 x 6

200,000 — 2 x 7

150,000 — 2 x 8

90,000 — 2 x 9

110,000 — 2 x 10 and up

Lengths 10 ft. to 16 ft.

All Quebec Merchantable Spruce

Bone Dry. Full Thickness.

Graded and Sawn for Export.

Quick Shipment.

Subject to prior sale.

Knox Brothers, Limited

513 DRUMMOND BLDG.,
MONTREAL

Everything in Lumber

Dimensioned Timber, Telegraph Poles, Posts, Railway Ties, Plaster Lath, Shingles, Mouldings, Hardwood Flooring, Dowels, Beaver Board, Plywood. All kinds of Fancy Woods and Veneers.

Immediate Attention Given All Inquiries.

SPECIAL FOR PROMPT SHIPMENT.

1" Hemlock In stock sizes and
2" " lengths

1" to 4" x 8, 9, 10 & 11
Merchantable Spruce

We are in the market for

Canadian Ash, Bass, Birch, Maple, Pine, Spruce

The McLennan Lumber Co., Ltd.

OFFICE & YARD—21 DORCHESTER ST W.

P.O. BOX 1854

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For Prompt Delivery of

Hemlock, Spruce, Lath, Pulpwood and Hardwoods

**The Year Round---In Any Quantity
Dressed and Ripped to Your Orders**

We specialize in Hemlock and Spruce Timbers. Let us know your requirements. We can assure you of immediate shipment through our splendid transportation facilities. Rail and water delivery.

Fassett Lumber Company, Limited

FASSETT
QUEBEC

Geo. Gordon & Co.

Limited

Cache Bay

Ont.

White and Norway Pine Timbers on Hand

8 x 10" x 16'	20,000 feet.	8 x 12" x 16' 15,000 feet
10 x 10" x 12 to 16'	43,000 feet.	10 x 12" x 16' 18,000 feet
6 x 12" x 16'	6,000 feet.	12 x 12" x 12 to 16' 94,000 feet

Write us for Prices.

Vancouver Lumber Co.

LIMITED



View of our Fir Mill from log pond, Vancouver, B.C.

MANUFACTURERS OF

B. C. Fir, Cedar and
B. C. Hemlock Products

TWO LARGE MODERN
MILLS AT YOUR SERVICE

Fir Finish
Fir Flooring
Fir Timbers

"BIG CHIEF BRAND" SIDING
RITE GRADE SHINGLES

Eastern Sales Office:

701 EXCELSIOR LIFE BUILDING

Representative--K. M. BROWN

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Canadian Forest Products
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Export Agents—
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Representatives in Ontario of

The British Columbia Mills Lumber & Trading Co.
 VANCOUVER, B.C.



White and Red Pine

Always the Same Quality—THE BEST

—OUR SPECIALTY—

WHITE PINE STRIPS

HOCKEN LUMBER CO. LIMITED

630 Confederation Life Building, TORONTO

Phone Main 3153

Following is a copy of our advertisement which appeared on this page Dec. 15th, 1918:



"Are You Preparing for Peace Time Business?"

Or are you going to wait and see how things are going? Hustle a little harder now and doubtless you will have all the business you can handle by Spring.

You have every reason to feel confident of the future. Houses are scarce everywhere. The shortage must be made good.

Individual effort is necessary to the continuance of prosperity. Don't wait to see what your neighbor is going to do, get busy yourself.

For ourselves we are working along the lines that Nineteen Hundred and Nineteen is going to be one of our best years. We are making arrangements to handle more lumber than ever."

We feel the same about 1920

UNION LUMBER COMPANY LIMITED
701 DOMINION BANK BUILDING
TORONTO CANADA

Davison Lumber & Manufacturing Co., Ltd.

Bridgewater, N. S.

THE LARGEST LUMBERING INDUSTRY IN NOVA SCOTIA

PRODUCTION 40 MILLION FEET PER ANNUM

Send us your enquiries for

**Spruce, Pine, Hemlock or Hardwood Lumber
Box Shooks and
Dry Pressed Baled Sulphite and Sulphate Pulp Chips**

OUR SPECIALTIES:

Nova Scotia White Spruce and Hardwood Flooring

We are equipped with everything appertaining to Modern Saw Milling and operate from the Woods to the finished product.

If you want something special quickly, try us. We will cut, dry, work and ship within a few days from receipt of order.

We are located on the main line of the Halifax and South Western Railway and on Tidewater.

We Operate:

A Double Band Mill at Springfield, N.S.,	Capacity 120,000 ft. per day	A Box Shook Factory at Bridgewater, N.S.,	Capacity 50,000 ft. per day
A Rotary and Gang at Mill Village, N.S.	" 40,000 ft. per day	A Dry Kiln at Bridgewater, N.S.,	" 100,000 ft. per day
A Rotary and Gang at Bridgewater, N.S.,	" 80,000 ft. per day	A Chipping Mill at Bridgewater, N.S.,	" 100 cords per day
A Planing Mill at Bridgewater, N.S.,	" 100,000 ft. per day	A Ground Wood Pulp Mill at Charleston, N.S.,	Capacity 40 tons Spruce Pulp per day.

PHONE: BRIDGEWATER 74

DUNFIELD & CO., Limited

Exporters of Nova Scotia and New Brunswick

***Spruce, Pine, Hemlock
and Hardwood***

in 1 in., 2 in., 3 in., 4 in.

Spruce Laths and Railway Ties

Head Office: 8 Prince St., Halifax, N.S.

Branch Office: 8 Market Square, St. John, N.B.

U. K. Brokers: Duncan, Ewing & Co., K21 Exchange Bldg., Liverpool. Telegraphic Address: Dunfield, Halifax. Codes: ABC 5th Ed. Western Union

C. E. HILL, Sales Agent, Room No. 667, 200 Devonshire Street, Boston, Mass.

"British Columbia Fir" TIMBERS

Rough Clears

Flooring, Ceiling and Finish

Alberta Lumber Co., Limited
VANCOUVER, B. C.

White Cedar Shingles

Ten cars "Extra Special" 14" Shingles, including Extras, Clears, and 2nd Clears, all mixed, making a very good grade. Attractive price.

75 M. ft. Mill Run Birch, New Cut, 6" x 6" to 18" x 18" —12' to 16'.

150 M. ft. 5th and better Spruce, 6" x 6" to 14" x 14" —10' to 18'; new cut.

J. GEO. CHALIFOUR
93 ST. PETER ST. QUEBEC

Fraser Bryson Lumber Co., Ltd.

Office, Castle Building
53 Queen St. Ottawa, Can.

Wholesale Lumber Dealers
and Selling Agents for

Fraser & Co.

Mills at

DESCHENES - - - QUEBEC

White Pine
Red Pine
Spruce
Lumber and Lath

Hurrah! Hurrah!

**Retail Lumber Dealers
of Ontario**

ANNUAL MEETING

—HAMILTON—

FEBRUARY 24th and 25th

We invite and welcome you all

Come in and see us

The Long Lumber Co.

HAMILTON, ONT.
Spectator Bldg.

TORONTO BRANCH
25 Toronto St.

California White Pine
California Sugar Pine
and Arizona Soft Pine

Best Stock for Factory and Pattern Lumber

Ask **LOUIS WUICHET Inc.**

Room 712 Railway Exchange, CHICAGO, ILLINOIS

Milling in Transit

A Well Equipped Mill

C.P., G.T., & C.N. Railway Connections

Special Mill Work Prompt Service

J. R. Eaton & Sons, Limited

ORILLIA, ONT.

Austin & Nicholson

CHAPLEAU, ONTARIO

Largest Producers of
RAILROAD TIES
in the Dominion

Pine and Spruce Lumber
Lath Piling

Railroad Ties
Pulpwood

First Class Planing-mill Equipment

Facilities for delivering Pulpwood
 to Michipicoten Harbour, Lake Superior

Splendid facilities for Dressing and Matching
 in straight car lots, one or more widths

Mills at NICHOLSON, ONTARIO, Main Line C.P.R.

Basswood

1 in., 1¼ in., 1½ in., 2 in., and 3 in.,
 Dry Basswood

Dry Birch Stock

All thicknesses and grades in
 Maple, Birch, Elm, Basswood and Brown Ash
 Also Cottonwood, Tupelo, Gum, Magnolia
 and Buckeye

Spruce, Hemlock and Pine

Can saw to order at MacDonald's Siding

Let us quote on your requirements

HART & McDONAGH

Temple Building, Cor. Bay and Richmond Streets
 TORONTO, ONT.

SOUTHERN HARDWOODS Dry Stock at Buffalo for Quick Shipment

BROWN ASH					CHERRY					PLAIN RED GUM					PLAIN RED OAK						
	1 & 2	Clear Strips	No. 1 Com.	No. 2 Com.		1 & 2	Clear Strips	No. 1 Com.	No. 2 Com.	No. 3 Com.		1 & 2	Clear Strips	No. 1 Com.		1 & 2	Clear Strips	No. 1 Com.	No. 2 Com.		
1 in.	24,900	3,500	26,000	22,000	1 in.	175,000	160,200	94,500	53,000	53,000	1 in.	32,300	10,000	10,000	¾ in.	30,200					
1 ¼ in.	59,500	7,300	35,200	14,300	1 ¼ in.	11,500	600	16,500	41,900	41,900	1 ¼ in.	3,200	2,000	2,000	¾ in.	77,000		39,400	29,200		
1 ½ in.	24,500		11,000	3,500	1 ½ in.	32,000	12,700	78,300	27,000	27,000	1 ½ in.	9,000	11,300	11,300	¾ in.	7,500		87,000	53,600		
2 in.	21,500		18,000	1,300	2 in.	8,100	18,200	31,900	5,500	5,500	2 in.	17,000	7,800	7,800	¾ in.	243,200		56,000	73,400		
WHITE ASH					CHESTNUT					FIGURED RED GUM					QUARTERED RED GUM						
	1 & 2	Clear Strips	No. 1 Com.	No. 2 Com.		1 & 2	Clear Strips	No. 1 Com.	No. 2 Com.	S.W. & No. 2 Com.		1 & 2	Clear Strips	No. 1C.		1 & 2	Clear Strips	No. 1C.			
1 in.	10,000	3,800	45,000	85,000	¾ in.	22,900	1,500	43,300	180,500		4/4	1,000	6,000	6,000	1 in.	2,100					
1 ¼ in.	78,000	5,500	91,000	31,000	1 ¼ in.	119,800	1,800	58,200	175,200		5/4	2,100			1 ¼ in.	2,100					
1 ½ in.	26,900	1,200	30,000	36,000	1 ½ in.	92,500		82,000	20,000		6/4	2,900	2,500	2,500	1 ½ in.	2,900					
2 in.	80,300	500	19,000	50,000	2 in.	46,200		73,300	107,200		8/4				2 in.						
2 ½ in.	13,500			3,500	2 ½ in.	4,000		1,150							2 ½ in.						
3 in.	13,500		10,500	4,500	3 in.	2,800		1,300	500						3 in.	28,800		10,000	2,100		
4 in.	6,500		1,000	500	4 in.	1,500		300							4 in.	16,600		14,500	7,000		
TOUGH WHITE ASH					CYPRESS					SAP GUM					PLAIN WHITE OAK						
	1 & 2	Clear Strips	No. 1 Com.	No. 2 Com.		1 & 2	Select Shop	No. 1 Shop	No. 2 Shop		1 & 2	Clear Strips	No. 1 Com.	No. 2 Com.		1 & 2	Clear Strips	No. 1 Com.	No. 2 Com.		
1 in.			2,400		1 in.					1 in.	101,400	27,000			¾ in.	1,000					
1 ¼ in.			4,200		1 ¼ in.					1 ¼ in.	4,000	10,600	4,100	5,000	¾ in.						
1 ½ in.					1 ½ in.					1 ½ in.	300	1,000	2,500	500	¾ in.	25,150		2,000	16,900		
2 in.			5,700	1,500	2 in.					2 in.		15,100	7,700	4,800	¾ in.	30,000		115,000	28,000		
2 ½ in.					2 ½ in.										¾ in.	44,300		99,000	60,200		
BASSWOOD					SOFT ELM					QUARTERED SAP GUM					QUARTERED RED OAK						
	1 & 2	Clear Strips	No. 1 Com.	No. 2 Com.		1 & 2	Select Shop	No. 1 Shop	No. 2 Shop		1 & 2	Clear Strips	No. 1 Com.	No. 2 Com.		1 & 2	Clear Strips	No. 1 Com.	No. 2 Com.		
1 in.	55,700	2,200	200,000	140,000	1 in.	38,000	8,200	1,100	1,100	1 in.	101,400	27,000			1 in.	20,200		3,000	200		
1 ¼ in.	226,300	17,000	199,500	115,800	1 ¼ in.	3,400	10,800			1 ¼ in.	4,000	10,600	4,100	5,000	1 ¼ in.	2,000					
1 ½ in.	80,600		30,800	3,000	1 ½ in.	44,100	10,200	13,000		1 ½ in.	300	1,000	2,500	500	1 ½ in.	2,000					
2 in.	20,900		9,000	5,500	2 in.	23,000	26,200	6,600		2 in.		15,100	7,700	4,800	2 in.	1,000					
2 ½ in.	87,000		24,900	13,000	2 ½ in.	8,000	3,200														
3 in.	19,550		8,500	3,900	3 in.	69,400	25,100	12,000													
4 in.	1,300				4 in.	10,300															
BUTTERNUT					HICKORY					QUARTERED WHITE OAK											
	1 & 2	Clear Strips	No. 1 Com.	No. 2 Com.		1 & 2	Clear Strips	No. 1 Com.	No. 2 Com.	No. 3 Com.		1 & 2	Clear Strips	No. 1 Com.	No. 2 Com.		1 & 2	Clear Strips	No. 1 Com.	No. 2 Com.	
1 in.	12,300	35,800	23,000	23,000	1 in.	700	3,000				1 in.	2,200	7,300	3,600			1 in.	5,500			
1 ¼ in.					1 ¼ in.	29,500	25,200	12,800	600	600	1 ¼ in.	800	1,700	1,650			1 ¼ in.	18,500		44,600	9,000
1 ½ in.					1 ½ in.	6,500	8,300	3,400	800	800	1 ½ in.	2,600	4,300	13,000	1,000		1 in.	32,400	7,000	16,400	17,000
2 in.					2 in.	17,400	17,400	3,600	800	800	2 in.	5,400	10,200	5,200	300		1 ½ in.	6,000		400	1,300
2 ½ in.					2 ½ in.	3,000	600				2 ½ in.	12,000	9,000	3,700	500		1 ½ in.	9,300		8,000	
					3 in.	60,280					3 in.	1,000	6,580	500	700		2 in.	31,500		25,100	4,700
					4 in.	275	175				4 in.	1,400	900	500			2 ½ in.	1,000			

Also Large Stock of BEECH, BIRCH and MAPLE

THE ATLANTIC LUMBER CO., Inc., 310 MANNING CHAMBERS **TORONTO**

MANUFACTURERS SOUTHERN HARDWOOD LUMBER

Head Office: BOSTON, MASS.

Yards: BUFFALO, N.Y.

Mills: KNOXVILLE, TENN.; FONDE, KENTUCKY

ESTABLISHED 1871

A PROMPT & EFFICIENT SERVICE

We take a just pride in the confidence of our customers in depending upon us for a prompt and efficient service at all times. It has been our aim to build a business upon which our customers could rely absolutely for Standard Quality. We have the assurance that this has been appreciated.

We solicit your further business upon these grounds, and will be pleased to have your enquiries regarding the following woods.

Pine, Spruce
Hemlock
Hardwoods
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We have absolutely no connection with or interest in any other firm bearing a name similar to ours.

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*Wholesale Dealers and Ex-
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FOREST PRODUCTS

Cable Address "Carpage"

Lake Lumber Co. Ltd.

Manufacturers of

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QUALICUM QUALITY LUMBER

Rough Fir Timbers

Any size up to 60 feet long

Select Grades a Specialty

FIR PIPE and TANK STOCK

Market wanted for Rough Cedar Timbers
Inquire for prices

Office and Mills:

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Sawed Hemlock
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Pine and Hardwood

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**ONTARIO
HARDWOOD
CUTS**

ADVANCES MADE DURING OPERATIONS

**C. G. Anderson Lumber
Company, Limited**

**Manufacturers and Strictly Wholesale
Dealers in Lumber**

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*"We have absolutely no connection with or interest in
any firm bearing a name similar to ours."*

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HEMLOCK
SPRUCE**

JAMES R. SUMMERS
Wholesale Lumber

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**Lumber, Lath
Flooring, Cedar
Poles and Posts
Railway Ties**

**Doors, Windows, Archi-
traves and all kinds of Mill
Work, done by experts.**

Ask for our prices and services
of our architect

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592 Church Ave., Verdun, Montreal, P.Q.

BELTING FOR SALE

We have a large quantity of Second-
Hand Rubber and Leather Belting in
all sizes and plys up to 24 inches in
width, which we can sell at interesting
prices. Send us your requirements.

N. SMITH

138 York St. - Toronto, Ont.

Robt. Coltart & Co.

Royal Liver Building

Liverpool England

Agents for the sale of
Pine, Spruce and Hard-
woods. Correspondence
invited.

Cables—"COLTART" Liverpool

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GLASGOW

Timber Brokers

Cable Address, "Tectona," Glasgow
A1 and ABC Codes used

**FARNWORTH
& JARDINE**

Cable Address: Farnworth, Liverpool

**WOOD BROKERS
and MEASURERS**

2 Dale Street, Liverpool, and
Seaforth Road, Seaforth, Liverpool,
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LUMBER WANTED

What have you to offer?
Quote your lowest cash price.
The FOLEY LUMBER CO.
Phone Main 2746 18 Toronto St., Toronto.

Over 1,000,000 Acres

Our cruisers estimated the timber and pulpwood during 1919. Organization, System, and Men. We have them.

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OLD TOWN. - MAINE

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Manufacturers of
WIRE For TYING, BUNDLING
and many other purposes.
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Cut Your Selling Costs

Use MacLean Daily Reports and know where the projects are that offer the most profitable business. Reduce the percentage of wasted time and lost orders by concentrating on the most likely opportunities.

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UNION STOCK YARDS
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"Canada's Greatest Live Stock Market"
Capital, \$1,500,000. Two Hundred Acres. Dundas St. cars to Keele St., West Toronto. Auction Sales every Wednesday. Private Sales Daily.

Correspondence Solicited.

WALTER HARLAND SMITH
Manager Horse Dept.

"WELL BOUGHT IS HALF SOLD"

Don't delay!
Right now
You should

BUY

- 2 cars 3" Birch Hearts
- 2 " 6/4" No. 2 C. and B. Basswood
(Winter-cut—Fine Stock)
- 1 " 1" No. 3 Com. and Btr. Beech
- 1 " 1" No. 3 Common Ash
- 2 " 2 x 4 and up Eastern Merchant-
able White Pine
- 1 " 8 x 10 Norway Timbers
- 2 " 2" 4th Quality Spruce
- 2 " 5/8 x 3 Merchantable Spruce

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is the Time

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Limited

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**Quick
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**You
Can
Have
It**

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Our Classified Advertisers do not repeat the ad, often. They don't have to. They report immediate results. Use these columns to your own advantage.

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LUMBERMAN
and WOODWORKER**
347 Adelaide St. W.
TORONTO

Watson & Todd Limited OTTAWA

WHITE PINE
RED PINE

Registered



Trade Mark

Export Trade
Our Specialty

Registered



Trade Mark

The Harris Tie & Timber Co.

Limited
Ottawa - Canada

Lumber - Lath - Shingles
Cedar Poles and Posts
Railway Ties - - Piles

KEEWATIN LUMBER CO., LTD.

Manufacturers of White and Red Pine, Spruce and
Poplar Lumber, Boxes, Shooks, Lath and Ties.

Dry White Pine Uppers and Factory Plank
Dry White Pine Common Boards
Also BOX and CRATING STOCK
in PINE, SPRUCE and POPLAR

Saw Mills, Planing Mills and Box Factories at
Keewatin and Kenora, Ontario

Correspondence solicited

General Office - KEEWATIN, ONTARIO

We have almost anything you want in—

White Pine, Norway, Spruce and Hemlock

— Our Stock of White Pine Consists of —

1 x 4	2 x 4	3 x 6
1 x 5	2 x 6	3 x 8
1 x 6	2 x 8	3 x 10
1 x 8	2 x 10	3 x 12
1 x 10	2 x 12	
1 x 12		

One by four and up Mill Cull.

5/4 by four and up Mill Cull.

One by ten and twelve Mill Cull.

JAMES G. CANE & CO., 411 McKinnon Building
TORONTO, ONTARIO

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Quality Guaranteed

GEO. STRATFORD OAKUM CO.

Jersey City and Everywhere

165 Cornelison Ave., Jersey City, U. S. A.

Canadian Hardwoods

For 1920 Delivery

Bill Stock Our Specialty

Send us your enquiries

The Pedwell Hardwood Lumber Co.
79 Spadina Ave. TORONTO

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The Victoria Harbor Lumber Co., Ltd.

Manufacturers of—

Lumber, Lath and Shingles

Mills at Victoria Harbor, Ont.

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FRASER COMPANIES, Limited

Bleached Sulphite Pulp Mill. Saw Mills (all Band Saw Mills). Shingle Mill

HERE THEY ARE ON THE MAP



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Saw and Shingle Mills.	Railway Connections.	Saw and Shingle Mills.	Railway Connections.
Cabano, Que.	Temiscouata Ry.	Baker Brook, N.B....	C. N. Ry., Temiscouata Ry.
Notre Dame du Lac, Que.	Temiscouata Ry.	Plaster Rock, N. B....	C. P. Ry.
Glendyne, Que.	C. N. Ry.	Fredericton, N.B....	C. P. Ry. and C. N. Ry.
Estcourt, Que.	C. N. Ry.	Nelson, N.B....	C. N. Ry.
Edmundston, N.B....	C.P.R., C.N.R. and Temiscouata Ry.	Campbellton, N. B....	C. N. Ry.
Magaguadavic, N.B.	C. P. R.		
Bleached Sulphite Mill, Edmundston, N. B. Railway Connection, C.P.R., C.N.R. and Temiscouata Ry.			
Bleached Sulphite.	Rough and Dressed Spruce.	White Cedar Shingles.	Railway Ties
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(Wholesale Only)

FIR Timber and Finish, CEDAR Shingles and Lumber

Vancouver Office: 304 Pacific Building, Hubert C. Gordon, Representative

SPRUCE ^{A^ND} JACK PINE

SEND US YOUR ENQUIRIES

*We Specialize in These Woods
and Can Give You Service*

Our Shipments Are All Handled by Our Own Inspectors

MILLS SAWING ALL THE TIME

MUIR AND KIRKPATRICK

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GILLIES BROS., Limited
BRAESIDE - ONTARIO

**WHITE and RED PINE and SPRUCE
LUMBER and LATH**

DRY STOCK

WELL SAWN

PROMPT SHIPMENT

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Guy E. Robinson,
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The Lumber Grader

In lumber manufacturing plants it is the Grader who has the last word in determining quality. Every board and timber must pass before his eyes and the grade mark he puts upon them is based solely upon the established grading rules that govern him. Skill, intelligence and pains-taking care he must have but, most of all, he must have experience—for only practice makes perfect. In its thirty years of lumber making The Long-Bell Lumber Company has developed graders of good judgment and to them can be traced directly the chief reason for the uniform quality of Long-Bell lumber. That both dealer and consumer may be positively assured of obtaining lumber that has passed the inspection of these trained men it is branded with this trade marked name:

Long-Bell
THE MARK ON QUALITY
Lumber



The Long-Bell Lumber Company
R. A. LONG BUILDING KANSAS CITY, MISSOURI

Manufacturers of Southern Pine Lumber and Timbers, Oak, Oak Flooring, Gum; California White Pine Lumber, California White Pine Doors and Sash, Screen Doors, 3-ply Veneers, Creosoted Lumber and Timbers, Posts, Poles, Ties, Piling and Wood Blocks.

Long-Bell

Long-Bell

Long-Bell

BRITISH COLUMBIA SPRUCE

In All Sizes and Grades

We are Specialists in this Line—Write us.

R. P. Shannon Lumber Company

408 Pacific Building

VANCOUVER, B. C.



Our NEW TIMBER MILL

(Capacity 100,000 Feet Ten Hours.) NOW IN OPERATION

We solicit your enquiries for

Heavy Construction Material and Yard Stock

ANY SIZE TIMBERS UP TO 100 FT.

Give us an opportunity to prove to you that we have earned a reputation for Quality and Service.

Timberland Lumber Co., Limited

Head Office: Westminster Trust Bldg., NEW WESTMINSTER, B. C.

Mills at South Westminster, on B.C.E.R.

Shipments by C.P.R., C.N.R., G.N.R., N.P.R., and C.M. & St. P. Ry.

The 1919 Fall log supply is much below previous years, and demand much greater. Conditions generally make it advisable for lumber buyers to place their 1920 requirements early.

ISLAND DOUGLAS FIR

Kiln Dried Rough for re-manufacturing or manufactured into anything for a building.

**CEDAR SPRUCE HEMLOCK
SHINGLES TIMBERS**

McELROY LUMBER COMPANY Limited
VICTORIA, B.C.

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Codes Used: A. B. C., 5th Edition, New Zebra

is prepared to consider offers and to accept Agencies for any kind of Canadian and American lumber on commission basis.

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Seventeen Years' Experience

Thurston-Flavelle, Limited

MANUFACTURERS OF

British Columbia Red Cedar Exclusively
Cedar Bevel Siding, Finish, V-Joint and Mouldings

Straight or mixed cars with XXX and XXXXX Shingles.

Stocks carried at Lindsay, Ont., for quick shipment

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Full particulars from our Eastern Agents.

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When your customer talks about roofing or siding

you'll be doing a good stroke of business—and you'll win his respect for sound advice on building if you tell him about

BRITISH COLUMBIA RED CEDAR SHINGLES

the building material that is unequalled for either roofing or siding.

It resists decay—a mighty important point where it is exposed as in roofing or siding—and the nature oils in Red Cedar are decay resisting above anything that man has ever invented or discovered.

Here's an illustration—We have in our office a shingle taken from a roof after 67 years of service. It's sound as a dollar except for the mechanical action of the elements.

It is artistic—gives a finished appearance to any building—something every man wants—lends itself to any type of building with effective results.

It is economical—lives up to its slogan—"Longest life at lowest cost"—will stand cost comparison with any rival product—and will outlast any.

Send for a supply of our Dealer's Booklets—gives full information on above points—many other valuable pointers for the man who's going to build—Sent free on request.

Shingle Agency of B.C.
Standard Bank Building,
VANCOUVER, B.C.



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Head Office:
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SIX MILLS

9 Hour Capacity 500,000 Feet

Try Our Service

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Alberta Lumber Co. Ltd., Vancouver, B. C.	False Creek Lumber Co. Ltd., Vancouver, B. C.
Dominion Creosoting & Lumber Co. Ltd., Dominion Mills, B. C.	Craig Taylor Lumber Co. Ltd., Vancouver, B. C.

Attention!

If you reached home safely after your trip to Quebec, and if you are interested in buying Spruce, Birch or British Columbia Fir and Shingles,

Write Telephone Visit

Eastern Canada Sawmills, Ltd.

604 Shaughnessy Building, Montreal

'Phone M-6417

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We solicit your enquiries for following in all grades and thicknesses—

Fir and Cedar Lumber

Red Cedar Shingles

Western Crown Lumber Company
ROGERS BUILDING - VANCOUVER

SYNONYMOUS—

Hardwoods

Quality

Service

Donovan

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Lumber Pine Spruce Jack Pine

Always on hand ready to ship promptly

Send us your enquiries

BIRCH for Export

Our Specialty

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Hard Maple, Birch
Beech and Oak wanted
in Lumber or Logs

Send us full particulars of
your Cut

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Company Limited

Manufacturers of

Beaver Brand Hardwood Floorings—
in

Maple, Birch, Beech, Plain and
Quarter Cut Oak

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SPRUCE

Lumber Lath Pulpwood

Head Office and Mills at:

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Hemlock Boards

Cedar Boards

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Stocks

FEDERAL LUMBER CO., LTD.

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VANCOUVER, B.C.

Today-the day of Specialty Ours-B.C. FIR TIMBER

Red Cedar
Shingles



B. C. Fir
Dimension

Ship Timber 22" x 44"—33'

REYNOLDS COMPANY LIMITED

General Offices: VANCOUVER, B.C.

HEAVY FIR TIMBERS

Dimension, Boards and Shiplap Uppers and Finish — "EDHAM" Brand Red Cedar Shingles

QUALITY AND SERVICE

Send us your enquiries

EDGE CUMBE-NEWHAM COMPANY LIMITED

Mills at: Cedar Cove, VANCOUVER, B.C.

General Offices: 405 Metropolitan Bldg., VANCOUVER, B.C.



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Atlantic Lumber Company HARDWOODS

WEST VIRGINIA SOFT RED AND WHITE OAK
Our Specialty: West Virginia and Pennsylvania Cherry
1055 Seneca Street

Taylor & Crate Hardwoods of All Kinds

A stock of 18,000,000 to 20,000,000 feet of hardwoods
carried at all times at our two big Buffalo Yards
Established 50 Years Rail or Cargo Shipments

Standard Hardwood Lumber Co. Hardwoods

Prompt Shipment { From Buffalo Yards or
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We Specialize in Brown Ash and Elm
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Hardwoods of All Kinds

Buffalo Hardwood Lumber Co.

J. B. WALL, Pres. M. M. WALL, Treas. T. H. WALL, V.-Pres.

940 Seneca St. For Sale—

We Specialize in— 10 Cars of Aromatic
Red Cedar

WHITE ASH
Anyone handling any of this stock, write us.
We also handle a complete stock of Plain Oak, Quar.
Oak, Maple, Poplar, Red Cedar, etc.

G. Elias & Bro., Inc.

Established 1881

All Kinds of Hardwood Lumber

And in addition we carry a full line of
White Pine, Yellow Pine, Spruce, Hemlock and Fir Timber,
Lumber, Millwork and Boxes—Maple and Oak Flooring

CAREFUL ATTENTION TO MIXED CAR ORDERS

Blakeslee, Perrin & Darling

A Complete Stock of Seasoned Hardwoods

including Ash, Basswood, Birch, Cherry, Chestnut,
Cypress, Elm, Gum, Hickory, Maple, Plain and
Quartered Oak, Poplar and Walnut.

1100 Seneca Street

DOMINION LUMBER SALES LTD.

Specializing in quick shipment of all sizes and lengths, Rough and Dressed

DOUGLAS Fir Timbers also Red Cedar Shingles

Also have on Hand

Rough Clear Fir

Owning and Operating our own mills we can guarantee satisfactory service

Telegraph your enquiries at our expense

209 Winch Building,

VANCOUVER, B.C.

Many Eastern Canadian Firms have never used either WESTERN SOFT PINE or WESTERN YELLOW LARCH.

The extremely heavy demands for lumber in 1920 may force them to use these woods. We hope so, and also that some of our product may be available, for we know we will then have made many life long friends.

The Otis Staples Lumber Co., Ltd.,
WYCLIFFE, B.C.

MILLING IN TRANSIT

We offer our services for storing lumber during the winter and milling early next spring.

FOR SALE

15 carloads HEMLOCK BARK

SAVOIE & COMPANY

MANSEAU, QUE.

On Can. Govt. Ry. 110 miles East of Montreal

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PROTECTO-BELT DRESSING. In Paste and Liquid Form.

PROTECTO BOILER PRESERVATIVE. The Boiler Compound that puts a skin on the plates and tubes.

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PLASTIC CEMENT. For making new and mending old roofs.

LIQUID CEMENT. For covering roofs.

Write for Prices. Car load stocks carried in our new Toronto Warehouse.

Our Engineering Department is at Your Service.

International Chemical Company

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MANUFACTURERS OF

Douglas Fir, Spruce, Cedar and Hemlock Lumber

Rough Timbers, Dimension, Flooring, Ceiling, Siding, Interior and Exterior
Finish of all kinds including Mouldings. Fir, Spruce and Cedar Lath

Prompt shipment of Fir timbers in all sizes and up to 100 feet in length

AIR DRIED CEDAR SHINGLES

We specialize in supplying air dried Cedar Shingles, these cost more than kiln dried Shingles but make a better roof and last much longer

I offer the following West Virginia stock for immediate shipment:

100,000	Ft.	4/4	Sound Wormy Chestnut
100,000	"	5/4	" " "
75,000	"	6/4	" " "
70,000	"	8/4	" " "
No. 1 Common and Better Chestnut			
100,000	Ft.	4/4	
100,000	"	6/4	
100,000	"	8/4	60% 14 and 16 feet long, 50% to 60% 10 ft. and wider.
15,000	"	4/4	FAS Plain White Oak.
75,000	"	4/4	No. 1 Common Plain White Oak.
100,000	"	6/4	No. 1 Common Plain White Oak.
I also have a car of 4/4 No. 1 Com. and Btr. Tennessee Red Cedar in Transit.			

Write, wire or phone for prices.

PERCY E. HEENEY, Wholesale Lumber
207 Weber Chambers, KITCHENER, Ont.

I HAVE IT

All Grades in White Pine
Lath A Specialty

Milling in Connection

E. J. MOORES, Jr.

MIDLAND

CANADA

LET'S GET TOGETHER

Planing Mill Stock

CYPRESS

Soft, Dry Stock, Finest Grades—
All Thicknesses— 4/4, 5/4, 6/4, 8/4, 10/4, 12/4

Yellow Pine Finish

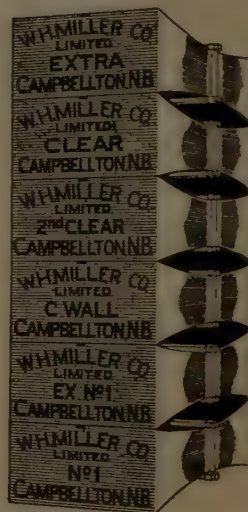
Kiln Dried, Soft, Short Leaf Kind

Stock Widths $\left. \begin{matrix} 4/4 \\ 5/4 \\ 6/4 \\ 8/4 \end{matrix} \right\}$ by 4", 6", 8", 10", 12"

Also OAK, ASH, POPLAR, GUM

WISTAR, UNDERHILL & NIXON

Real Estate Trust Bldg., Philadelphia, Pa.



We Specialize in—

**New Brunswick
White Cedar Shingles**

We also manufacture
**Spruce and Pine Lumber,
Lath, Cedar Ties, etc.**

Shipments by Rail and Water.

W. H. MILLER CO., LTD.
Campbellton, N. B.

Insurance for Lumbermen

The Walter Walton Co., Ltd.

Brokers for the Insured

Years of experience as specialists enable
us to produce results not
obtainable elsewhere.

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Coristine Bldg.,

NEW YORK
51-57 John St.

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All Kinds of Lumber.

Advances made during operation.

Send particulars.

ARTHUR N. DUDLEY

Manufacturer and Wholesaler

109 Stair Building,

TORONTO, ONT.

New Ontario Colonization Co., Ltd.

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**Spruce, Tamarack, Whitewood, Poplar Lumber,
Rossed Spruce Pulpwood, Lath,**

Full Planing Mill Facilities

Sales Office: BUFFALO, N. Y.
503 Niagara Life Bldg.

Mills : JACKSONBORO, ONT.
On Transcontinental Ry.

Our Service Yard is maintained for Service

We have the lumber—but more than that we can get it to you **quickly**. Orders that come into this office are shot out of our Logansport (Indiana) Yard at top speed. This is merely one mark of the efficient service that is shown all our customers.

Nothing but the best quality stock ever leaves our Logansport Yard. The fact that we invite inspection there means that our customers **must** be satisfied.

ASH

1 " FAS No. 1 & 2 Com.	56720'
1½" FAS No. 1 & 2 Com.	82460'
2 " FAS and No. 1 Com.	51752'
2½" No. 2 Com.	13860'
4 " FAS and No. 1 Com.	8530'

PLAIN OAK

1 " FAS and No. 1 Com.	13716'
1½" FAS and No. 1 Com.	4200'
2 " FAS and No. 1 Com.	112710'
2½" FAS and No. 1 Com.	196138'
3 " FAS and No. 1 Com.	158960'
4 " FAS and No. 1 Com.	79616'

POPLAR

1 " FAS No. 1 & 2 Com.	110100'
1½" FAS No. 1 & 2 Com.	14214'
2 " FAS No. 1 & 2 Com.	50210'
2½" FAS No. 1 & 2 Com.	9000'
3 " FAS No. 1 & 2 Com.	12340'
4 " FAS No. 1 & 2 Com.	11190'

SOFT ELM

1 " FAS No. 1 & 2 Com.	12775'
1½" FAS No. 1 & 2 Com.	121400'
2 " FAS No. 1 & 2 Com.	25980'
2½" FAS No. 1 & 2 Com.	120400'
3 " FAS No. 1 & 2 Com.	135600'

HICKORY

1½" FAS and No. 1 Com.	27230'
2 " FAS and No. 1 Com.	11000'
3 " FAS and No. 1 Com.	15180'

SOFT MAPLE

1 " FAS No. 1 & 2 Com.	13186'
2 " FAS No. 1 & 2 Com.	11000'
3 " FAS No. 1 & 2 Com.	16260'

HARD MAPLE

2½" FAS and No. 1 Com.	83319'
3 " FAS and No. 1 Com.	12670'

John I. Shafer Hardwood Co.
South Bend, Ind.

Standing Timber in Large or Small Blocks

FOR SALE

THE undersigned offer for sale, in large or small blocks all their remaining timber lands and town property situated in the town of Parry Sound, Ont.

We have sold quite a number of timber parcels but still have some good bargains left in Townships of McDougall, Foley, McKellar, Monteith, Carling, Christie, Allen, Secord, Falconbridge and Street.

Special Prices

Special bargains in the Townships of Falconbridge and Street for small mills.

The Parry Sound Lumber Co.
26 Ernest Ave. Limited
Toronto, Canada

Cutting Capacity 300,000 Ft. per Day

McFADDEN & MALLOY

Red & White Pine **LUMBER** In Any Quantities

The above is supplied by us in all standard grades and dimensions. All lumber is of guaranteed quality and grade as ordered. Our location and facilities enable us to give our

patrons the utmost in service and prompt shipments. Let us quote on your requirements. You will find our prices right, and our product satisfactory.

Mills at : **SPRAGGE, ONT. & BLIND RIVER, ONT.**

Band Sawed Southern Hardwoods

While our stocks of dry lumber are somewhat broken, we are still able to supply you with a fair line of hardwoods of all kinds, and we will appreciate your inquiries and give them the same prompt and courteous attention as in the past.

Please remember we can include with hardwoods from our Proctor Arkansas mill, Tennessee Aromatic Red Cedar Boards.

Write or wire, our expense, for delivered prices.

GEORGE C. BROWN & COMPANY

MAIN OFFICE - MEMPHIS, TENN.

Mills:—PROCTOR, ARK.,—COSGROVE, ARK.,—GRENADA, MISS.



Illustrating portable unit of Mathews Conveyor for unloading cars.

Photo by courtesy of Windsor Lumber Co., Ltd., Windsor, Ont.

Illustrating permanent installation of Mathews Lumber Conveyor, between mill and shipping and distributing platform.

Photo by courtesy of Vancouver Cedar Mills, Roche Point, B.C.



Write for Catalogue L.

CANADIAN MATHEWS GRAVITY CARRIER COMPANY, LIMITED
PORT HOPE ONTARIO

Frank H. Harris Lumber Company, Limited

Manufacturers and Wholesalers of

Yellow Pine and Southern Hardwoods

Yellow Pine in Transit at all Times

Mills: { High Point, Miss.
Lake, Miss.

Office: 814 Excelsior Life Building, TORONTO,
Canada.



Manufacturers and Wholesalers of
ALL FOREST PRODUCTS

We Specialize in Canadian Hardwoods
and Ship Timber

Correspondence Solicited

300 CROWN OFFICE BLDG.,

TORONTO

Telephone Main 2806

Cable Address "Halbro" Toronto

MILLMEN

Make us an offer—We want to buy Canadian Hardwoods, also Hemlock, Pine and Lath, and can give shipping instructions at once.

We are prepared to buy your logs and will advance payment for manufacture.

Get in touch with us

Lumber Market & Exchange

Telephone Main 7185

34 Victoria Street

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ALABAMA HEWN OAK TIMBER:—
HARDWOOD LOGS:—

Trade



Mark

Reg. U. S. A.

THE S. K. TAYLOR LUMBER COMPANY

Exporters

Mobile, Alabama, U.S.A.

Cables
"Taylor, Mobile"

**International Land & Lumber
Company, Limited**

**Lumber, Railway Ties
Shims, Shingles, etc.**

Head Offices, Ottawa, Ont.

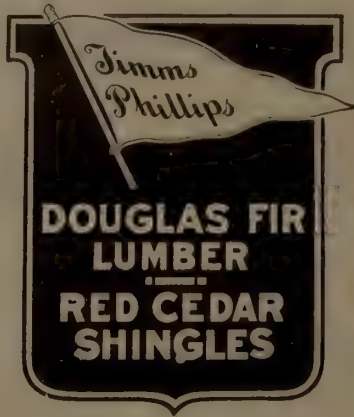
Limits and Mills: ST. FELICIEN, LAKE ST. JOHN DISTRICT, QUEBEC

Manley Chew

Midland, Ontario

MANUFACTURER OF

**White and Red Pine,
Hemlock, Maple, Birch
and Beech. Fibre Boards**



“LUMBER”

The important history of this word is at present being written. A commodity that is being carried high on the flood of universal demand, far beyond the powers of Production and Distribution.

In the maelstrom of supply, demand, low production and car shortage, we are striving to serve our clients with their demands for B.C. Forest Products, to the best of our ability.

B.C. FOREST PRODUCTS

Construction
Timbers
Dimension Lumber

Flooring
Ceiling
Siding

Red Cedar Shingles
Clear and
Common Lumber

TIMMS, PHILLIPS & CO., LTD.

Head Office : Yorkshire Building, VANCOUVER, B.C.

COX, LONG & CO., LTD.

ARE THE EXPORTERS OF THE



BRAND

White Pine Quebec Hardwoods
Red Pine Quebec Spruce

ALSO LOWER PORT SPRUCE

(BEST STOCKS)

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Cables: "Lignitic" London

MONTREAL: 433 Coristine Building

W. & J. SHARPLES

ESTABLISHED 1819

REG'D

*Wholesale Lumber and
Timber Exporters*

HEAD OFFICE:
Union Bank Bldg., QUEBEC

Branch:
Transportation Bldg., MONTREAL

We select from the best forest products of Canada,
and specialize in the exportation of the following woods:

Oak - Waney Pine - Birch - Elm

White Pine and Red Pine Deals

Spruce Deals

British Columbia Red Cedar Shingles



ARROW BRAND

XXX 6/2, Sixteen Inch All Clear and
All Vertical Grain XXXXX 5/2

White Pine

Cedar Spruce Hemlock
Douglas Fir

Manufacturers
and
Wholesalers

Eastern Representative:
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TORONTO, ONT.

Mills at
Ruskin, Eburne Nakusp,
Summit, Vancouver

ALLEN-STOLTZE LUMBER CO., LTD.

Vancouver, British Columbia

McAuliffe Davis Lumber Co., Ltd.

OTTAWA

Wholesale Lumber

NORWAY WHITE PINE SPRUCE - HEMLOCK

We make a specialty of mixed cars shipped from
our Ottawa yards.

Two Planing Mills
for Transit Dressing

B. C. TIMBER
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- Lots 18, 46 and 47, Cowichan Lake District, Freehold, situated on C. N. Railway, comprising ... 1268 acres
- Lot 11, Cowichan Lake District, Freehold, situated on E. & N. Railway ... 162 acres
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 - (c) Sections 19, 36, 37 and 38, Renfrew District ... 1327 acres
 - (d) Sections 22 and 41, Renfrew District, and Lot 24, Cowichan Lake District 745 acres
- 4502 acres
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30,000'	4/4" No. 1 Common	39,600'	12/4" No. 1 Common and Better, chiefly 1sts and 2nds
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"The Kiln Drying of Lumber," a Practical and Theoretical Treatise, by Harry Dowald Tiemann, M.E., M.F. Just published by J. B. Lippincott Co. 316 pages, illustrated. Price \$4.50.

Utilization of Wood-Waste (Second Revised Edition), by Ernst Hubbard. Published in 1915 by Scott, Greenwood & Sons. 192 pages, illustrated. Price \$2.00.

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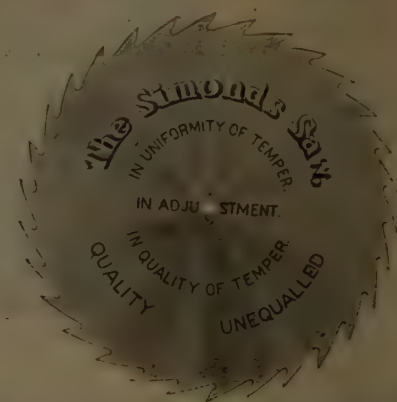
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Canada Lumberman and Wood-Worker

The National Lumber Journal for Forty Years

Issued on the 1st and 15th of every month by

HUGH C. MACLEAN, LIMITED, Publishers

THOS. S. YOUNG, Managing Director

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"The Canada Lumberman and Woodworker" is published in the interest of, and reaches regularly, persons engaged in the lumber, woodworking and allied industries in every part of Canada. It aims at giving full and timely information on all subjects touching these interests, and invites free discussion by its readers.

Advertisers will receive careful attention and liberal treatment. For manufacturing and supply firms wishing to bring their goods to the attention of owners and operators of saw and planing mills, woodworking factories, pulp mills, etc., "The Canada Lumberman and Woodworker" is undoubtedly the most direct and profitable advertising medium. Special attention is directed to the "Wanted" and "For Sale" advertisements.

Vol. 40

Toronto, February 15th, 1920

No. 4

Co-operation, Service, Progress, Production and Expansion

The Twelfth Annual Convention of the Canadian Lumbermen's Association, which organization has during the past two or three years grown rapidly in membership, influence and prestige, has passed into history. The ancient and historic city of Quebec was the scene of the 1920 deliberations of this progressive and energetic body, and no happier selection could have been made. Friends from the West greeted those from the East, and the spirit of unity, comradeship and co-operation, which characterized the proceedings, struck a new altitude and augurs well for the weal and expansion of this great national federation.

Many problems were discussed and the industry reviewed from every standpoint. While many unusual conditions surround logging and lumbering at the present time and there are a number of disturbing factors, such as the labor element, high rate of exchange, taxation, lessened production, abnormal demand and mounting prices, there were no pessimist utterances or gloomy forebodings. On the other hand, there was every disposition evidenced to face the future dispassionately and intelligently and in a broad fraternal spirit.

Service and co-operation is the motto of the Canadian Lumbermen's Association, and, as was pointed out, the objects of the Association, which was organized in August, 1908, are to promote the interests and conserve the rights of those engaged in lumbering operations or in the manufacture, sale or distribution of lumber; to protect its members against unbusiness like methods in the wholesale and retail lumber trades, to foster such trades and reform abuses therein where they exist; to secure freedom from unjust or unlawful exactions, to diffuse accurate information among its members, and to secure uniformity in usage, custom and trade conditions.

This was the slogan sounded twelve years ago, and the record of the organization shows that it has lived up to its ideal through many trying periods, and emerges today stronger and more aggressive than ever. Its work has bespoken its worth and the one outstanding evidence that the Canadian Lumbermen's Association enjoys wider esteem and greater confidence than ever is its rapidly-increasing membership and the number of influential men from all parts of the Dominion who take an active part in its proceedings and serve on the board of directors or on permanent committees. The cause is regarded a worthwhile one, and in matters of legislation, transportation and general conditions governing the industry, much has been accomplished. There is, however, a great deal more to do, and each succeeding year fresh problems and new difficulties crop up. With courage and optimism these have been surmounted in the past and will be dealt with in the future in the same spirit of tolerance, mutual helpfulness and unity.

This edition of the "Canada Lumberman" is largely given over to a record of the proceedings of the Canadian Lumbermen's Association convention, and a perusal of all that took place will be found helpful and instructive. The different questions dealt with, the policies announced, the personnel of the new officers, and the work in hand for 1920 are all fully outlined. There is no necessity for calling extended attention to what has been done or is likely to be undertaken. The fact remains that the lumber industry of the Dominion has never attained such a status and prestige as it enjoys today, and in contributing to this satisfactory situation, the members of the Canadian Lumbermen's Association have played no unimportant part.

The association idea is growing in all walks and activities of life. What may be one's firm difficulty today may be our own tomorrow. Not one is exempt from the troubles and obstacles which confront the other, and it is only by sharing the burdens that all participate in the benefits. The Canadian Lumbermen's Association has shown it has the necessary insight for the solution of many perplexities, and in these epoch-making days is doing valuable work in helping to adjust the new problems which changing conditions have forced to the front, and in this undertaking the best thought, judgment and energy of the leaders has been brought to bear. In the interests of conservation, greater production, higher efficiency and the re-establishment of industrial and commercial activity, the organization is doing yeoman service for the lumber industry in the Dominion.

All this brings up the question of the legitimate function of trade organizations, and drives home the conviction that the "go-it-alone" policy has had its day. The one of the present and the future is "pull together" and "get together." Of this advance in co-operation a leading authority has wisely and pertinently said: But the first essential of co-operation is education. No matter how much we may desire to pull together, anarchy results if we do not proceed according to a plan devised by intelligence and tested by experience. There are many to give advice but few who are capable of carrying out the practical details of co-operative activity. Expert analysis and direction must be had, or the experiment fails and once more it will be said men are inherently incapable of long working together for the common good. Get together and keep together.

Canadian Lumbermen Hold Big Convention

Gathering in Quebec City Was Decided Success—Forward Movement of Industry—Progressive Measures Adopted—Gratifying Reports Presented

"The best ever," "the greatest yet," "the most satisfactory in results," "a decided success," "a fine gathering." These and similar expressions of endorsement and satisfaction sum up the proceedings of the twelfth Annual Convention of the Canadian Lumbermen's Association, which was held in Quebec City on Wednesday and Thursday, February 4th and 5th.

The attendance was the largest in the history of the Association; the business sessions were marked by enthusiasm and cordiality, and the spirit of comity and co-operation characterized the gathering. Everything went off with a swing and a go. Fraternal greetings were conveyed by representative men from across the line who bore messages of goodwill and encouragement.

One noticeable feature of the convention was the splendid attendance from the East, many of the largest operators being present and taking an active part in the discussion. The addresses were all brief, pointed and forceful. There was not an unpleasant incident, and all the members seemed determined to grapple with the problems of production, manufacture and distribution and play their part both as individuals and as a national body in the continued expansion and upbuild of the lumber industry of the Dominion.

The business sessions brought forth many valuable suggestions in regard to the conservation of timber, a larger production of forest products during the coming year and the consolidation of the industry for the benefit of both seller and buyer.

President Power, in his annual review, gave a comprehensive grasp of the association spirit permeating the business fabric, as evidenced by the splendid gathering. He warmly greeted the distinguished visitors from across the border and announced that the problems which the lumbermen of the two countries had to face at the present juncture, were largely identical in scope, purpose and character.

A number of important resolutions dealing with conservation and reforestation, business taxation, national survey of the timber wealth of the Dominion, through freight rates, etc., were presented.

Possibly the most important was that relating to the Business Profits Tax, which recently expired. The convention went on record as opposed to the re-enactment of this measure, which it was asserted had proved inequitable in principle and operation to individual initiative and enterprise. The members strongly approved of the continuance and extension of the present income tax in conformity to the necessities of the Government to meet its incurred obligations ensuing out of the great war.

The Social Features Enjoyed

Socially the delegates and their wives and daughters had much to attract and entertain. The ladies were present in a larger number than in any previous year, and were recipients of much attention on the part of the Quebec hostesses. Their stay was rendered all the more delightful by the thoughtful care and superb arrangements of the Quebec local committee. The hospitality of the lumbermen and the citizens of Quebec was extremely pleasant. Under the chairman-

ship of Sir Wm. Price, the local committee left nothing undone that could minister to the enjoyment and happy associations of those who were fortunate enough to be present at the gathering. There was something doing every minute outside of business hours, and the Quebec reception committee earned the well-deserved thanks and appreciation of every delegate. They undertook things on a large scale, and all the details were admirably executed. No one was overlooked, and from the arrival of the guests on Tuesday until their departure on Friday every attention and courtesy was bestowed upon them. The local committee consisted of Sir Wm. Price, K.B., (chairman), A. G. Auger, Major H. R. Goodday, John Levie, C. V. Norris, R. Quirouet, Lieut.-Col. Walter J. Ray, George A. Staton, H. R. Van and Paul G. Owen, (Secretary).

The only unpleasant incident of the Twelfth Annual Convention of the Canadian Lumbermen's Association was the accident which befell James G. Cane of Toronto, a director of the Association. For this mishap no one was to blame. In company with several others, at the C. P. R. station Mr. Cane entered one of the large sleighs which were in waiting to convey the visitors from the West to the Chateau Frontenac. On the way up Palais Hill, the whippletree broke and the team became unruly and started down the steep incline. The loaded sleigh slid for some thirty or forty feet and then overturned, throwing the occupants heavily on the ground. Mr. Cane sustained a compound fracture of the shoulder-bone, and was removed to the hospital. On the following day, through the kindness of the C. P. R., who provided a parlor car, he was conveyed to his own home in Toronto. Mr. W. J. Lovering, accompanying him all the way. Mr. Cane is now making good progress towards recovery, but will be laid up for some time yet. Mrs. Perry, wife of E. F. Perry of New York, Secretary of the National Wholesale Lumber Dealers' Association, was also shaken up, but was able to leave her apartment in the hotel after a couple of days' rest. Mrs. O. Page of Montreal, also suffered some from the shock.

The Record of Great Gathering

The 1920 convention of the Canadian Lumbermen's Association will long be remembered for its agreeable associations, representative attendance, business-like proceedings, trade inspiration, social enjoyment and increasing growth, influence and usefulness.

The newly-elected officers are alert and full of vim. The next convention will be held in Ottawa. It was felt that in order to preserve an even balance and consider equitably the requirements and representation of the different provinces, that the National Capital would be the most logical and convenient rendezvous for next year. The 1919 gathering was held in St. John, and that of 1920 in Quebec. The East having had the honor of being the scene of the assembly for two successive years, it was unanimously decided that Ontario should have the pleasure of welcoming the lumbermen from far and near in the Spring of 1921. Ottawa secured the convention without any dissenting voice.



W. Gerard Power, St. Pacome, P.Q.,
Who retired from Presidency of C.L.A.



W. B. Snowball, Chatham, N.B.
One of newly elected Directors of C.L.A.



W. J. Bell, Sudbury, Ont.
Re-elected Director for three years



Hon. Honore Mercier, Quebec, P.Q.,
Who spoke at the Annual Banquet

THE RESOLUTIONS ADOPTED BY THE DELEGATES

Moved by A. C. Manbert and seconded by A. E. Clark—that whereas the Business Profits Tax of 1916 has expired by the effluxion of time, it is the judgment of the Canadian Lumbermen's Association, in convention assembled, that the tax be not re-enacted as it has proved inequitable in principle and operation to individual initiative and enterprise; that this Association, however, approves of the continuance and extension of the income tax in conformity to the necessities of the government to meet its incurred obligations arising out of the war; that this Association calls upon its Executive to appoint a strong committee to deal with the matter as its consideration shall arise in parliament and in council.

The Preservation of the Forests

Moved by W. E. Bigwood and seconded by Hugh McKay—that this convention of the Canadian Lumbermen's Association, realizing as it does the great importance to Canada of the preservation and reproduction of the forest resources of Canada hereby endorses the work of the Commission of Conservation in conducting a survey of the forest resources of the country, and the investigation of forest reproduction, and that the Dominion Government be urged to provide the necessary facilities for the early completion of these investigations.

Increasing Export Trade of Canada

Moved by W. E. Bigwood and seconded by A. E. Clark—that having in view the great disparity between the imports and exports of this country and the resulting effects upon the value of our currency in American exchange, be it resolved that the Canadian Lumbermen's Association desires to go on record as being strongly in favor of doing everything to increase the exports of all classes of materials, whether manufactured or the natural products of the forest, farm, mines or fisheries, and that a copy of this resolution be sent to the Dominion government and that the incoming Executive be requested to take such steps in the premises as may be necessary for the carrying out of the spirit of the resolution.

Providing Through Commodity Rates

Moved by A. E. Clark and seconded by George W. Grier—that whereas the situation frequently arises that sales of lumber are made for delivery from a given point on one line of railway to a destination on some other line, between which points the railway companies have no through commodity rates in effect, be it therefore resolved, that the Canadian Lumbermen's Association in annual convention assembled, authorizes the incoming committee on Transportation to take such steps as may be necessary to obtain the filing of tariffs

by the railways providing through commodity rates between points on two or more railways, said rates to conform to rates for similar mileage between other points, which may be in effect already.

The Hospitality of Quebec Citizens

Moved by Hon. J. P. Burchill and seconded by W. C. Laidlaw—that the sincere thanks of the Canadian Lumbermen's Association be tendered to the Reception Committee and the citizens of Quebec generally for the hearty welcome and entertainment provided for the delegates during their visit to the city and especially to the ladies accompanying the delegates. We deeply appreciate the courtesy and kindness which has contributed to make our visit so pleasant.

Sympathy Expressed for Mr. Poliwka

Moved by R. E. Stocking and seconded by David Champoux—that the members of the Canadian Lumbermen's Association in attendance at the convention have learned with sincere regret of the illness of H. B. Poliwka of J. Burstall & Co., Quebec; Mr. Poliwka being the local representative of this Association would have been actively engaged and interested in the carrying out of the splendid entertainment provided by the Quebec lumbermen and his genial and courteous presence is much missed. We hope, however, that he may soon recover his health and be with us again at our next meeting; be it resolved that a copy of this resolution be forwarded to him with the best wishes of this meeting.

The Accident to Mr. J. G. Cane

Moved by George W. Grier and seconded by B. H. Dunfield,—that the Canadian Lumbermen's Association tender our good friend and loyal advocate and supporter of the Association, James G. Cane, of Toronto, their feeling of deep concern as the result of the accident which Mr. Cane sustained while coming to the convention and express the earnest hope that no serious consequences will ensue as a result; and that a copy of this resolution be sent to Mr. Cane.

Many Organizations Tendered Thanks

Moved by W. E. Bigwood and seconded by W. T. Mason—that the thanks of the Canadian Lumbermen's Association be tendered B. A. Neale, manager of the Chateau Frontenac, the officers of the Garrison Club, the Curling Club and the press of Quebec City for their kindness, courtesy and co-operation in making the convention such a success. Votes of thanks were also passed to Mr. Beer, city passenger agent, Toronto, Mr. Snell, general passenger agent, and Mr. Tremblay, travelling passenger agent of the Canadian Pacific Railway for their care, attention and thoughtfulness in looking after the transportation and comfort of the delegates.

OFFICERS AND DIRECTORS FOR THE COMING YEAR

President—Dan McLachlin, Arnprior, Ont.

1st Vice-president—W. C. Laidlaw, Toronto.

2nd Vice-president—Angus McLean, Bathurst, N. B.

Transportation Committee—A. E. Clark, Toronto; (Chairman); E. R. Bremner, Ottawa; W. B. Snowball, Chatham, N. B.; J. Fraser Gregory, St. John, N. B.; A. H. Campbell, Montreal; W. T. Mason, Montreal; Gordon C. Edwards, Ottawa.

Legislation Committee—Dan McLachlin, Arnprior, Ont. (Chairman); A. C. Manbert, Toronto; A. E. Clark, Toronto; Lieut.-Col. R. M. Beckett, Quebec; George W. Grier, Montreal; Angus McLean, Bathurst, N. B.; W. E. Bigwood, Toronto; W. B. Snowball, Chatham, N. B.

Executive Committee to be appointed by the President.

Directors for three years—James G. Cane, Toronto (re-elected); W. J. Bell, Sudbury, Ont. (re-elected); Duncan McLaren, Toronto (re-elected); Arthur H. Campbell, Montreal; Sir William Price, Quebec; Rufus E. Dickie, Stewiacke, N. S.; W. B. Snowball, Chatham, N. B. These were the seven directors elected at the convention in Quebec to serve for three years.

Those who are now on the board to serve two years are—W. E. Bigwood, Toronto; Gordon C. Edwards, Ottawa; A. E. Clark, Toronto; Walter M. Ross, Ottawa; W. Gerard Power, St. Pacome, Que.; Alex. MacLaurin, Montreal, Angus McLean, Bathurst, N. B.

Those who will serve one year more are—E. R. Bremner, Ottawa; Dan McLachlin, Arnprior; W. C. Laidlaw, Toronto; George W. Grier, Montreal; D. Champoux, Restigouche, Que.; J. Fraser Gregory, St. John, N. B.; Sir D. C. Cameron, K.C.M.G., Vancouver.

The next convention will be held in Ottawa in February, 1921.

Quebec Reception Committee, to which much praise is due for their active work and co-operation in making the 1920 convention held in the Ancient Capital such a splendid success was composed of Sir William Price, Chairman, A. G. Auger, Major H. R. Goodday, John Levie, C. V. Norris, A. Quirocut, Lieut.-Col. Walter J. Ray, George J. Staton, H. R. Van and Paul G. Owen, Secretary.

Present membership of the Canadian Lumbermen's Association 160, an increase of 25 members since the 1919 convention held in St. John, N. B.



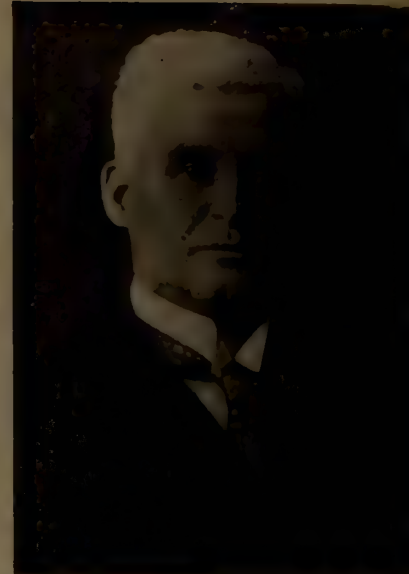
Jas. G. Cane, Toronto, Ont.
Re-elected Director for three years



Sir William Price, Quebec, P.Q.,
Newly elected Director of C. L. A.



Arthur H. Campbell, Montreal
Newly elected Director of C. L. A.



Angus McLean, Bathurst, N.B.,
Elected Second Vice-president of C.L.A.

PRESIDENT POWER REVIEWS TRADE CONDITIONS

President W. Gerard Power, in his annual address to the members touched upon many vital questions and on certain points, particularly with respect to co-operation, production, labor and the stamping out of Bolshevism left no uncertain note. He said:

Gentlemen let us rise to the full dignity and appreciation of the importance of the lumber business. We can point with pride to our record during the war. Let it be our mission to carry on the great industry we have inherited and from those who went before us, so that we in turn may hand over to those who come after us an industry conserved from the growing sappling all the way down until the finished product is shipped out. Let us work together in harmony and close brotherhood so that we may not only reap the financial rewards but that we may deserve and enjoy that which money cannot buy, a conscious rectitude of having performed our duty to the fullest extent. A new dawn has broken and we have turned our faces toward the light.

With the lessened production of lumber both in the United States and Canada during 1919 owing to a variety of causes, among which may be mentioned the high cost of operating, the undoubted curtailment so far as United States is concerned is owing to the business tax. It is stated as a fact that 26% of the production in the South ceased operation at the end of 1919 because the timber has been cut out and production has been behind consumption since the beginning of 1919. This in conjunction with the undoubted necessity that exists for new construction on this side of the water, throughout the devastated portions of Europe and the enormous building programme of the Motherland would seem to preclude any possibility of considerable drop in prices for lumber. In the province of Ontario stumpage and dues today amount to very high figures. Then the wholesaler and the exporter have to contend with rapidly increasing transportation charged both rail and ocean, and the curtailment or abolition of many of the facilities which have hitherto been provided by the railways. In these circumstances consolidation of interests is the most natural thing in the world to happen. Undoubtedly the Association spirit is permeating our business fabric as evidenced by the splendid gathering I see before me and the fact that the two great United States Hardwood Lumber Associations during 1919 got together and adopted one standard set of hardwood grading rules.

Consolidation Makes for Efficiency

One lesson the war has taught us is that consolidation of large industries is not of itself a public menace—much less an evil. Indeed under proper conditions a consolidation or amalgamation or even a working agreement may be proved to be of particular benefit to the community at large. One factor may be safely accepted and that is consolidation makes for higher efficiency—reduced cost of manufacture and consequently direct advantage to the consumer.

The subject of the taxation of business is one which this Association at this meeting might very advantageously address itself. There is no possible room for doubt that such taxes tend to lessen production; as, should an industry increase its production, thereby enlarging the volume of business, while at the same time its capital investment remains the same, under a law of this kind such industry would be penalized through said Excess Profits Tax. The function

of Government is to serve, not to oppose, and the greater the service, the more beneficial and effective the Government. I hope this subject will be discussed thoroughly at this meeting, and I think a strong resolution should be passed whereby the C. L. A. will go on record as being opposed to the re-enactment of the Business Profits War Tax of 1916.

The question of labor, with its attendant demands of wages and hours is one of the most important matters with which we have to deal. I hope discussion upon this line will develop during our deliberations. In another report to be presented to you reference is made to the various labor Conventions which have taken place both in the United States and Canada. In considering the industrial outlook, we must look out for the industry.

Wages Jump up and Production Sags

We are told by financial experts that we must all produce more and spend less. To this labor replies: "An eight hour day with ten hours' pay and forty-four hours per week." But statistics of an investigation conducted in the United States show that wages per man per hour had increased 240 per cent. while the product per man per hour had decreased 62%. The consumer is the one who pays for this in the final analysis. We are told also that "Satan finds some mischief still for idle hands to do," and if the laborer will not occupy his spare time usefully then mischief will certainly woo him, and the step from loyal citizenship to Bolshevism is only a very short one. It would be an interesting comparison to place the actual working hours of any so-called employer here present alongside the actual working hours of his employees?

There can be no question with regard to our attitude towards Bolshevism. I would like to quote an extract from a speech by His Honor, Governor John J. Cornell of West Virginia before a recent Convention held in Pittsburgh. He says:—

"Face to face as we are with the program of radical leaders, we must meet it now and meet it in the open. The veil must be stripped from their plans and the men within the unions, as well as without, must be shown first the program and second the consequences of any attempt to carry it out. The men who work with their hands are, as a rule, the most patriotic of men. Millions of them are home owners, a much larger percentage than in any other country on earth. Many of them, however, do not have time to read and analyze and they are growing more and more dependent upon the information, the ideas and the philosophies of their union officials; many of whom have obtained their positions because of their skilful discussions, their ability to portray the wrongs done the workers and the beauties of some idealistic and socialistic governmental theory. Counter propaganda is imperative. There must be a campaign of education to counteract the poison being poured into the veins of the public by the American Lenines and Trotskys." This applies with equal force to Canada.

Maintaining the Value of Canadian Dollar

The question of the tremendously adverse rate of British Exchange merely means that a price sufficient to cover any possible

loss will be demanded for our exportable products. We must see to it that the Canadian dollar does not suffer depreciation and Canada's destiny lies in the direction of enlarging her production of those items which other countries of the world most urgently need, and when the people of the Dominion realize that every purchase of an unnecessary or luxurious article is directly interfering with the future prospects of the Dominion we shall perhaps be able to reduce the adverse trade balance against us to more comfortable and advantageous proportions.

The wonderfully strong financial position of Canadian Banking institutions, coupled with the ability of our people to absorb the tremendous Bond issue must be a source of gratification to us all.

We are very glad indeed, to welcome our good friend, Mr. A. C. Manbert to this Convention. Mr. Manbert, as you all know, went to England last Spring representing the lumber manufacturers of Ontario, at least that was his mission, but on arrival in England Mr. Manbert found conditions of such a nature that being the man he is he could not confine himself solely to one Province. He took the larger view and the lumber trade of Canada is debtor to Mr. Manbert for probably the most valuable service that has ever been rendered to this country by any representative of a trade organization sent over there. We are glad that Mr. Manbert went over and we are all equally glad to welcome him back again.

Those Who Have Gone Beyond

It is with feelings of great regret that the death list among our members and friends has been so heavy during 1919. Mr. Hiram Robinson, Mr. R. M. Cox and Mr. Geo. M. Mason, all of Ottawa, will be sadly missed, and an old and respected member of the trade, Mr. John Donogh, of Toronto, and Mr. G. Harry Askwith of the Riordon Pulp & Paper Company, also passed to the Great Beyond. Suitable condolences were forwarded by your Executive Officers in these cases.

WORK OF THE EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE

The Executive Committee's report which was read by W. T. Mason, of Montreal, covered a wide range of matters that had come up during the past year, the majority of which have already been referred to in the columns of the "Canada Lumberman." The report said in part:

At the last annual meeting of the Canadian Lumbermen's Association certain recommendations made by your executive committee at that time were adopted. Among the most important were resolutions regarding the restoration of pre war conditions at as early a date as possible, copies of which resolutions were sent to the Acting Prime Minister the Hon. Sir W. T. White, Minister of Finance, with request that same be cabled to the Rt. Hon. Robert Borden, in England. This was done, but owing to a variety of reasons, some of which will be dealt with in this report, we have scarcely yet returned to pre war basis, so far as the export trade of this country is concerned. The position demands the most careful consideration of the whole trade.

After referring to the National Industrial Conference held recently in Ottawa, the report says:

A distinction should be drawn between Canadian organized labor and the propaganda which has been very assiduously circulated throughout Canada, particularly in the West by I. W. W. agitators. An amendment to the Criminal Code by Order-in-Council, effective October last, had the effect of making I. W. W. organizers amenable to the Canadian law and undoubtedly has checked their operations. However, the O. B. U. organizers soon got busy with their propaganda and it is now generally conceded that this is nothing more or less than the I. W. W. under another name. In the interests of Canadian labour and Canadian employers, effective steps should be taken to drive out the I. W. W. and the O. B. U. organizations. There should be no room for these agitators who seek to overthrow Canadian law by force.

Gathering of Trade Statistics

The response to the 2,700 forms sent out by the Association last spring was not at all gratifying. It is felt by your Executive that if this information could be sent in to the Secretary without any indication as to where the information originated, it would be most valuable to everyone in the trade. On the return home of members from this Convention they will find a reply postal card asking for this information on these lines, and it is sincerely hoped that not only will all manufacturers fill out these forms but that they will urge others, whether members of this Association or not, to do so. Without the active and earnest co-operation of the trade as a whole, the figures will be of practically no value. Attention is called to the

splendid results that have followed from the publication of the manufacture, orders and shipments of Southern Pine and North Carolina Pine. If we in Canada could look forward to approaching the work now being performed by the Southern Pine and the North Carolina Pine Association it would be felt that we were rendering a distinct benefit to Canadian producers, wholesalers and exporters.

Employment Service of Industry

On September 22nd, 1919, your Association sent out a circular to all members outlining the proposed plan for the improvement of employment methods in the lumbering industry. Briefly, the purpose of the Government Employment Service Bureau is to confine within Government control all employment from coast to coast. Members are requested to express an opinion as to the practical working out of this matter.

We think in the interest of members, attention should be called to a decision rendered by the Court of Review in Montreal about Nov. 20th, covering an f.o.b. shipment. This judgment holds that "free on board" means that the seller, at his expense, places the goods on the car or vessel and that the buyer takes the risk onwards; at the same time the goods must at destination be in conformity with the conditions of sale or they may legally be rejected.

Exhibitions During Coming Year

The Canadian Industrial Exhibition will take place June 3rd to 17th, 1920 at the Royal Agricultural Hall, London England. Any of our members who contemplate exhibiting should communicate with Mr. O. C. Pease, 41 Victoria st., Toronto, Ont.

Another Exhibition, which is described as the British Empire Timber Exhibition, is to be held in London, July 5th to 17th. We were asked for information in this connection and referred the inquirer to Mr. W. B. Stokes of the Forest Products Laboratories, McGill University, Montreal.

"Square" Pack for Coast Shingles

In view of the action of Western Mills in adopting the packing of shingles by "square" instead of by the thousand, the matter is brought to the attention of members for the purpose of discussion.

Lumber Prices—Penny Postage

The publication of alleged prices for lumber and the bare comparison of prices to day with prices which were alleged to be in effect fifteen or twenty years ago, is not in the opinion of your Executive Committee a fair presentation. Usually these comparative prices refer only to the increases which have taken place and do not cover such vital factors as the increase in stumpage, crown dues, wages, supplies, transportation charges, in fact everything that goes into the manufacture of lumber. We feel that the matter is important enough for the consideration of this Association as to whether it is not advisable at this time to go fully into the matter and adopt a general policy for the Association.

Now that Peace has been declared the members here assembled are asked to express an opinion as to whether it would not be in the interests of the country to revert to the pre-war postage rates. Both Great Britain and the United States have already abolished the three cent rate and have put it back to two cents. The stamping of cheques, notes, drafts, etc., is also a matter which might be considered at the same time.

Membership and Trade Journals

It is with considerable gratification that we announce that the membership, which was reported at our last Annual Meeting as 128 has been increased at the time of writing this report to 146. We trust the rate of increase may be maintained during the coming year.

Your Executive has to acknowledge the indebtedness to the following trade journals for publicity and so forth during the year: Canada Lumberman and Woodworker, American Lumberman, Lumbermen's Review and the New York Lumber Trade Journal.

TRANSPORTATION COMMITTEE REPORT

The Transportation Committee reported as follows: In the report of the eleventh annual meeting we drew attention to the fact that the advances in freight rates authorized during the period of the war, that is to say, 15 per cent. with a minimum of 1c per 100 lbs. and subsequently by an additional 25 per cent. with a minimum of 5c per 100 lbs., were still in effect. It is to be particularly noted that the 25 per cent. increase was considered as a war measure. The Board of Railway Commissioners have continued these advances as and from January 1st, 1920, for an indefinite period. Intimation has reached your Executive that a further increase of 20 or 25 per cent.



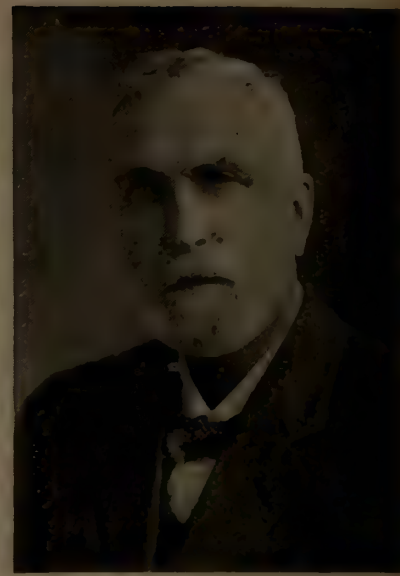
Frank Hawkins, Ottawa, Ont.,
Secretary of Association since 1908



R. G. Cameron, Ottawa, Ont.,
Honorary Treasurer and Life Director



Wm. Thomas Mason, Montreal,
Chairman of Committee on Resolutions



Hon. J. P. Burchill, So. Nelson, N.B.
One of newest and most active members

is being contemplated by the railways and that application will be made to the Board in the near future.

New Railway Act

At a meeting of the directors held at the Windsor Hotel, Montreal, on May 21st, 1919, it was resolved:

"That, whereas the Consolidated Railway Act having been before Parliament for the last three or four sessions without having been passed, it is expedient in the public interests that this measure should be passed during the present session. The clauses of the Act relating to the right or otherwise of electric or other companies to use the streets of cities, towns or municipalities should not prevent the passage of legislation which is of such vital importance as the conduct of transportation matters in the Dominion.

Be it therefore resolved, that the Secretary of the Association be instructed to send copies of this resolution to the Canadian Manufacturers' Association, the Toronto Board of Trade and the Montreal Board of Trade, asking them to join with this Association in urging upon the Government that the Consolidated Railway Act be passed at this session, and if necessary the contentious clause or clauses which have hitherto prevented passage of the Act be eliminated entirely from the Bill."

This was done and we are glad to say that the suggestion which originated with this Association was carried out and the Act has finally been passed.

Stop-Off

A conference between the shippers and carriers was held in Toronto on May 16th, 1919, and it is quite evident that the railways desire to discontinue the stop-off arrangements. The matter was reported to the meeting of the directors held in Montreal, on Wednesday, May 21st, 1919, and authority was given by them to the executive officers of the Association to oppose most strenuously any restrictions which might be put forward by the railways in connection with the stop-off arrangements. Since that time it has been intimated to your officials that the railways were not satisfied with the continuance of the stop-off arrangements, and we may expect at any time to receive notification that the stop-off arrangements will be cancelled. We suggest that this matter should receive your careful attention and a resolution has been prepared and will be submitted to you later on.

Demurrage

In the Order of the Board of Railway Commissioners for Canada, No. 201, effective August 20th, 1917, the questions of Reciprocal Demurrage and Average Agreements were purposely omitted from being dealt with at that time owing to war conditions. Now that peace has been declared it is urged that the Board should be asked to make a ruling providing for reciprocal demurrage and the adoption of average agreements. It is further urged that the railways should be called upon to provide for the forward movement of all freight from point of origin to destination at a specified distance of not less than 100 miles per day. In this connection we quote again from a circular letter, No. 154, issued by the Board of Railway Commissioners, September 19th, 1917, which read as follows:

"War conditions interfere with car movements. The weather conditions of winter last year increased the conges-

tion and the coming winter may repeat this. Additional freight cars can be obtained only with great difficulty. Prompt deliveries of new rolling stock do not exist.

If each freight car does more work, the difficulty can be faced and overcome. A freight car saved is a freight car gained for extra service. More service per car equals more cars in service. If all shippers load to full capacity or better to 110 per cent. when practicable, car shortage will largely disappear.

Railways by cutting out road delays, and by improved handling in terminals, can make each car do more work.

Prompt and heavy loading of cars gives more service per car. So also does prompt release of cars. Consignors and consignees are interested in getting cars. Their co-operation in efficient car handling will help not only others but themselves as well."

Your committee submit this matter for consideration and discussion but do not deem it advisable to present any resolution.

Increase in Freight Rates

By Supplement No. 13 to C. P. Tariff E 3320 rates from many points into Montreal were increased. Had this Supplement become effective it would have meant also an automatic increase in the export rates. Your officers strenuously objected to this proposal and the result was that effective November 18th, 1919, by Supplement No. 15 to the Tariff, rates into Ottawa only were increased with the exception of the rates from Labelle to Montreal and from Aylmer, P.Q., to Montreal, which the railways explain were increased so as to conform to rates for similar mileage from other points.

WHAT THE SECRETARY HAD TO RELATE

Frank Hawkins, of Ottawa, Secretary of the Association presented a most favorable and comprehensive report as follows:

A year ago we met in the City of St. John, and to-day Quebec is playing the part of host to the Canadian Lumbermen's Association.

The year just closed has been a memorable one in many respects. The tremendous expansion of Canadian business is something remarkable in the annals of national development, but further reference will be made to this matter later on.

The Transportation Committee has reported that the Railway Act, after being before Parliament successively every session since 1913, was passed finally, by eliminating the contentious clauses which had absolutely nothing to do with transportation problems. The credit for originating this idea is entirely due to this Association, although we observe that the Montreal Board of Trade, with customary modesty, assumes that it was through their action.

Labour, Workmen's Compensation, Safety First, are all matters intimately connected with the actual business of lumbering, and form very important subjects for the best consideration members can put upon them. The prolific source of accidents in the bush is the chopping of feet through carelessness. A number of instances of this kind which come to the writer's desk would surprise most of you. The falling of trees and branches, the rolling of logs whereby

men crush their feet are also prolific. Evidently there is plenty of room for propaganda in this direction. It is well understood that Safety First is no longer a fad but a plain dollars and cents proposition in all industries.

If any member is interested in group insurance your Secretary has some information which he will be glad to lay before you in the event of your desiring it.

The Attendance at Past Convention

As a matter of record I would like to lay before you the results of the various Conventions that we have had, with regard to the number of members and friends present.

The list is as follows:

1912....35; 1913....50; 1914....62; 1915.... ; 1916....45; 1917....62; 1918....62; 1919....80.

1915 was the year in which we did not hold a regular Convention. In this connection your Secretary would like to suggest that there should be regular meetings in two or three prominent cities, and that the Directors in those cities should get the local lumbermen and those within easy reach to meet and discuss problems which confront the lumber business from time to time and upon the correct solution of which depends the character of service the Association can render to its members.

Canada's Mercantile Marine

In the estimates of the main session of Parliament last year the sum of forty million dollars was appropriated for the purpose of constructing steel ships, the object being to build up a Canadian Mercantile Marine. Contracts for some fifty ships had already been started and if these ships can be kept out of the shipping combine, and there should be no difficulty about that matter, no doubt they would eventually have an effect in Canadian exporters being able to ship at reasonable rates of ocean freight.

So far as railway legislation is concerned it is interesting to note that all enterprises which are now, or may be, comprised within the Canadian Northern System are declared to be for the general advantage of Canada. Doubt has been expressed to your Secretary as to

the full authority and jurisdiction of the Board of Railway Commissioners over operating and traffic matters in connection with the Government owned railways. But this can only be determined by a stated case when argued before the Board, and has not up to the present time presented any difficulties. It is merely mentioned in this way so that your incoming Committee on Transportation may be empowered to deal with it in the event of trouble arising during the present year.

Your Secretary has a specification for the supplying of pickets both for domestic use and United States export, which he will be pleased to give to any member interested in this business.

THE FINANCES IN HEALTHY STATE

R. G. Cameron, of Ottawa, Honorary Secretary of the Association, presented an excellent report, giving a statement of receipts and expenditures and assets and liabilities. The report showed that the year just closed found the Association in the strongest financial position that it has ever been and that the membership at the time of the presentation of the statement, was 145, as compared with 135 a year ago. There were fifteen new members received during the progress of the convention, making the present figures 160.

Speaking of the efforts to collect statistics of the cut, sales, shipment and stocks of lumber on hand, Mr. Cameron said: With regard to collecting information as to the amount of lumber manufactured in Canada, I wish to draw your particular attention to the fact that the available mailing lists are not very reliable, and in view of the fact that the return post card (samples of which are on the table), requires postage of 4c on each card (or forty dollars a thousand, I would like you to indicate how far the members wish to go in this matter. These cards cover the production for 1919, and the estimate cut of our logs during this winter.

We sent out last spring over 2700 blank forms, and as reported to the directors, the replies were not satisfactory so far as the numbers were concerned. This matter is merely brought to your attention for the purpose of getting your views and action thereon.

SOME THINGS SAW AND DONE AT THE SESSIONS

E. F. Perry of New York, secretary of the National Wholesale Lumber Dealers' Association, was warmly greeted and extended congratulations to the Canadian Lumbermen's Association on the splendid success of their convention. He referred to the unhealthy condition in the rate of exchange at the present time which he trusted would soon be righted. Recent events had caused lumber men to study matters from the serious side rather than the popular and the question now asked is are we on the top wave of prosperity? The great cry is the extreme scarcity of lumber, reduced hours of operation and shortage of labor, which problems demand the most careful consideration. On the other side it was felt that perhaps taxation was at fault and attention was being devoted by the National Association to this topic. There were many other questions in the air which kept the lumbermen guessing. Mr. Perry extended a warm invitation to all Canadians to visit the forthcoming convention of the National Wholesale Lumber Dealers' Association which will be held in Washington, D. C., on March 24 and 25 and concluded by remarking "This is the most representative lot of business men that I have seen at a convention in a long time. You have had a great gathering."

Trade Commissioner on the Outlook

Rhys D. Fairbairn, Commissioner of the Canadian Trade Commission, Ottawa, in speaking on the resolution in regard to increasing the exports of all classes of materials, believed that it was rather too sweeping in character. He pointed out for instance that, if the embargo in respect to sugar was lifted it would mean that within ten days there would not be a pound of sugar to be found in the Dominion. The same observation applied to coal. The federal government had a right to protect the people in certain commodities until the present unfortunate situation was righted. The adverse rate of exchange hit Canadian pride. It was incumbent upon Canadians to buy more goods at home in order to correct matters, and also to increase our exports. We were buying too much of our merchandise abroad. Credit was a matter of international trade and when Great Britain got on a full productive basis and had worked her raw materials into shape, conditions would be set right. Great Britain was just now endeavoring to develop what is known as her key industries. The bigger Canada we make the better market we create for our finished products, declared Mr. Fairbairn who added that eighty per

cent. of our farm products were absorbed in the home market. In connection with our national financing we could not progress without some scheme of taxation whereby everyone would share equitably in the burdens and yet, at the same time, efficiency or the development of trade must not be checked. A credit of fifty million dollars had been granted by Canada to Great Britain for the purchase of our timber. About half this sum had already been expended for forest products and to put the industry on a good basis. He was surprised at the large amount of lumber imported into Canada and thought that it might well be stopped. A large sum, for instance, had been expended in bringing in railway ties which, in his opinion, the Dominion was in a position to supply. As a result of this convention he thought that better relations would be ushered in between Quebec and the other provinces of Canada and it must be remembered that Quebec is going ahead rapidly.

Greetings from an Eastern Member

Hon. J. P. Burchill of South Nelson, N. B., stated that this was his first experience at a Canadian Lumbermen's Convention and so well pleased was he that he was coming again. He thought it was an excellent thing for the representatives of the lumber trade to come together and exchange views and take action on problems confronting the industry. The lumbermen, if confined to their own provinces, were inclined to take a little too narrow a view and meeting with representatives of the different provinces tended to give all broader ideas. In New Brunswick they were chiefly interested in the manufacture of spruce and had confined their attention until late years to the English markets but, during the last three or four years, they had gone into the American markets and found that they had to change their methods and meet the requirements of the people across the line. If the industry had patience and took matters quietly he was not afraid but that all would work out well in the end.

The Civic Welcome at Quebec

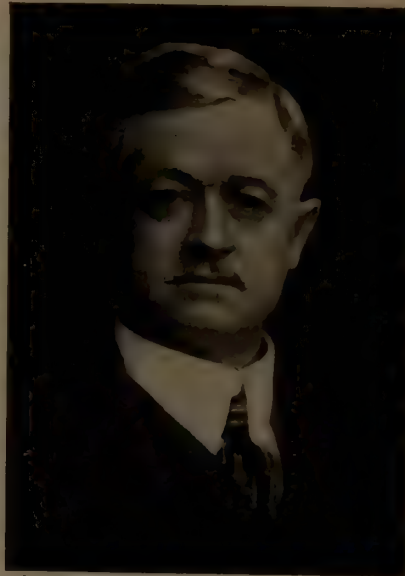
In his civic address of welcome H. E. Lavigne, Mayor of Quebec, tendered a hearty welcome to the gathering in the name of the pioneer city of Canada. After referring to its early history and its importance as a concentrating and distributing centre for the lumber and pulp industry as well as the manufactures of articles made of wood, His Worship said:—We heartily congratulate you upon the



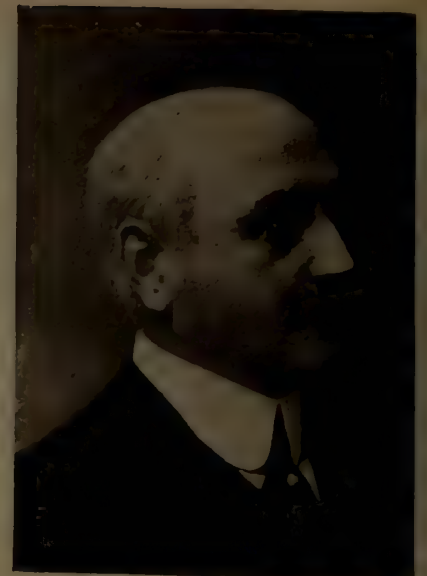
David Champoux, Restigouche, P.Q.,
Director of Canadian Lumbermen's Assoc.



J. Fraser Gregory, St. John, N.B.,
Director of Canadian Lumbermen's Assoc.



Sir D. C. Cameron, Winnipeg, Man.,
Director of Canadian Lumbermen's Assoc.



Gordon C. Edwards, Ottawa, Ont.,
Director of Canadian Lumbermen's Assoc.

progress accomplished through your association and upon the stringent measures adopted for the preservation of our forests against disastrous fires, as well as for reforestation so essential for the maintenance and preservation of the valuable source of national wealth. You have our best wishes for the success of your deliberations, and for the efficacy of the measures which you will adopt to promote the industry which you represent. We earnestly hope that you will fully enjoy our hospitality, so that when returning to your homes you will carry a pleasant remembrance of your stay among us and a desire to return to Quebec.

New Minister Makes Favorable Impression

Hon. Honore Mercier, Minister of Lands and Forests for Quebec, said that he was pleased to welcome the visitors to the old city of Quebec. "You have come," he added, "from all parts of Canada to meet and discuss questions of your industry. We are glad to have you and extend our best wishes for your deliberations. In my official capacity this is the first occasion that I have had to meet the representatives of one of the most important industries of our province and, indeed, of the whole of Canada. I have recently taken the place in the Ministry of a man of large experience (Hon. Jules Allard) and you can scarcely expect from me at this early date an enunciation of the administration and policy of my department. As head of the forests branch, I want to follow the course that those, who preceded me in office, adopted with much sense and intelligence in the interest of Quebec and your industry. We have done what we could to protect the natural resources of Quebec and bring about a better feeling between the lumbermen and the settlers, and we believe that we have succeeded as a department in giving an administration satisfactory to both parties and I intend to follow out that plan." Hon. Mr. Mercier then went on to say that he would do all in his power to assist in the progress and development of the great lumber industry and trusted that he would have the help and good will of all. Mr. Mercier was roundly applauded.

Many Problems Confront Producers

Maurice E. Preisch, President of the Haines Lumber Co., North Tonawanda, N. Y., and a former President of the National Hardwood Lumber Association, regretted the absence of Horace F. Taylor of Buffalo, President of the National Wholesale Lumber Dealers' Association, who had intended to be present but was prevented at the last moment owing to illness in his family and among his office staff. He referred to the fact that Gordon C. Edwards, of Ottawa, was a former President of the National Association and while in office had rendered splendid service. Mr. Preisch said that he brought greetings from the National Hardwood Lumber Association and wished the Canadian Lumbermen's Association every success and prosperity. There never was a time when the industry was confronted with as many and great problems as it was to-day whether looking at matters from the standpoint of a manufacturer or a wholesaler. He felt that there would be a lively call for all the lumber manufactured and at good prices. From the producers' point he had no doubts but from the wholesalers' end the situation seemed a little dangerous. He was pleased to learn since his arrival of the favorable attention that was being directed toward production and that the men in the woods were now rendering better service than they had for some years. He observed that Canada in this respect had arrived farther than they had across the line in an effort to create a maximum production

which would help to solve many of the present problems. He felt quite at home in Quebec and bid all Canadians welcome at the convention of the National Association.

The Doyen of the Lumber Trade

John M. Woods, of Boston, former President of the National Wholesale Lumber Dealers' Association, who travelled many miles to visit the convention and was delayed several hours by a wreck on the railway, delivered a racy address in which he told many humorous stories and bright anecdotes. He was proud to greet so many "millionaire lumbermen" and expressed his appreciation of the invitation to say a few words. He had been connected with the lumber business for fifty-four years and was twenty-six when he began, so that they could figure how old he was and in that time had witnessed many evolutions of the industry. He referred to a previous visit to Quebec many years ago when the Canadian Forestry Association first met and asserted his grandmother was a Canadian girl and that "we are all brothers on both sides of the line." He dwelt upon the success that Canadians across the border were meeting with and added that they were all good, sensible, progressive citizens. The world war had made all nations kin and there was enough glory to go around without any country claiming credit for everything. They had all stood for the things that made for the betterment and enlightenment of mankind.

Mr. Woods touched upon the prevailing prices of lumber and said that in a recent sale of mahogany the buyer had said that he would send his motor truck around and was met with the response that a suit case would be sufficient to carry all the stock that was procurable. Another dealer in Boston when asked the price of a certain kind of lumber answered "My dear sir, how much can you stand?" "Uncle John" on taking his seat was thanked for his breezy address by President Power and given hearty applause.

Settlement on British Timber Purchases

W. B. Snowball, of Chatham, N. B., referred to purchases made in Canada for the British Admiralty through the British Timber Buyer and with money loaned by the Canadian Trade Commission to finance the negotiations. He said that an effort had been made to settle with his firm at the depreciated value of British currency. This he refused to accept and had receipted the amount received "on account without prejudice." He thought that adjustment should be made at the full value of the Canadian dollar. He had taken the matter up with Sir Henry Drayton, Minister of Finance, and others and as settlement should be effected in Canadian funds, he had been given assurances of support. Mr. Snowball thought that it was a most important question that all payments on exports should be made at par.

President Power remarked that Mr. Snowball was absolutely right in the stand he had taken and that the Canadian Lumbermen's Association would back him and others up in their contention.

Mr. Manbert Stirred His Hearers

A. C. Manbert of Toronto, Lumber Commissioner of Ontario, who returned some time ago after spending six months in Great Britain in propaganda work, gave a rousing address. He paid a high tribute to the character and stability of the British importer and added that they were a broad-minded people and had grown out of all their insular ideas and suggestions, such as "raising the price of spruce and

seeing how much fifth quality could be put into merchantable and get away with it" (laughter). Insularities were narrow while cultural accomplishment benefited ourselves and the trade generally. Considerable apprehension existed with regard to the future of the lumber industry but it was better to take the average of things in both buying and selling. We were inclined to be more or less opportunists, striving to gauge advantage at the exact moment. In this connection Mr. Manbert related the story of Baron Rothschild in the acquirement of wealth which was that he made money by not buying absolutely at the bottom or by selling at the extreme top.

We should embrace that philosophy which looks at things in the large and study the attitude of our British brethren who are astute business men. Britain would within the next few years regain her influence as a controlling factor in world affairs and occupy a more prominent position than she had even before the war. Lumbermen were here to perpetuate their business over a reasonable period and should carry out things on the average for the permanence and perpetuity of the trade and thus make themselves better citizens and better lumbermen. They should look at matters not exactly on the basis of each yearly turnover but rather in decades. Great Britain was taking a long range view in the matter of rehabilitation and, while there, Mr. Manbert said that he had found some complaint against hard times and the decadence of the nation, but this was in no wise recognized by the lumber industry as an enduring and permanent condition. Great Britain would again become a greater force in affairs than in the past and it behooved them as lumbermen to survey things with the vision of long perspective rather than for the time being and too close up.

The Levying of Income Tax

In passing the resolution with respect to the abolition of the Business Profits Tax, and approving of the continuance and extension of the present income tax, there was a lively discussion which was participated in by Messrs. A. C. Manbert and A. E. Clark of Toronto, A. H. Campbell of Montreal and W. B. Snowball of Chatham, N. B. Mr. Manbert pointed out that income taxation was more equitable in both principle and practice than a business profits tax. In the lumber business they dealt with large figures in volume but with a relatively small percentage of profit. The matter was, therefore, a vital one for them to consider since the levying of a tax based on the volume of business would penalize such industries as lumbering and bestow unfair privileges on other lines of manufacture that have a smaller turnover and a larger margin of profit. Taxes should be extended to all earnings and all increments and should not be levied in such a way as to discourage the exploitation and development of our natural resources.

A. E. Clark spoke along similar lines and said that lumbermen did not object to a reasonable levy but they did not want to see the business profits tax brought again into operation.

President Power also stated that he was in favor of some more equitable system and regarded the matter as highly important.

Banking Act and Statistical Returns

Mr. Clark referred to clause 88 of the Banking Act in which, in the case of an assignment, the banks took all the assets of the party assigning and the lumbermen all the troubles. He felt that such a clause had worked a hardship on the wholesale lumbermen and thought that suggestions should be forthcoming regarding what could be done to get rid of the present unjust regulation. Owing to the increasing difficulty of carrying on business by reason of additional capital required, no mutual arrangement had been arrived at between the lumbermen and the banks in regard to this section of the Act.

Mr. Angus McLean stated that this matter has been brought up at a meeting of the lumbermen in Montreal several months ago and it was then felt by some that it would be unwise at the present time to disturb the existing relations between the banks and borrowers.

Some discussion arose over trade returns and the advisability of the federal government furnishing detailed statistics with respect to the export trade in lumber with different countries as compared with home consumption. The time has come for this information to be provided, how much was going to the English market, the United States, etc. Messrs. Campbell, McLean, Snowball, Power and McLachlin took part in the debate. Mr. Campbell suggested that the Statistical Department at Ottawa send out a simpler form of questionnaire as it was almost impossible to answer a number of the present queries.

The Inspection of Hardwood Lumber

A letter was read from Charles A. Goodman, Marinette, Wis., President of the National Hardwood Lumber Association, regretting his inability to be present and adding that they were proud of the fine list of members from Canada. Our members, he continued,

on this side of the line want our Canadian members to feel that their interests are just as important as our own and that we are all in one organization making an earnest effort to handle inspection of hardwood lumber in an efficient manner for the best interest of all the trade. In this connection we want to hear from our Canadian friends frequently and with any suggestions that they wish to offer as to the method of handling our work which will improve the inspection service or the usefulness of the organization.

G. C. Piche, chief of the forest service, Quebec, wrote in regard to the giving of a certain amount to defray the travelling expenses of Laval Forest School in order to allow students to spend about a year in Europe to complete their training. He asked that the matter be discussed and said that the actual condition of our forests and the increased demand for timber will require the employment of well qualified foresters to prepare working plans of our limits; therefore, it would be of benefit to the lumbermen and of the province if, at least, two young foresters would be sent abroad every year to study European methods. No action was taken on the communication.

Conference on the Labor Question

During the convention a conference of lumber manufacturers was held to discuss the question of labor and working hours. No definite action was taken and it was resolved that the producers in each district should attend to local matters as they arise. In some sections of New Brunswick nine hours have been granted but in Quebec city district the working hours are ten a day. One leading lumberman declared that he had granted his men a nine hour day as they had promised to do fully as much work in that time as they formerly carried out in ten. He had found, however, that nine-hour production was by no means equal to the ten hour day and, in some cases, the efficiency of the employees had fallen off sixteen per cent.

It Will Be Ottawa, in 1921

On motion of A. H. Campbell and seconded by W. B. Maclean, it was decided to hold the next annual C.L.A. convention in Ottawa. The resolution was warmly supported by Walter M. Ross, of Ottawa, and carried unanimously.

President Power made an admirable presiding officer and kept everything moving with precision and efficiency, while Secretary Hawkins carried out his numerous duties with a smile that cannot be effaced.

Roland D. Craig of the Commission of Conservation, Ottawa, which is conducting a timber survey of Ontario, told of how the work had been carried out in British Columbia and of the progress that was being made in Ontario. He thanked the lumbermen of the province for their active aid.

The Committee on Resolution was composed of W. T. Mason, George W. Grier and A. E. Clark. They had a good deal of work to perform which they attended to cheerfully and willingly.

The trip on the ice breaker to see the great Quebec bridge, which was scheduled to take place on Friday morning, had to be cancelled owing to the severe storm which prevailed.

On the second day of the convention an interesting and instructive address illustrated by lantern views was given by R. J. Blair, pathologist, of the Forest Products Laboratories, Montreal. His subject was "The Lumber Trade Loses Valuable Customers; Who is to blame?" A complete report of the remarks of Mr. Blair will appear in a later edition of the "Canada Lumberman."

Hugh McLean of the Hugh McLean Lumber Co. of Buffalo, was one of the interested visitors at the convention and delivered a short address expressing his pleasure at being present and meeting so many old friends. Spencer Kellogg, of Utica, N. Y., also said a few kind words.

R. H. Campbell of Ottawa, Director of Forestry, submitted a detailed report on the white pine blister, copies of which will be sent to all the members of the C. L. A. by Secretary Hawkins.

President Power thanked the "Canada Lumberman" and its publishers for the splendid publicity plans conducted in booming the 1920 convention and said the Association appreciated the good work very highly.

A letter was read from the New York Lumber Trade Association stating they had established a Bureau of Information. The function of this bureau was to study costs, sources of supply, market conditions, standard specifications and means of educating manufacturers to use species of wood and sizes of lumber which may be employed most economically in their business. The Bureau would be pleased to assist Canadians in any way.

Mr. Poliwka Wants Price Stabilization

H. B. Poliwka, one of the retiring directors of the Canadian Lumbermen's Association, who has been confined to the Jeffery Hale

Hospital in Quebec for some time, sent a letter to the convention as follows:

Perhaps you will allow me as a member of this Association to touch very briefly on what I think you will agree is a most important aspect of present-day conditions, not only to the lumber trade, but in all departments of commerce. I refer to the desirability of calling a halt in the continued upward movement of prices. We have all seen during the past two years how the marked increase in money in circulation has lowered the value of the dollar; how steadily advancing prices in commodities have brought about the present high cost of living, resulting as a natural consequence in unrest and discontentment, in practically all fields of labor. We little realize that every initial advance in the cost of material is not only adding to the problems we are bequeathing to the future, but what is more of immediate concern is adding fuel to the fires of labor unrest, which are now burning with a decidedly red flare. Of course,

it must be admitted no action on the part of this Association could solve or even seriously improve present conditions, but it might prove of ultimate benefit if this Association could adopt a resolution urging the membership to make an honest effort to prevent prices from advancing still higher; such a lead would no doubt be taken up by other trade organizations and would work out for the ultimate benefit of the lumber industry as well as improving trade conditions generally. In this connection most of you have no doubt read in the press that United States Steel Corporation, while unable to handle all the business offering, has decided not to increase prices beyond the present level, although the law of supply and demand would justify doing so. Of course, from these few remarks you will conclude the writer's viewpoint is quite disinterested and, nevertheless the question at the present time is worthy of our serious consideration. Well, gentlemen, in conclusion, allow me to wish you all a most enjoyable and profitable visit to Quebec.

NEWSY BRIEFS OF THE LIVE ANNUAL ASSEMBLY

Harry Fugere of St. Pacome, Que., and Lloyd Moore of Toronto, were appointed scrutineers in connection with the election of directors, and were accorded a hearty vote of thanks for their services.

The five lady telephone operators at the Chateau Frontenac were voted a gift of five dollars each from the funds of the C. L. A. in appreciation of faithful work done during the convention for the members.

A very enjoyable dinner was tendered the visitors on February 4th in the Empire Room of the Chateau Frontenac. The guests thoroughly enjoyed the repast, which was provided through the generosity of the lumbermen of Quebec City. Sir Wm. Price, Chairman of the Local Reception Committee, presided. There was no speech-making except a few words from Sir William, who cordially welcomed the guests to the Ancient Capital. It had been said on certain occasions that Quebec was the slowest city on the continent, but Sir William believed that the lumbermen could show the members of the Canadian Lumbermen's Association that they still "had some pep and go left," and thought they had put some of these qualities into the work in hand. He hoped the visitors would all have a pleasant time, and the representative character of the gathering was most gratifying. He again extended hearty greetings on behalf of the Local Committee.

The ladies, who took in the trip, were exceptionally well looked after, and although they did not attend the business sessions of the convention, there was not a dull moment of the fair sex. Last year, owing to the great distance that had to be travelled in order to reach St. John, there were no delegates accompanied by their wives. This year, however, it was different, and arrangements were made for making their stay as delightful as possible. Mrs. R. M. Beckett was convener of the Ladies' Committee, and in her work was ably assisted by the wives of the lumbermen members of the Quebec Reception Committee. On the afternoon of February 4th there was a tea at Lady Price's at 145 Grand Allee. There was also sliding on the splendid toboggan slide on the terrace in front of the Chateau, and in the evening a number of ladies attended the hockey match, after which there was an informal dance and bridge at the Chateau.

Single sleighs were on hand for the convenience of those ladies who wished to visit the stores and any particular place of interest. On Friday numbers of the fair sex were taken by special cars to the famous shrine of Ste. Anne de Beaupre and returned to Montmorency Falls at noon, where luncheon was served. In the afternoon the convention proceedings being over, a large number of gentlemen journeyed to the historic Kent House at Montmorency Falls. This quaint frame structure was occupied by his Royal Highness the Duke of Kent, father of the late Queen Victoria, in 1791, and is linked up with the annals and associations of the past century. The spacious dance hall afforded every opportunity for the indulgence in this pleasant pastime, while the toboggan slide in front of the hotel was well patronized. During the afternoon short addresses were delivered by Dan. McLachlin of Annapolis, the new president of the Association, E. A. Dunlop, ex M.P.P. of Pembroke, W. Gerard Power, the retiring President, Mrs. W. E. Bigwood of Toronto and others.

Many of the lumbermen delegates were present at the Arena rink on Wednesday night and saw a spirited game of hockey between the Senators of Ottawa and Quebec City in the N.H.L. series. The team from Ottawa was successful by a score of 5 to 0.

John M. Woods of Boston, former president of the National Wholesale Lumber Dealers' Association, whose witty stories and bright remarks captured the convention, is known all over the United States as "Uncle John." He is eighty years old, but carries his age with such a jaunty air that he was among the liveliest delegates at

the great convention. "Uncle John" is always a welcome visitor at every lumbermen's gathering.

Among the new firms who joined the Canadian Lumbermen's Association during the session in Quebec, and were received into full membership, were the following:

J. E. Harroun & Son, Watertown, N.Y.
Geo. Burchill & Son, South Nelson, N. B.
J. W. Maloney, Newcastle, N. B.
Plunkett-Webster Lumber Co., New York.
W. H. Mitchell, Lyster, Que.
St. Lawrence Pulp & Lumber Corp., Chandler, Que.
Cedar Products Ltd., Amherst, N. S.
Eastern Canada Sawmills Ltd., Montreal.
Chas. T. White & Sons, Sussex, N. B.
J. Duford, St. Moise (Matane) Que.
Blair & Rolland Ltd., Montreal.
Geo. Webster & Son, Ltd., Swanton, Vt.
Eagle Lumber Co., Montreal.
St. Lawrence Lumber Co., Quebec.
Garrettson & Ellis Lumber Co., Springfield, Mass.

New Position for A. W. Barnhill

Mr. Alex. W. Barnhill, of Montreal, recently associated with the Service Lumber Co., of Vancouver, has been appointed salesman for Mason, Gordon & Co., Montreal, in succession to Mr. H. A. Rose, who has gone into business on his own account.

Mr. Barnhill has had a long experience in the lumber and timber trade in both the Eastern provinces and British Columbia, and knows the trade from the stump to the planing mill.

He started with Mason, Gordon & Co., on February 2nd, and will call on the firm's customers at as early a date as possible. In the meantime, as the Toronto office of the firm has been closed, all inquiries should be mailed to the head office, 80 St. Francois Xavier street, Montreal, where they will receive careful and prompt attention.

The Varied Needs of Northern Ontario

At the recent convention held at North Bay in the interest of the development of New Ontario a number of important resolutions were passed in favor of the French river canalization scheme, good roads, more conclusive colonization, various extensions of the T. and N. O. railway and reforestation.

A. J. Young, of North Bay, who is a well-known lumberman, declared that the development of the extensive water powers of the north was a pressing need, by private interests, if the "Hydro Electric Commission and the Provincial Government do not have sufficient faith in the future of the country."

Will Manufacture Line of Sectional Houses

The Harris Wood Products Ltd., Toronto, Ont., who were recently incorporated with a capital of \$100,000, have secured the Graydon Mill plant at Streetsville, Ont., and are fitting it up to manufacture a line of sectional houses for domestic and export trade. The site consists of 6½ acres, and when the improvements to the plant are completed, they will have about 9,000 feet of floor space. The following equipment is being added: Cowan 12" moulder, Cowan power feed rip saw, Jackson-Cochrane buzz planer, Cowan swing cut-off, Cowan drum sander, two Morgan nailing machines, sash relisher, tenoning machine. Business for houses already secured include a \$50,000 export order and one order amounting to \$25,000 for domestic trade.

Lumbermen's Banquet Was Brilliant Event

Convention Terminated With Pleasing Social Function and Eloquent Addresses by Sir Charles Fitzpatrick and Hon. Messrs. Taschereau and Mercier

The annual banquet of the Canadian Lumbermen's Association which was held on Thursday night February 5th, at the Chateau Frontenac, Quebec, was one of the most brilliant and successful gatherings of a social nature that has ever taken place in the Ancient Capital. The main dining room was taxed to capacity and the assembly was graced by the presence of many ladies. There were about four hundred guests in attendance and the decorations were suggestive of the memorable occasion. There were leading trees of nearly all the forest resources of Quebec adorning every nook and corner of the spacious apartment while perched among the branches were specimens of various wild animals of the woods not overlooking the black bear. Forming an appropriate background at the head table were several lumbering utensils such as the axe, the cant hook, the pike pole and the peevie. The settings were admirably arranged and in good taste and were carried out under the direction of the local Quebec reception committee and the management of the Chateau Frontenac. President W. Gerard Power ably presided and the menu was a recherche one that tempted all.

The only regret of the large company was the absence of Sir Lomer Gouin, Premier of Quebec, who having contracted a severe cold was unable to be present but his place on the toast list was ably taken by Hon. Alexandre Taschereau, Attorney General of the Province and Hon. Honore Mercier, Minister of Lands and Forests, both of whom were listened to with pleasure and interest.

The chief speaker of the evening was Sir Charles Fitzpatrick, Lieut.-Governor of the Province of Quebec, who delivered a strong and patriotic oration on "Canada" which aroused his hearers to a high pitch of enthusiasm. The first toast honored was "The King" and during the evening splendidly rendered solos were given by George J. Staton, of Quebec, who is always a valued vocal contributor at any function in which lumbermen participate, while a quartette consisting of Mr. Thorne and three of his sons, of Quebec, added not a little to the enjoyment of the evening. La Marseillaise was heartily joined in by all present. Song sheets were distributed and the banquet hall resounded ever and anon to popular melodies.

At the head table were W. Gerard Power, who as chairman left nothing undone, Sir Charles Fitzpatrick, Hon. Alex. Taschereau, Hon. Honore Mercier, Hon. Walter Mitchell, Maurice Preisch, (Buffalo, N. Y.), R. D. Fairbairn, Sir R. E. W. Turner, Sir David Watson, Brig. Gen. J. B. White, John Theo. Ross, Hon. Frank Carrel, Sir William Price, Victor Pelletier, Hon. J. P. Burchill, G. C. Piche, (Chief of the Forest Service, Quebec), John M. Woods, (Boston), W. B. Snowball, Garfield White and others.

Mr. Power Opens Proceedings

The chairman Mr. Power, in his opening remarks said:—

I am sure you will agree that I am expressing your thoughts and sentiments; when I say to the Quebec Committee that we are profoundly touched, and deeply grateful to them, for the hospitality which has been extended to us during the past few days.

We have come together this evening in a city which, from a historical standpoint, is probably the most celebrated on our hemisphere. Quebec has been well, and truly, called the cradle of the Dominion. It was here that those sturdy explorers, Jacques Cartier, and Champlain first planted the cross, and brought to a continent the blessings of Christianity and civilization. It was from here, in later days that the pioneers of the new world set forth to discover the boundless prairies of the West, the wealthy Northern country, and that magnificently fruitful valley of the great Mississippi. The whole city, the whole district within which we are, fairly oozes with the breath of romance, and bristles with points of historical interest. There is here also a particular interest for us of the lumber trade; for Quebec has played a prominent, even a predominant part in the industry to which we devote our energies. It was from here, in 1667, that the first cargo of lumber to leave this country was shipped to France, to be used in the construction of ships for the Royal Navy. Later on the British found in Canada a generous supply of timber suitable for masts, and it was to this city that the Admiralty sent its ships to obtain these necessary articles, which in the early days of the nineteenth century, Napoleon's continental blockade had rendered it impossible to secure in the Baltic. The trade once established for the purpose of war, thrived and prospered in the piping times of peace. The spruce from the St. Lawrence

Valley, the pine from the Ottawa, and Michigan; even the oak from the Ohio, Kentucky, and Virginian Mountains; all were brought to Quebec, to be butted, dressed, and forwarded to the European market. Here at different periods came the Cavalier Seigniors of New France; the haughty Admiralty officials of old England; the red Indian raftsmen; the French-Canadian lumber-jacks; the dour psalm singing, hard fighting men from Glengarry; and finally, nearer to our own time, those mighty timber barons, overlords of the Ottawa and the Gatineau. Quebec became the timber port of the Dominion, the trade grew by leaps and bounds till, in the sixties of the last century, as many as 1350 square rigged ships entered the port, to load with timber for export; and as many as five to six thousand laborers obtained their living from this industry alone.

More modern means of communication, the diversion of a portion of the business from Europe to the United States, the phenomenal growth of the port of Montreal, and other reasons have brought about a decline in the volume of business. The timber coves are now



Chateau Frontenac, Quebec, Headquarters of the Representative Gathering of Canadian Lumbermen

deserted; the grass grows on the wharves and piers, where hundreds of ships formerly had their moorings, but the spirit of the trade still remains, and the old time Quebec lumbermen, or his descendant, though he may establish himself elsewhere, never forgets that it was here that his business had its inception. Though he may be forced to go further, and further afield for the products of the forests, he endeavors to carry throughout the Dominion the same principles of justice, fair-play and sound business ethics which I am proud to say are still characteristic of our trade.

We are particularly fortunate to-night, and are honored by the presence amongst us of one who has risen through his own effort by dint of perseverance, industry and native ability to the highest post in the land. From his own experience, and through his family connections he is eminently fitted to address us with reference to the Trade in this City and District, and throughout the Dominion. Our distinguished guest was born under the shadow of Cape Diamond, the son of a prominent lumberman of the day, at a time when the trade was at the zenith of its glory. Though personally he has taken no part in the exploitation, or exportation of the products of the forest, he has, as a great many of are aware, on numerous occasions rendered inestimable services in guiding and directing our foot-steps around the legal pit-falls which we so frequently encounter.

He has been a Minister of the Crown, Solicitor-General, Minister of Justice, Chief Justice of the Supreme Court, Administrator of Canada, and is now the representative of His Majesty the King in the Province of Quebec. I have great pleasure in introducing to you the Right Honorable Sir Charles Fitzpatrick, Lieutenant-Governor of the Province of Quebec.

Sir Charles was cordially welcomed and stated that the subject "Canada" with which he had to deal was a large one extending as it

does from the Atlantic to the Pacific and containing within its borders more than half of the North American Continent. The beginning of the settlement of Canada was in Quebec, and, as the Chairman properly remarked, has been long associated with the history of the industrial development of the Dominion. It was the home of the timber trade. Quebec was the gateway of the heart of this Continent. Quebec was the scene of the last conflict between the French and the English, and descendants of these races have settled in the New World. The result of the battles between Levis and Murray depended upon the first flag that came up these waters and the first flag was a British one. Have you ever remarked that the people of Quebec are civil, polite and law-abiding? You will agree with me that outside of Paradise there are few better places than Quebec. (Laughter and applause). In 1759 there were 62,000 French-Canadians, and at the present time there are more than 2,000,000 of that race in Canada and 1,000,000 more in the United States. They have increased and prospered. As an example of the energy of the people of this Province, I would refer you to the year 1916, when the value of agricultural products amounted to \$102,937,000, and in 1919 to \$307,994,000. In 1914 there were 4,683,000 arpents in cultivation, in 1918 this had increased to 13,293,000 arpents. In addition to the increase in agricultural products, we should remember that the French-Canadians gave to the Great War the 22nd Battalion. In Quebec we were neither Russian Bolsheviks nor German Militarists. French-Canadians love their country and are devoted to their religion, which is guaranteed to them by the British, and the British keep their covenants. They were an industrial people, and would take advantage of the opportunities that presented themselves. Mechanism had played an important part in the industrial life of this Dominion and Province, but in future electricity would be the big factor in industrialism. In Quebec there were ample opportunities of developing electricity and the Quebec Government was doing its best to develop its resources in every way and had undertaken to spend \$5,000,000 to promote colonization. Many millions of dollars had been spent by the lumbermen in the Province, which benefited the colonists, and the latter in turn, by their energy and industry, had done their share in the progress of Quebec.

Lumbermen and the Cause of Education

Hon. Alex. Taschereau, Attorney-General of Quebec, followed in a most acceptable address which was brightened by not a few humorous references. He spoke of the immense wealth of the Province and the co-operative spirit to develop its great natural resources. He dwelt particularly upon the work of education, the splendid strides made in this direction and the excellent institutions of instruction in the Province. Mr. Taschereau added:—

To further education, however, we must have means, and I am sure that lumbermen will not be averse to the Government asking them to do a little better in this respect than they have done in the past. The lumbermen know better than anyone else that our forests are getting scarcer every day. In our own District, for instance in the St. Maurice region the forests are not to-day what they were fifteen years ago. Our lumbermen are asked to respect to the fullest extent the Government regulations, so that we can in years to come have as many lumbermen as we have today. So far as the Legislation of the Province of Quebec is concerned, I think that the Government has given the lumbermen every facility possible in the pursuit of their business. I believe that the lumbermen will admit that the Government has been always well disposed to them. At present the Government was introducing a Bill to meet the troubles which have lately arisen in regard to the floating of logs. When competing firms operate on the same river trouble will arise, and the Public Utilities Commission will determine the pass of the drive so that the troubles which have arisen in the past, will not arise in the future. In the House of Assembly this afternoon they were discussing the question of admitting women to the Quebec Bar, and I am sorry that the ladies were not present on the occasion. I feel sure that if the ladies were admitted to the Bar that the lumbermen would not be so afraid of the legal profession as they are to-day.

Quebec and the Lumber Industry

Hon. Honore Mercier, Minister of Lands and Forests, was the concluding speaker and reviewed the work of his department while at the same time he took a broad and optimistic outlook of the future. Touching upon lumber he said that it had always meant much to Quebec and the forests still remain one of the chief assets of the province.

Our resources are great. We have 45,000,000 acres of timber lands under license and approximately 75,000,000 of virgin timber lands. We do not however know the value of these forests and we should like in order to build up a definite forest policy to make a complete survey of all forest lands. For this we shall need the assistance of limit holders so far as the survey of their limits is

concerned; and the task of the Government in surveying the remaining territory will still be a vast one. In a word the time has come for us to require the preparation of working plans in lumbering operations. You will admit that it is in the public interest and in your own as well to plan your operations ahead, so as to leave the forest,—after cutting it,—in the best possible condition for future growth. The objection which may have one time existed to such a policy has disappeared. With our well organized fire protection system, due largely to your co-operation the danger of fire has been greatly reduced and therefore you can afford not to cut the forest too close in order that it may be in a position to be cut over again in a reasonable time.

For the same reason private owners of waste lands may safely commence their reforestation.

The Government intends to deal with lumber limits in a generous manner but expects the limit holders to do their share too. The lumber industry in the past has done wonderful things to increase the efficiency of mill operations and to reduce waste in the utilization of wood products. There is still more to be done in this respect, notably in the use of hard woods which have been practically untouched by present operations. I think we may rely upon lumbermen to devise proper and adequate methods of transporting these logs from the forest to the mill.

The future of the lumber industry as well as that of pulp is certainly brilliant. For many years to come there will be a large demand in Europe for material with which to rebuild the regions devastated by war and also to replace the supply of timber formerly furnished by the forests which have been destroyed during the last five years in every section of Europe. The gradual exhaustion of wood supply in the United States will also increase our opportunities of becoming furnishers of paper products to our neighbors as well as to Europe. Our province is in every way well situated to take advantage of these opportunities. We have the necessary natural elements in our water falls and in our forests, and in addition, we have one of the greatest factors of prosperity in a population which is recognized as one of the best in the world, as well as having a class of lumbermen who are appreciated wherever known for their progressiveness and broadmindedness.

The gathering terminated with the singing of "Oh Canada" "My Country 'Tis of Thee" in honor of several American visitors and "Auld Lang Syne."

Stocks Get Lower and Demand Grows

Mr. Hugh A. Rose of Rose-McLaurin, Limited, returned to Toronto recently after an extended business trip to the leading mills in British Columbia. He reports that stocks in the West are very low and that the demand is far greater than the supply. This applies to all kinds of Forest Products and values are constantly on the increase owing to the unusually large requisitions from across the border as well as Australia, South Africa, South America and the Orient. How long the present abnormal state of the market will continue it is impossible to say. The situation is one governed entirely by supply and demand, and prices naturally ascend in sympathy with the insistent call for wood goods of every description.

Mr. Rose found that a number of the big manufacturers were anxious to retain their connection in the Eastern Provinces, and were quite willing to dispose of whatever stock they had in hand to customers in the East at the same figure as could be obtained at any other Canadian point. In a few instances certain producers were even willing to forego the advantage of American exchange in order to take care, as far as possible, of their Eastern connections. There is a great scarcity of shingles and prices are advancing steadily on the limited supply.

When lumber production will catch with the demand no one knows. The prospects in the West are very bright for an especially active building boom. Mr. Rose was successful in obtaining a few carloads for the Eastern customers of his firm who have been appointed selling agents in Ontario and the Maritime Provinces for Thurston-Flavelle, Limited, of Port Moody, who are specialists in B. C. cedar. Rose-McLaurin, Limited, will also handle the widely-known line of doors made by the Wheeler-Osgood Company of Tacoma, Wash., throughout Eastern Canada.

The majority of the mills are sold in excess of their visible supply of logs, and while there is a price list on logs it is like the price list on lumber—used simply to base premiums on. Loggers will not sell logs until they reach Vancouver, when they are then disposed of to the highest bidder. The production of logs is far short of the consuming capacity of the mills now operating, and word received by Mr. Rose since returning makes it appear as if some plants may have to shut down owing to their inability to secure logs.

New Presiding Officer of Association

Dan McLachlin of Arnprior, Ont., Comes of Family Long
Associated With the Lumber Industry



Dan McLachlin, Arnprior, Ont.,
President of C.L.A. for coming year

Dan McLachlin, of Arnprior, Ont., the new president of the Canadian Lumbermen's Association, comes of a historic family that has been associated for generations with the lumber and timber business in the Ottawa Valley. "Dan," as he is familiarly known, is the eldest son of Hugh F. McLachlin, of Arnprior, and a grandson of Dan McLachlin. The latter was engaged in the square timber trade from 1835, and was one of the prominent figures in those pioneer days when hewn products played such a leading part in the development of the country. In 1865 a sawmill was built at Arnprior and has been in continuous operation ever since in the hands of the McLachlin family, the present head of the Canadian Lumbermen's Association representing the third generation.

The founder of the business passed away in 1872, and his sons Hugh F. and Claude, then formed the firm of McLachlin Bros., and managed affairs with energy and aggressiveness. Claude McLachlin died in 1904, and two years later a joint stock company was formed under the name of McLachlin Bros., Limited. The other brother, Hugh F., (the father of Dan McLachlin, who is now the directing genius of the business), joined the silent majority in 1912.

Dan McLachlin is an Arnprior boy, born and bred. He was educated in the schools of his native town and at Asbury College, and McGill University, Montréal. He is only thirty-nine years of age and has held responsible positions, being for eight years a member of the town council of Arnprior, six of which he ably filled the Mayor's chair. He is also Vice-president of the Canadian Forestry Association, and the retiring president of the Quebec Limit Holders' Association, which post he occupied for two years. He has also been Vice-president for several years of the Canadian Lumbermen's Association, and has always taken deep interest in the work and worth of the organization.

As a youth, Mr. McLachlin spent three years in woods operations and is familiar with all branches of the manufacture of forest products. The normal capacity of the McLachlin mill at Arnprior is 55,000,000 feet a year, or about 412,000 feet daily. It is equipped with four single cut band saws (two Stearns, one Hamilton and one Waterous). The plant is now being improved by the addition of new edgers, trimmers, a Waterous band resaw and other installations. There is a lath and picket department consisting of seven picket machines and three lath machines. The timber cut is principally white pine, red pine and spruce. The company are this season conducting eleven camps and employing about 900 men in bush operations. Three of the camps are located on the Petawawa River, four on the Black River and four on the Kipawa. Last winter they operated seven camps and expect that their cut this year will be greatly increased. McLachlin Bros. have fourteen hundred square miles of timber limits in the Province of Quebec, and two hundred and twenty square miles in Ontario. Their mill is located at the junction of the Ottawa and Madawaska rivers.

The new President of the Canadian Lumbermen's Association has several brothers, but all are engaged in other lines than lumbering. Dan McLachlin has surrounded himself in his busy activities by a trained and efficient staff and is well liked and well spoken of by all his confreres in the lumber arena. He succeeds W. Gerard Power, of St. Pacome, Que., as head of the C. L. A., and, under his progressive direction, the Association should continue to prosper and expand. The thirteenth annual convention will be held in 1921 at Ottawa.

New Officers of Western Association

At the annual meeting of the Western Retail Lumbermen's Association which was held in Winnipeg on January 28, 29 and 30, there was an attendance of over 300 representatives. It was the twenty-ninth annual assembly of the dealers of the prairie provinces and was the most successful ever held. Walter Thorn of the Imper-

ial Lumber Co., Moose Jaw, President of the Association, ably presided at the sessions.

The following officers were elected for 1920:

Theo. A. Sparks, of the Northern Lumber Co. Ltd., Winnipeg, president.

R. Skov, High River, vice-president.

Directors: Manitoba, E. E. Finch (Strathclair); W. P. Dutton, J. A. Ramch (Winnipeg); Saskatchewan, F. F. Gardner (Moose Jaw); A. S. Peterson (Birch Hills); P. Kleckner (Vibank); Alberta, F. E. Sine, (Calgary); H. B. Armitage (Camrose); F. Stoltz, (Lethbridge).

Loggers and Lumbermen Elect Officers

At the annual meeting of the B. C. Loggers' Association held recently the following officers were elected for the coming year:

President—Mr. P. A. Wilson of the Wilson and Brady Logging Company.

Vice-president—Mr. M. D. Rector, of the International Logging Company.

Directors—Messrs. F. C. Riley, of Bloedel, Stewart and Welch; J. M. Dempsey, of the Dempsey Logging Company; N. S. Loughheed, of the Prince Rupert Spruce Company; F. R. Pendleton, Goodwin G. Johnson, of the Capilano Timber Co.; George Moore of Merrill, Ring and Moore; L. H. Webster, E. G. English, T. A. Lamb and A. E. Munn, of the Northern Pacific Logging Company.

Secretary—W. B. W. Armstrong.

The B. C. Lumber & Shingle Manufacturers Association have elected their officers for 1920 as follows:

President—E. C. Knight, Vancouver Lumber Company.

Vice-presidents—J. D. McCormack and F. R. Pendleton.

Directors—G. R. Hackett, L. A. Lewis, P. D. Roe, Aird Flavelle, A. J. Hendry and E. J. Palmer.

Secretary—R. H. H. Alexander.

B. C. Forests Produced 62 Millions

The total value of forest production in British Columbia for the year 1919 will not be less than \$62,000,000, against \$54,000,000 in 1918, according to a preliminary survey given. Waterborne shipments of lumber show an advance over the preceding year of 17,000,000 feet, while the value of pulp and paper sold increased from \$15,517,250 in 1918 to \$15,554,257 last year.

Big Purchase of White Pine Logs

The Midland Argus says: Messrs. G. Mason & Co., Ltd., of Manchester, England, have purchased through their Canadian representative, Mr. G. L. Main, of Galt, some 25,000,000 feet of white pine logs from Manley Chew of Midland. We understand the bulk of these logs will be cut at the Chew mills in Midland under the personal supervision of Mr. Main, and the product when dry exported to Manchester. While no price has been made public, we understand the figure paid is over the million dollar mark.

Are you trying to get the lion's share of the business that develops in your territory, Mr. Dealer, or are you working intelligently to increase the business of that territory, so that there will be more to divide?

Influence of the Trade Journal

The following letter from the Public Library of New South Wales, Australia, is further evidence of the great value of trade publications in disseminating information regarding the manufactures and resources of Canada:

Sydney, 17th November, 1919.

Publishers Canada Lumberman,
347 Adelaide St., West, Toronto.

Dear Sirs:

We have in this Library a particularly fine collection of trade publications, including most of the important trade journals published in England and America. Many of these are forwarded regularly as donations from publishers and directors of trade corporations, who recognize that there is no better way of advertising the manufactures and resources of a country than by providing a complete and up-to-date file of trade and commercial literature in the leading libraries throughout the world.

W. A. Ifould,

Principal Librarian.

Pointed Paragraphs of Timely Interest

Sir George Perley, Canadian High Commissioner and well-known lumberman of Ottawa, has resigned from the directorate of the Bank of Nova Scotia.

An extra provincial license has been taken out by the Alfred McDonald Lumber Co., Ltd., Peterboro, Ont., who have a federal charter to carry out and do business in Ontario, and to expend the sum of \$200,000 in such operations.

The firm of Terry & Gordon, wholesale lumber dealers, Toronto, has become incorporated as a limited company, under the name of Terry & Gordon, Ltd. The new company has been granted a Dominion charter with capital stock of \$750,000.

It is understood that there is a movement on foot to stabilize wages for the building trades all over the province of Ontario and pending the outcome of this it is not likely that anything will be done with the new demands presented by the building trades to Ottawa builders and contractors.

National Building Co., Ltd., with headquarters in Toronto and a capital stock of \$125,000, has been incorporated. Wide powers are conferred upon the company and among them are to erect and build houses, stores, factories, warehouses, etc. Among the incorporators of the company are Alex. B. Crooks, Arthur W. Roebuck and others.

Fire recently destroyed the factory of the Hope Manufacturing Co., Limited, 456 Gilbert Ave., Toronto. Damage was done to the plant to the extent of \$45,000 and the loss is only partially covered by insurance. The company manufacture sash and doors and have been in business since 1912. Some twenty-five men are thrown out of employment.

J. E. Asam has recently removed his plant from Rydal Bank to Thessalon, Ont. He has put up a two-storey factory 40 x 60, installing the necessary equipment for the manufacture of the Asam patent blueberry basket and also supplying material for bottoms of baskets made by other companies. Mr. Asam has a Waterous saw-mill and may branch out soon in making something along the line of broom and brush handles in the rough.

William Robertson, B. C. Lumber Commissioner, who has had offices in the Kent Building, Toronto, is removing to 1 Adelaide St. East, where he will have larger and more commodious quarters on the ground floor. The interior is now being finished with specimens of Coast and Mountain woods in an attractive manner and the permanent showing of forest products will prove of much interest and instruction to all callers at Mr. Robertson's office.

A charter has been granted to the Trent Paper Co., Ltd., with a capital stock of \$1,000,000 and head offices in Toronto, to engage in and conduct a general business in wood, pulp and paper, and to manufacture and deal in timber and lumber and to do general manufacturing and merchandising. Among the incorporators of the company are Stanley Dodd Pearce, contractor, of New York city, Kenneth S. Murton, Wm. R. Smyth, Toronto, and others.

The Bancroft Timber Co., Ltd., with headquarters in Toronto and a capital stock of \$1,000,000, is among the new organizations who have secured a provincial license. The company is empowered to carry on and do a general business in timber, pulpwood, lumber and wood products of all kinds and to conduct a general wood pulp and paper business. Among the incorporators are S. D. Pearce contractor, of New York City, Kenneth S. Murton and Wm. R. Smyth of Toronto.

The Utterson Lumber Co. of Utterson, Ont., of which P. J. McNally is manager, are carrying out extensive improvements to their plant. Alterations are being made all through the mill, while a heavier engine and heavier shafting are being installed. The company have several seasons of heavy cut hardwood and the market looks very favorable for the future. It is expected that it will continue so for some time with prices stiffening.

The Waste of Wood by Uncle Sam

With the Yanks fighting to get Canadian newsprint, it sounds incredible that there is enough wood wasted in the United States to give that country 40,000 tons of paper daily. Yet such is the statement of R. G. Skerret, made in the Scientific American, and backed up by statistics from the U. S. Department of Agriculture and the laboratories of the Forests Products. He declares that there is more waste in the lumber industry than in any other, and that at present only 320 feet of merchantable lumber can be taken from 1,000 feet in the log.

In addition to the paper mentioned above, Skerret declares that by scientific methods, 3,000 tons of resin, 600,000 gallons of ethyl alcohol and 300,000 gallons of turpentine could also be extracted daily from the wood waste. Ethyl alcohol, the product of sawdust, is very useful industrially, and already, much used abroad as a fuel in mo-

tors in place of gasoline. The U. S. cuts down 40,000,000,000 feet of lumber a year. The Wood Waste Exchange is doing much to demonstrate the value of these by-products of wood, the manufacture of which, it is said, European nations will certainly take up extensively.

National Wholesalers Will Meet in Washington

The annual convention of the National Wholesale Lumber Dealers Association will be held this year in Washington, D. C., and the dates are Wednesday and Thursday, March 24 and 25. Many important matters will come up for discussion and a splendid programme is being arranged. Mr. Gerard Power of St. Pacome, Que., and Gordon C. Edwards of Ottawa are trustees of the N. W. L. D. A., of which Horace F. Taylor of Buffalo, N. Y. is President. E. F. Perry of New York is secretary of the Association.

Live Advertising of Western Ontario Firm

R. Barnhardt, manager of the Wm. Shirton Lumber Co. Ltd., Port Colborne, Ont., believes in advertising and in making bright, attractive announcements in the local papers. Here is what was said by the firm in a recent two-column display space:

An interesting industrial exhibit under the asprices of the Seaman-Kent Co. Limited, will be shown at the Grand Theatre on Friday and Saturday, January 30th and 31st. This picture is being shown all over Canada, and we are fortunate in having secured it for the benefit of the people of Port Colborne and Humberstone. The exhibit comprises 1,000 feet of motion picture film, showing the manufacture of hardwood flooring from the tree to the finished product. Produced locally under the auspices of the Wm. Shirton Lumber Co., Ltd. R. Barnhardt, Manager.

Kootenay District Wants Pulp Mills

Pulp and paper from Kootenay timber may soon be a new industry for the interior of British Columbia. It is one of the projects which Mr. W. A. Anstie, manager of the Forest Mills Limited, has in outline plan for his present mission to London, where he has gone to interview his principals for the complete re-organization of the concern whose timber holdings are the largest held by one company in the upper country.

Mr. J. R. Poole, secretary of the Mountain Lumber Manufacturers' Association, with headquarters at Nelson, stated that it was a very likely development in the interior, where a large percentage of timber is not suitable for anything else. He stated that along the Kootenay and Arrow Lake and the upper Columbia River, large areas which are being logged for lumber, could at the same time have the pulp timber taken off. It would, he said, be an economical method of getting out the pulp wood. Friends of Mr. Anstie are confident that in the plans he has while in London, will be included the securing of capital for a large pulp and paper industry to be established at some central point on the great inland waterways of the Kootenay.

Speaking of conditions in the lumber industry, among the manufacturers he represents, Mr. Poole said:

"The mountain mills have shared in the general activity in the lumber trade. Last season the reserve stocks were reduced by about 60,000,000 feet, to meet demand. The cut was less than in 1918 by 50,000,000 feet, the total being 240,000,000 feet. The reduction in output was due to several causes, some of them, through losses by fire, being unforeseen. Labor in the previous winter season had been scarce and all last year the mills suffered from shortage of help.

"Our mills have no plans ahead," added Mr. Poole. "The logs must be got out in the winter season ready for running when the right stage of water occurs in the streams. This winter big preparations have been made. So far the snowfall has been so light as to be a bar to work in the woods, but there is every indication of a big stock of logs for the season. Some large concerns with logging railways can get out logs all the year round, but are dependent on the rivers to take the logs to the mills. Very few mills in the interior operate in the winter. Our season is practically over the first week of December."

According to Mr. Poole, interior mills have felt very little handicap from car shortage for shipments, though the increasing demand from the United States has taken all the cars that can be secured.

It is a matter of universal business concession that a man will lean toward his friends when it comes to distributing his business favors. Consider then, what a splendid asset, an extensive business friendship really is.

The average man is going to spend most of his earnings for something. The wise retailer of lumber is the man who is always making a bid for a share of those spendings.

Ontario Retailers Will Gather in Hamilton

Splendid Programme Arranged and Large Attendance Assured at Convention Which Meets on February 24 and 25—Agenda of Busy Sessions

The annual convention of the Ontario Retail Dealers' Association, which will be held at the Royal Connaught Hotel, Hamilton, on Tuesday and Wednesday, February 24 and 25, promises to be one of the most representative, profitable and outstanding trade gatherings ever held in the history of the province.

Arrangements have been perfected by the local committee in Hamilton, the members of which have been working diligently in carrying out the details. All the visitors will be accorded a warm welcome and as there are many important matters to come up on which definite, decisive action will be taken, it behooves every alert distributor of forest products in Ontario to be on hand whether he is a member of the organization or not. It would be well for representatives to get in touch with the Secretary, H. Boulton, Crown Office building, Toronto, or write to the Royal Connaught hotel direct in order to be assured of accommodation as, from present indications, there will be a record attendance.

Tuesday, February 24

10 a.m.—Meeting of the Directors of the Ontario Retail Lumber Dealers' Association. Reception of visitors, registration of delegates, etc.

2 p.m.—Opening of business sessions. Presentation of annual reports of President Thomas Patterson, Secretary Boulton, and the standing committees of the year as well as the appointment of various committees on resolutions, etc., which will serve during the convention and bring in reports. In the evening there will likely be a theatre party.

Wednesday, February 25

10 a.m.—Business session devoted to the discussion of an Association Traffic Department to deal with the transportation difficulties of members, claims for overcharges, classification problems, freight rates, etc. Other topics which will be taken up will be Standard Order Forms, Standard Sizes, Standard Grading of Lumber, Quotation and Deliveries, Business Assessment Act, etc.

2 p.m.—Election of officers, receiving of reports from standing committees, discussion on the Mechanics Lien Act, Standard Moulding Patterns, Workmen's Compensation Act, Local Associations, Trade Relations with Wholesalers and Manufacturers, etc.

Word has been received from Hon. W. E. Raney, Attorney General of the province, suggesting that a committee of the Legislature be appointed during the coming session to take into consideration the passing of a new Mechanics Lien Act and that such a committee should be prepared to bring in a definite report at the session in 1921. This does not meet with the views of the Directors of the Association who are urging through their solicitor, Mr. Jennings of Toronto, that the work of revising the present obsolete measure should be proceeded with during the session that will come off in a few weeks. It is felt that the matter has been long enough delayed and such an act, as is on the statute books of Ohio, Wisconsin and other states, is one calculated to meet the requirements of the Ontario retail lumber dealer, the contractor and the builder's supply man as well as the architect, all of whom are united in their desire for a decided improvement to the present piece of legislation. Hon. Mr. Raney has been notified to this effect and strong pressure will be brought to bear to have the matter dealt with without further delay. A draft of the proposed act has been sent to him.

Annual Dinner and Entertainment

The lumbermen of Hamilton will entertain all the visitors and also the members of the Wholesale Lumber Dealers Association Inc. to a banquet which will be held at the Royal Connaught hotel on Thursday evening, February 25. Every effort has been put forth to ensure the enjoyment and success of the event which will wind up the two days' proceedings. Short addresses will be delivered by noted speakers and a splendid programme of music and song presented.

The recent membership campaign, which has been conducted by the Association, has had the result of bringing in a large number of recruits and the showing in this respect will be very gratifying. The report of the Treasury will also show a handsome balance on the right side of the ledger. During January over one hundred members paid in their fees for the coming year and each mail is bringing in remittances from all parts of the province.

Hamilton will be a great rallying centre of the retail trade on

Tuesday and Wednesday, February 24 and 25, and there will be much to see, learn and hear. Retailers will be present from all sections of the province and an attendance of over two hundred yardmen is confidently looked for.

Brotherhood of Carpenters Make Demands

It will be remembered that about a year ago the Brotherhood of Carpenters made certain demands on the wood working industries of Toronto but were not successful in their campaign. It now appears that similar attempts are being engineered in other places such as Ottawa, Guelph and Windsor with the hope of scoring a victory. In Windsor there is no union governing the men in the factories but the contractors of that city have been approached for a certain scale of wages. The Ottawa woodworking industries are now being asked by the District Council of the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America, to give consideration to certain demands. Notice has been sent to manufacturers of sash, doors, interior finish, cabinet and wood work in general by the Business Agent of the District Council who has submitted articles of a proposed agreement for May 1st, 1920, and states that a committee of the Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners is desirous of meeting with a committee from the manufacturers "in order that we may try and come to an amicable settlement."

The exactions of the men are regarded as excessive and some action will likely be taken on the matter at Hamilton and the whole question thoroughly discussed.

The Articles of Agreement as submitted in Ottawa are as follows:

Clause 1. The parties of the First Part agree to hire only such woodworkers who work in factory, including foreman, who are members in good standing of the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America, who carry the current working card issue by the above named organization.

2. It is agreed that eight (8) hours during the twenty-four (24) shall constitute a day's work, between 8 a.m. and 5 p.m. on the first five (5) days of the week, allowing one hour for lunch.

Four (4) hours only shall be worked on Saturdays between the hours of 8 a.m. and 12 noon.

3. Agreed that the minimum rate of wages shall be 65 cents per hour, but to those already being paid this minimum and more shall receive 10 per cent. increase.

Be it also agreed, that operators of any kind of wood-working machines, shall receive the above minimum rate of 65 cents an hour.

Those who tail said woodworking machines and helpers in the shop and mill shall receive a minimum rate of 55 cents an hour.

4. Agreed that the minimum rate of wages for apprentices shall be 30 cents an hour for the first year, 40 cents an hour for the second year, 50 cents an hour for the third year and the minimum rate for the fourth year.

5. Agreed that no man shall be employed over the age of 22 as an apprentice, if above this age he must receive the minimum rate of pay.

6. Agreed that no overtime shall be worked except it being absolutely necessary and shall then be paid for at the rate of double time.

Permission in writing must be obtained from the Business Agent for all overtime work. Also work done on the following holidays:—New Year's Day, Good Friday, Dominion Day, Labor Day, Thanksgiving Day and Christmas Day, shall be paid for at the rate of double time, as well as work done on Sundays.

No work shall be allowed under any pretence on Labor Day except for the saving of life and property.

7. Agreed that all employees herein mentioned shall be paid once a week on the job, not later than quitting time.

8. Agreed that all men sent to erect or do work on the outside must be paid the outside rate of wages. No piece work or contract work shall be permitted.

Many Annual Meetings Elect New Officers

Canadian Forestry Association Annual

The Canadian Forestry Association held its annual meeting recently in Quebec City, and considerable important business was transacted. The report of the directors recalled the birth of the Association in January, 1899, when the late Sir Henry Joly de Lothiniere was present, and made a comparison between its membership then and its growth and importance of the present. The report also dealt with the Dominion-wide campaign to extend technical forestry supervision over licensed timber berths in the three Prairie Provinces and the railway belt of British Columbia as set forth in the report of the directors at the last convention, which met with strenuous opposition on the part of the Minister of the Interior, who finally suspended the Association's grant from the Dominion Treasury.

The campaign for reforms of forest administration in Ontario, Nova Scotia and on Dominion lands was dealt with, as well as the forest system of protection in Ontario; the forest service in New Brunswick; the securing of fire legislation in the Prairie Provinces, and other enterprises involving open agitation that have well illustrated the potency of the Association's educational propaganda.

The educational work for the enlisting of public co-operation in forest fire prevention was referred to as being carried out to the limit of the Association's purse.

In point of membership the report shows that the strength of the Association in this regard is 10,000, with members in India, Ceylon, Russia, Sweden, Denmark, South Africa, Australia, New Zealand, France, Spain, and 250 in the United States.

The Secretary-Treasurer's reports were also read and adopted, and a motion of Mr. Sweezy to increase the membership of the Board of Directors was adopted.

A report of a special committee on the standardization of fire protection laws was read.

Mr. William Power, of Quebec, who is a believer in provincial autonomy, objected to the report, saying the different provinces should be permitted to carry out their own regulations, and pointed out that the Province of Quebec had good laws in this respect, and submitted that each province should regulate its own standards. The report was dropped.

Colonel Harkin suggested the appointment of regional advisory committees in each district to study questions and report to the Association the benefits of their observations on all questions relating to the welfare of the Association.

Mr. William Power, of Quebec, moved the following resolution: "Whereas the Canadian Forestry Association has demonstrated its usefulness in the spread of forestry propaganda throughout the Dominion of Canada, and has endeavored to be of maximum usefulness for the protection of forests administered by the Dominion Government.

"Resolved: That this Association here assembled in convention, petitions the Minister of the Interior to restore the annual grant of \$4,000, hitherto given to the work and recently suspended."—Carried unanimously.

Mr. G. C. Piche, chief of the Forestry Branch of the Quebec Crown Lands Department, wanted to know from the President what had become of the special committee named by the Association in 1913, to study and report on the branch work of kindred Associations, and if the said committee had made a report or not.

The President was unable to answer the question, saying he did not think any report existed and presumed the committee did not function.

The selection of officers for the ensuing year took place and resulted as follows:

President—C. E. E. Ussher.

Vice-President—Dan. McLachlin.

Board of Directors—Colonel J. S. Dennis, Hon. Sydney Fisher, Gordon C. Edwards, Col. J. B. Miller, F. C. Whitman, William Little, Clyde Leavitt, E. Stewart, W. B. Snowball, T. W. Dwight, Hon. W. C. Edwards, G. Y. Chown, Hon. W. A. Charlton, William Power, M.P., Hon. Arthur Meighen, Angus McLean, Alex. McLaren, R. H. Campbell, Dr. B. E. Fernow, Ellwood Wilson, Hon. H. Bostock, G. C. Piche, Alex. McLaurin, Rev. Mon. Roy, A. P. Stevenson, William Pearce, J. A. Gillies, C. Jackson Booth, Sir William Price, Lieut.-Col. J. B. Harkin, A. S. Goodeve, W. C. J. Hall, Brig.-Gen. J. B. White, D.S.O., E. J. Zavitz, Geo Chahoon, R. D. Prettie, Hon. N. Curry, Hon. A. C. Flumerfelt, H. R. MacMillan, Albert Grigg, Percy B. Wilson, Hon. Smeaton White, J. S. Gillies, John Black, Col.

Thomas Cantley, W. E. Golding, Hon. N. Garneau, David Champoux, W. E. Bigwood, Cyril Young, Vere C. Brown, John W. Dafoe, G. P. Marnoch, R. O. Sweezy, Avila Bedard.

Quebec Limit Holders Annual

The annual meeting of the Quebec Limit Holders' Association was held recently in Quebec city. Dan McLachlin, of Arnprior, President of the Association, presided and reports of the business done during the past year were presented and adopted:

In the report reference was made to colonization and difficulties between settlers and limit holders. It pointed out that if limit holders were consulted good arrangements could be made to have amicable settlements that would obviate any unnecessary difficulties.

The election of officers for the year 1920 resulted as follows:

President—Mr. M. C. Small.

Vice-Presidents—Messrs. A. J. Price and F. M. Anderson.

Executive Committee—Messrs. John Black, H. Biermans, S. Z. de Carteret, George Chahoon, Archibald Fraser, W. Gerard Power, Wm. Russell, F. I. Ritchie, Brig.-Gen. J. B. White, and G. M. Stearns.

Ex-Presidents—Rod. Tourville, M.L.A., Alex. MacLaurin, S. P. Grogan, Wm. Power, Ed. Ouellette, M.L.A., D. McLachlin.

Auditor—P. B. Murphy.

Secretary-Treasurer—Paul G. Owen.

Forest Protective Associations Meet

At the annual meeting of the Laurentian Forest Protective Association held recently in Quebec City the following officers were elected:

President—Robert P. Kernan, Quebec.

Vice-President—A. J. Price, Quebec.

Secretary-Treasurer—P. J. Owen, Quebec.

Directors—C. A. Sewell, Col. B. A. Scott, Quebec; W. T. Grant; A. T. Turner, E. J. Gotma, Quebec.

Manager—R. L. Seaborne, Quebec.

The Southern St. Lawrence Forest Protection Association was also held. The election of officers and directorate for the ensuing year resulted as follows:

Hon. President—W. G. Power, St. Pacome.

President—R. L. Montgomery, New Richmond.

Vice-Pres., Western Division—J. V. Perrin, Riviere du Loup.

Vice-Pres., Eastern Division—Charles Maclay.

Directors for Western Division—Arch. Fraser, Edmundston, N. B.; W. G. Power, St. Pacome; Alf. G. Quincy, Notre Dame du Lac; D. C. A. Atkinson, Etchemin; H. M. Wilson, Rimouski; E. A. Rockett, Sherbrooke.

Manager for Quebec—C. B. Guerrin.

Directors for Eastern Division—Angus McLean, Bathurst, N. B.; David Champoux, Campbellton, N. B.; William Russell, Matane; H. E. Calhoun, Gaspé Basin; George C. Scott, Boston.

Manager—J. D. Brule.

Secretary-Treasurer—P. J. Owen.

Pulp Business Booming in Nova Scotia

The Clyde River Pulp and Paper Company's property near Shelburne has been acquired by the Becker Company, of America and England, the name of the local concern being changed to "The Clyde Pulp Company," with head office in Halifax, and H. I. Mathers as managing director. A great deal of development work has been done, and the capacity of the mill has been brought up to thirty tons of "wet" per day. The company has 40 employees engaged in cutting pulp logs for the spring drive. It is expected that by the spring there will be 4,000 cords of pulp wood available for the commencement of grinding operations. Frank Ouellette, formerly of the MacLeod Pulp Company, is manager of the plant. With the mills at Liverpool in new hands, and the big plant under way at Bear River, the making of pulp is becoming one of the more important industries of Nova Scotia.

The man who invests nothing but money in a retail yard seldom accomplishes much. The one who adds a liberal quantity of brains and energy to his financial investment, generally takes the cake.

Wantonly Wasting Many Growing Forests

Quebec Government Should Prevent Settlers Denuding Richly Wooded Lands and Revise Cutting Regulations—How Pulp Companies Reafforest

By Frank I. Ritchie, Three Rivers, Que.

I have read with considerable interest in the Financial Post of September 27th. an article under the heading—"Reforestation is Necessary to Preserve the Pulpwood Limits from Very Serious Depletion," and as I thoroughly concur in this opinion, and have for some years felt that reforestation was the life of a Pulp & Paper Company, I offer a few remarks with the hope that other lumbermen will take up the discussion, so that various opinions can be brought out on this all important subject. In your article, I see that "The Laurentide Company, Limited, was the first Canadian Company to investigate this question, and had the far-sightedness and courage to tackle the problem man fashion. In 1908 the first experimental plantations were made, and these were continued on a small scale until 1914, when about 150,000 trees were planted. The nursery was enlarged in 1915, and each year since then, until now the number of trees for planting will reach 2,000,000 in 1921. This year 1,000,000 trees were planted. It is planned to plant annually a little more than the number cut, and to build up an area of approximately 400 square miles of planted timber, which will be cut on a rotation of 40 years, that is, 1/40 of the area (or 10 square miles. or 6,400 acres) will be cut each year and immediately replanted. This will supply timber in perpetuity to the mill."

The Laurentide Company's mill has a capacity of approximately 450 tons per day; thus we apparently have a definite policy thought out and put into execution by one of the most prominent companies in the country.

What is not quite clear to me in the article referred to, is the number of trees to be planted per annum. It takes about 1,500 trees to plant an acre and on this basis, if 2,000,000 trees were planted, it would take approximately 192 years to plant 400 square miles, thus at the end of 40 years, only 83 1/3 miles would be planted. It is evident that this is not the intention, if the mill is to be supplied, therefore, it must be intended to plant 10 miles or 6,400 acres per annum to obtain the 40 year rotation referred to.

Reforestation Plans Run Into Money

Figures obtained, show the lowest cost for planting would be about \$22.00 per acre, arrived at as follows:

With 1500 trees to be planted to the acre, taken at \$8.00 per M., the cost would be as follows:

1,500 trees at \$8.00 per M.	\$12.00
Labor and supervision, per acre	5.25
Land, per acre	5.00
Total	\$22.25

—Say \$22.00.

The above does not allow anything for preparation of land, thinning out trees from time to time, supervision, fire protection, etc.

If the 40 year rotation plan is carried out this would mean that at the end of the first 40 years, that is, when the first cutting is ready, the company would have spent about \$21,790,485.37 in reforestation, estimated at the price of \$22.00 per acre, plus interest at 6 per cent. compounded. Therefore, to estimate the charge on the first cut you must take the interest at 6 per cent. on \$21,790,485.37, plus \$140,800.00 for the cost of replanting the first ten miles cut. This will amount to about \$1,428,229.12, and this, therefore, would be the stumpage charge per annum in perpetuity.

If \$5.00 per acre is considered too high for land for planting, it is always possible to use limits, but this would mean a very much higher cost per acre for planting, owing to their location and the difficulty of obtaining labor; also to the irregularity of the land. In this case, at the end of a 40-year period, when the Company was prepared to make its first cut, it would have its forest on land that is not its own, which would have cost up to that time, at \$17.00 per acre, approximately \$16,838,102.34 to reforest, and the Company would be face to face with the proposition of paying stumpage to the Government at whatever rate it might then decide to charge.

Bogus Settlers and Timber Pirates

Having arrived at the above, one must not forget the possibility of the whole or part of the investment being wiped out during any period of this growth by forest fire. In such case, should the plantation have reached the age of 40 years, the salvage from any serious fire would be at most on 1/4 of the planting, namely: the

trees between the age of 30 to 40 years. as under this, trees would be of no value whatsoever.

The Québec Government has recently shown considerable activity in the question of reforestation. It has, however, concerned itself chiefly with the question of reforestation by planting, a method which, while positive enough, and the only one practicable in some cases, is also the most expensive and laborious method of perpetuating our forest. On the other hand, the Government by its colonization policy, is permitting extensive deforestation. Enormous areas, which are already naturally wooded, have been and are being denuded; (some of which may make farming land), but most of it is not fit for cultivation. This well timbered land is being sold to colonists, many of whom are bogus settlers and timber pirates, for .60 cents per acre.

These settlers are also a menace to the other timber lands adjoining different cantons, or settlements. I know of no settlement in our Province or elsewhere, where enormous areas have not been burned, owing to the settlers' carelessness in clearing their land. One fire alone in the Abitibi district burned 200 square miles of timber lands, cost 220 lives in the flames, and caused dire results generally. In the last few years, the largest number of lots have been located in the Abitibi district, where I am informed only one fair crop has been harvested in the past five years, the rest having been destroyed by frost. History shows that many of the settlers do not stay on the lots once the timber has been removed.

The Government's policy is to prohibit the exportation of pulpwood from Crown Lands. This law is being nicely evaded by the bogus settlers above referred to, as the wood cut on their lots can be exported. The Government should see to it that their intentions are being carried out by their officials, if they want to advocate reforestation and conservation, as you have on the one hand, the Government parting with an acre of timber for .60 cents, and, on the other hand, asking the Pulp & Paper Companies to reforest at an initial cost of \$22.00 per acre plus interest compounded for 40 years at 6 per cent.

Should Guard Every Wooded Area

Clearly, if the Government is going to establish any rational forestry policy, I think its first step should be directed towards preserving what it already has. Before going deeply into such an elaborate method of reforestation as planting, it would seem more apropos to guard, and jealousy guard, every area already wooded. What avails it to place some struggling young trees on one acre, when at the same time another acre of firmly established forest is being ruthlessly denuded.

From the above it will be seen that on the one hand we would have pulp and paper companies trying to plant at an enormous cost, and the Government, while encouraging this policy, sacrificing and wantonly wasting the already growing forests.

While the Government is advocating reforestation by planting at an enormous cost as above shown, I find throughout the entire district of the St. Maurice Valley, a general growth of evergreen, varying from the seedling to the full grown tree, and if the Government was to advocate natural reforestation and help the same by revising its cutting regulations, which are practically equivalent to prohibiting the application of scientific methods, and permit operators to cut all trees liable to blow down, being careful to leave a few large trees for seeding purposes in places where foresters decide that such trees could be left to advantage, I believe these forests would rapidly regenerate themselves.

It would be advisable that operators also take the tops down to 2 in. in diameter and in this way remove all the merchantable wood of the tree and eliminate the necessity of top-logging. This would reduce the fire risk on the cut over areas.

In the particular sections where hardwood predominates, it is practically impossible to reforest at the present time, as cost of thinning and cutting the heavy growth of hard wood, would be so high that it would not pay.

Different Kinds of Burned-Over Land

Of burned over areas, there are three kinds to be considered:

First, where the soil is so shallow that once burned, the rock is exposed, and nothing will grow again.

Second, where the ground is good and, in the course of a few

years, a growth of poplar and birch, together with spruce and balsam springs up, and, in the course of time, the latter trees kill out a great percentage of the poplar, and, eventually, these lands become first-class stands of merchantable wood, fit for pulp.

Third, sandy soil, where from 5 to 10 years after being burned over, a rapid growth of cypress or jack pine springs up, which, in some cases, is mixed with spruce and balsam. I know of a case where this cypress growth has been burned over a second time, and has grown up again a few years later.

The above is the outcome of observations, and I give them for what they are worth.

Personal Paragraphs of Interest

Hubert C. Foy, of H. R. Goodday & Co., lumber exporters, Quebec, has left for England.

Ellwood Wilson, of the Laurentide Co., Grand 'Mere, P. Q., has been on a visit to Florida.

W. T. Mason, of Mason, Gordon & Co., Montreal, left recently on a business trip to British Columbia.

D. R. Fraser of D. R. Fraser & Co. Limited, wholesale and retail lumbermen, Edmonton, Alta., passed away recently.

F. R. Burton of the Long Lumber Co., Hamilton, left recently on a business trip through the Southern States. He will be away for several weeks.

J. M. Williamson, of Detroit, representing Hugh Stewart & Co., manufacturers and dealers in West Virginia hardwoods. Charleston, W. Va., was a recent business visitor to Toronto.

Cook Brothers, wholesale lumber dealers, have moved from 20 St. Alexis Street to Room 35, 4 Hospital Street, Canadian Pacific Railway Telegraph Building, Montreal.

W. J. Phymister, representing W. M. Crömbie & Co., 101 Park Ave., New York, manufacturers and wholesalers of white pine, North Carolina pine and spruce, was in Toronto recently, calling upon the trade.

C. G. Anderson, of the C. G. Anderson Lumber Co., Toronto, who attended the recent convention of the Canadian Lumbermen's Association in Quebec city, is spending a few days on a business trip throughout the Maritime Provinces.

T. A. Sparks, manager of the Northern Lumber Company of Winnipeg, was elected President of the Western Retail Lumbermen's Association, held in Winnipeg, recently. R. Skov of High River, Alta., was returned as Vice-President.

J. Fraser Gregory of Murray & Gregory, Ltd., St. John, N.B., is spending the winter months in California. The firm have five winter mills running at the present time, three of which are operating in Quebec. The company are also cutting about 24,000,000 ft. of logs.

A. K. Shives, president of the Aleza Lake Mills Ltd., Prince George, B.C., and wife, are spending a few weeks in the East. Mr. Shives is a son of the late K. Shives of the Shives Lumber Co., Campbellton, N. B., and has been engaged all his life in the business. After spending some time visiting relatives in Campbellton, he came to Toronto recently and intends returning to the West next month. The Aleza Lake Mills run a well-equipped spruce plant at Prince George, with an output of about 4,000,000 ft., annually.

New Mills Being Erected at Campbellton

The Fraser Companies now own eleven sawmills in New Brunswick and a new shingle mill at Campbellton, N. B. Construction has been completed and the plants are being equipped and will be ready for operation in the spring. The main mill is two storeys high, of frame construction, 50 x 180 feet, and the shingle mill is 36 x 140 feet. The latter will have eight Dunbar shingle machines, with a capacity of 20,000 a day each. The saw mill will have two, 7 ft., Hamilton steam tension band mills, double cut, with 10-inch steam feed carriages. There will also be a vertical Mershon resaw; two, 68 inch Garland edgers of eight saws each, and two Hamilton trimmers of two saws each. The lath department will be fitted with two lath bolters and two lath machines of the Dunbar type. The capacity of the sawmill will be about 150,000 feet daily.

The power plant consists of four, 80 inch by 18 ft. boilers and a cross compound Corliss engine. Building the saw and shingle mills was started on November 1st last and the work was closed in by the end of the year.

The Fraser Companies now operate eleven sawmills in New Brunswick and Quebec provinces and the new plant at Campbellton will make the twelfth in operation. They also operate a large

bleached sulphite plant at Edmundston, and their chief products consist of rough and dressed spruce, white cedar shingles, railway ties and piano sounding board stock. All the mills of the company are band mills.

Sudden Death of John H. Eyer

John H. Eyer, one of the oldest and best known lumbermen in Toronto and head of the Eyer Lumber Co., Ltd., 34 Victoria St., passed away recently in the Toronto General Hospital. Mr. Eyer was removed from his home, 602 Avenue Road, a few days before suffering from an attack of appendicitis. The ailment had progressed too far before the physicians were called in, and the operation failed in consequence.

The late Mr. Eyer was born in the family homestead, Victoria Square, York County, in 1854 and came to Toronto in the early 80's where he embarked in the lumber business, which he followed up to the time of his death. In his younger-days he was known as an active cricketer and he always took an interest in athletics, being a member of the Lambton and Mississauga Golf Clubs. Mr. Eyer was also a member of the National Club. He leaves a wife, one son and one daughter. Alex. and Alf. Read of Read Bros., Ltd., wholesale lumbermen, are nephews of the deceased.

In the passing of Mr. Eyer another veteran in the wholesale lumber ranks has joined the silent majority. He built up a large business and enjoyed the confidence of his associates to a marked degree. There was a large and representative attendance of lumbermen at the last sad rites and numerous beautiful floral tokens were sent.

The Passing of David McNair

David McNair for many years prominent in the business life of New Westminster, B. C., and one of the pioneer lumbermen of the Coast, died recently in Los Angeles, Cal. He was a native of New Brunswick but located in B. C. about forty years ago in company with the late John Hendrie, and operated a sawmill at Nanaimo. Later they and the late C. M. Beecher organized the Royal City Planing Mills Co., which for many years was one of the main industries of the city. Keeping pace with the rising importance of Vancouver these in turn, with the late R. H. Alexander, organized the B. C. Mills Timber and Trading Co., in which all their saw milling interests were merged. The late Mr. McNair disposed of the bulk of his holdings a few years ago and retired, taking up his home in California on account of Mrs. McNair's failing health. He was an expert timber man and was among the first to secure timber limits on the Coast and until his retirement was prominent in the development of the lumbering industry.

John Holcombe Joins Silent Majority

The death occurred suddenly from heart failure at his home, Little Rapids, Thessalon, of John Holcombe, one of the most prominent business men of Algoma, of the firm of Holcombe Bros., lumber merchants.

Mr. Holcombe was born in Elgin county fifty-five years ago, the third son of the late Thomas Holcombe, one of the pioneers of Algoma, who was engaged in the lumbering and milling business. For the past year and a half the firm of Holcombe Bros. has been carrying on extensive lumbering operations at Monteith, on the T. & N. O. Ry. He was married in 1896 to Mamie Garson, only daughter of Robert Garson of Thessalon. Mr. Holcombe is survived by his wife and three sons, H. Basil Holcombe, recently returned from overseas; Clifford, at home, and Thomas Robert, on the staff of the Sterling Bank, Toronto; also by two brothers, Emanuel H., in London, Ont., and Samuel, of the firm of Holcombe Bros., and four sisters.

Lumbermen in the Forestry Association

At the annual meeting of the Canadian Forestry Association held at Quebec on February 3rd, a number of prominent lumbermen were placed on the Board of Directors. Mr. C. E. E. Ussher, Passenger Traffic Manager of the Canadian Pacific Railway, was elected President, with Mr. Dan MacLachlin, of Arnprior, Vice-president.

W. E. Bigwood, Angus McLean, J. A. Gillies, John Black, W. E. Golding, Hon. H. Garneau, David Champoux and Cyril T. Young were included in the list of new Directors.

One thing the lumberman, retailer or mill, has to be thankful for, is that no one ever will or can accuse him of burning his plant to make money. That is one thing that has never been done; that is, get enough insurance on a lumber plant to make a fire a good investment.

Pulp and Paper Makers Convene

Mr. Geo. Chahoon Head of Laurentide Co., Will Preside Over Activities of the Association for 1920

Mr. George Chahoon, of the Laurentide Co., Ltd., Grand Mere, was elected president at the annual meeting of the Canadian Pulp and Paper Association, held at the Ritz Carlton Hotel, Montreal, on January 30th. Mr. Howard Wilson, Montreal, was elected vice-president, and Mr. A. L. Dawe, Montreal, was re-elected secretary-treasurer.

Mr. J. A. Bothwell, the retiring president, reviewed the chief events of the industry during the year, pointing out its immense expansion. He protested against the regulation for price fixing of paper.

The reports of the various sections were submitted: Newsprint section, by Mr. G. M. McKee, chairman; chemical pulp, Mr. Angus McLean; mechanical pulp, Mr. D. A. Clarke; book and writing sec-



J. A. Bothwell, East Angus, Que.
Retiring President of the Canadian Pulp & Paper Association

tion, Mr. S. J. B. Rolland; coated paper, Mr. George W. Pauline; felt section, Mr. W. R. McNeil; technical section, Mr. J. Stadler; and Woodlands section, Mr. Robert P. Kernan.

In the report of the chemical pulp section, Mr. McLean referred to the production of sulphite pulp, which, during 1919, was approximately 546,000 tons and 336,000 tons shipped. The estimated production for 1920 is 668,900 tons, and of this quantity 450,200 tons is the estimated quantity for sale.

In the mechanical pulp section, 1919, proved, said Mr. Clarke, an eventful and successful year. From a winter, spring and summer of poor demand, the situation had changed to a fall and winter of great demand, thus paving the way for a successful year of 1920. After the Armistice, in 1918, people stopped buying, thinking they would see lower prices, but in June, 1919, paper jobbers, finding their stocks rather depleted, commenced purchasing, which soon filled the mills with orders. With prospects of a large foreign business to take away a large portion of our production, the future of the ground-wood industry seemed assured, and 1920 should prove a banner year for the groundwood mills with high prices ruling throughout the year.

In reviewing the work of the Woodlands section for the past year, Mr. R. P. Kernan said that the work of the section for the entire year was aimed at insuring for the paper and lumber industries a future supply of wood, and the present methods of cutting were considered only with this object in view. On the whole, the activities of, and progress shown, along certain lines by the Woodlands section, seemed to amply justify its existence, its usefulness would increase year by year, and it would become even a greater factor in handling all important questions connected with the present and future supply of the raw material which formed the basis of the great pulp, paper and lumber industries of this country.

It was decided, by the association, to grant \$5,000 to the educational fund for the promotion of higher technical efficiency in the industry.

Experiments in Disposal of Slash

The subjects discussed at the Forestry Conference in Montreal, ranged from railway patrol to the spruce budworm. But probably the most interesting question debated was the perennial one of slash

disposal. This is a never failing topic at forestry meetings—it has been discussed from every conceivable angle, and forestry engineers, lumbermen, forest fire experts, etc., have as many views as there are days in the calendar. Should the slash be disposed of immediately after logging operations, to what depth of the right of way should the debris be cleared, what methods should be employed, who should pay the cost, and is slash burning a commercial proposition viewed from the lumberman's point of view, and having regard to the fire dangers and consequent financial loss inherent on the accumulation of brush?

On the latter point some figures of interest to the lumbermen were presented to the Conference. From experiments made, it has been ascertained that the average cost of burning brush on the limits owned by the John Fenderson Company was \$3.32 per 1,000 ft. b. m. and on the Laurentide Company's limits \$2.18 per 1,000 ft. b. m. in one case and \$1.92 in another. It was generally admitted that the addition of such a large expenditure to the cost of lumbering makes it impossible for lumbermen to undertake the operation, unless assisted by the Government. Wood costs have risen to an alarming extent, and there would certainly be strong opposition on the part of lumbermen to adding to the already heavy expenditure. The cost will naturally depend upon local conditions, and further experiments will be necessary to demonstrate even an average cost for a given area. The feeling of the Conference was that no settled policy could be recommended until further data is available.

The subject of reforestation was dealt with at considerable length, and the joint committee of the Quebec Limit Holders' Association and the Woodlands section of the Canadian Pulp and Paper Association, outlined a policy of co-operation between the Quebec Government and the limit holders. The main principle is the bearing of the cost by the Government, it being recognized that the work is of a national character. Certain regulations are of course recommended, and the onus of working these out with the Minister of Lands and Forests is put on the executive committee of the Limit Holders' Association.

The holding of such conferences to discuss various questions is of great value both to the Governments and to the limit holders. No doubt some of the speeches are based on theory, but against that we have the experience of practical lumbermen, and this combination of theory and experience is helpful in solving problems which face the industry as a whole.

York County Lands for Reforestation

At a recent session of the York County Council in Toronto, a committee was appointed to consider the question of acquiring county lands for reforestation. The subject was introduced by Reeve Padget, of Markham Township, who is in support of his suggestion that the Council proceed with the reforestation according to the recommendations of the Government in this connection, called attention to the tremendous increase in the price of lumber, due, he said, mainly to the depletion of forests in Eastern Canada. The result of this cutting of lumber without regard for the future was very noticeable in the County of York, he declared, and he gave instances of areas that had suffered in this regard without benefit to the county from an agricultural viewpoint. Reforestation, he said, was necessary, not only for the sake of providing a source of lumber supply in the future, but also to control the water supply, prevent sand drifting, and to provide bird sanctuaries. He stated that many wild birds helpful to agriculture had migrated, never to return, as a result of the too general removal of the forests. Experiment had shown that planted forests paid a return of 5½ per cent. on investment in one year, that after 25 years the return was \$25 per acre, and after 40 years \$100 per acre. He asked that the Council consider his suggestion from the viewpoint of the good investment assured.

Deputy Reeve Pearson, of Newmarket, gave as evidence of the need of some action to restore timber growth in the county and throughout the Dominion a comparison of prices for hemlock lumber, showing that in 1894 the price was \$6.00 per thousand feet; in 1904 \$12.00 per thousand; in 1914, \$24.00 per thousand, and in 1920, \$50.00 per thousand. Private concerns in the Province, Mr. Pearson said, were not asleep when it came to providing for the future by tree planting. One firm had planted a million and a half trees and figured to be independent as regards to pulpwood supply, within a few years. The idea of reforestation as a county undertaking was sound financially and besides the presence of sufficient standing timber in the county would improve living conditions for the inhabitants by providing shelter and something worth looking at.

F. Stickwood, representing East Gwillimbury, spoke in favor of reforestation, from his experience, both as farmer and lumber manufacturer. He told of areas in the vicinity of Mount Albert, now covered with drifting sand, that had been covered with pine growing to a height that allowed cutting a 12 inch log at 125 feet from the butt.

Reforestation in Ontario Urgently Needed

Speaking on the "Forestry Problem in Ontario" recently at Guelph, E. J. Zavitz, provincial forester of Toronto, said that Ontario had scarcely yet awakened to the real needs of a progressive forest policy. The gross revenue obtained from Crown forest lands was considerably under that of European countries, although Ontario resources were much greater, nor had much thought been taken for the future. In older Ontario the percentage of woodland was comparatively small. Wood had been cleared off both arable and waste land and neither replanted. The danger that the United States may



E. J. Zavitz,
Provincial Forester, Toronto

soon cease to export valuable hardwood, added to the fact that many of the rural population depend on wood for fuel, makes it imperative that something be done to protect and improve existing woodlands and to reforest waste Crown lands.

Much educational work can be done by the establishment of demonstration forests on larger waste areas in the old parts of the Province. This had been done in Norfolk county with encouraging results.

Following Mr. Zavitz's address a resolution to the effect that the Ontario Legislature should be asked to undertake a progressive forest policy to maintain existing forests and to reforest waste areas was unanimously passed by the Union.

Possible Utilization of Sawmill Waste

"While I agree that, at the present moment, there is comparatively little waste material at the saw mills here which can profitably be used commercially, I am aware that there is a great destruction of material which will certainly be used commercially very soon—as soon, that is, as the experiments now being conducted in Canada have been a little more fully developed."

This was the reply of Dr. J. G. Davidson, of the B. C. University, who has himself experimented in the direction referred to, when seen with reference to an interview with a leading man, whose attention was called to the frequent comment upon the great waste of material constantly taking place in British Columbia sawmills' refuse destructors.

"At the present moment nothing that can be reasonably stored up and put in fair shape for burning is wasted," continued Dr. Davidson. "What is destroyed is a portion of the sawdust and very rough ends and hemlock that people will not be bothered with, and it would cost almost as much to hire a rig and labor to go to the mill and get these and cart them home as to buy the good burning pieces ready cut. The mills would be only too glad if people would send and take away this refuse."

Asked regarding the commercial use of the sawdust and other waste wood, Dr. Davison replied: "There are great possibilities in the distillation of this material in order to form charcoal, tar, etc., but, seemingly, at the present time the most promising field is in the direction of fermenting sawdust to form wood alcohol as a partial, or complete, substitute, for gasoline. One can say that this shows the very greatest promise, but can hardly as yet quite compete with gasoline at the price at which it is being supplied. It could very nearly compete. Yes, I have made considerable experiments in distillation myself and experiments are being made in other directions, and we are awaiting further developments."

Captain Dollar is Great Trade Promoter

Captain Robert Dollar, the nationally known lumberman, was the first man on the American continent to take a trade envoy to the Orient, and the first man to bring a small army of Oriental exporters and dealers across the Pacific to visit the various industrial plants of America and establish international trade relations. Captain Dollar is now in the Orient and will return to Vancouver in time to be present at the San Francisco foreign trade convention which will be held during the time the Vancouver board of trade members are on their Oriental tour. Expressions of regret on this situation have already been made, as many of the large traders in the Orient anticipate being in San Francisco at the convention at the time the Vancouver board will be in the Orient.

Mr. McFadden Looks for Busy Season

J. J. McFadden, of McFadden & Malloy, who operate large sawmills at Spragge and Blind River, Ont., spent a few days in Toronto, recently, previous to leaving for California with his wife and two daughters to spend the remainder of the winter months at Coronada Beach. Mr. McFadden, who is taking his first real holiday in many years, states that his firm are operating seven camps this winter, each of about a hundred to one hundred and twenty-five men, and that good progress has been made in getting out the logs, which are now being hauled to the streams. Last season the firm conducted only four camps so that their logging operations are considerably more extensive for the coming year. During his absence in the South, the interests of Mr. McFadden will be looked after by his nephew, J. P. Gillies, of Blind River.

Speaking of the outlook for 1920, Mr. McFadden stated to the "Canada Lumberman" that costs were increasing all the while, and that it would be necessary for the lumberman to get a considerably higher price for his product during the coming season than during the past year. While help was somewhat plentiful, it was still far from being as efficient as it was before the war. Wages are advancing all the time, food and general camp supplies constantly going up in price and general operating expenditures are mounting steadily. McFadden & Malloy expect to saw between 35,000,000 and 40,000,000 feet, principally of white pine, during the coming spring and summer, and are making extensive improvements to their mill at Blind River, which, it will be remembered, was purchased several months ago from Eddy Bros. of Bay City, Mich., along with their limits. The plant is being thoroughly overhauled and the equipment put on a modern basis in every respect. New Dutch ovens are being installed in the boiler house and the whole system of handling the logs and distributing the lumber throughout the yards improved. At Spragge the mill is in excellent shape and the firm are busy at the present time shipping out lumber, all the stock of last year's cut having been sold. Already a large number of inquiries concerning the output for the coming year have been received, and part of the stock has been sold. From reports received by Mr. McFadden, there is a great scarcity of stock all over the country and the demand for lumber during the next few months will be keen. He is looking forward to a banner year in the lumber business owing to extensive building operations and the increasing call, both at home and abroad, for forest products of all kinds.

Why Must Manufacturer Pay All?

Lift the business profits tax and prosper.

The government must have money to pay its war debts. True enough, but why take it all out of the Atlantic manufacturing provinces and British Columbia? No province in Canada has been as hard hit by this tax as British Columbia, says a Western correspondent.

On the prairies when a farmer takes a crop of grain off a field it is only a few months before he is plowing the same field for another crop, but when the miner takes a ton of coal from the mines of this province, a ton of ore from its hills or a boom of logs from its forests, it is almost a total annihilation of that resource and must be written off the ledger as depreciation to the total valuation of that asset.

There are many instances where the individual farmer of Canada has a much greater profit out of his year's work than the manufacturer, but the manufacturer is called upon to pay the business tax for the two.

A new province like British Columbia feels the effects of this monetary demand very keenly, especially when capital is required to install machinery, enlarge plants, expand commercial connections with the idea of doing an export business, and venture into new lines of industrial production.

While not accusing merchant nor manufacturer, what is more natural than they should conserve their limited resources in ore beds and timber limits?

Lift the business profits tax and watch the expansion in business.

Good Progress in Logging Operations

Weather Conditions Have Been Favorable, but Labor is Still Restless and Inefficient

Logging operations are progressing favorably in all parts of the country, and with the fine winter weather which has prevailed, the work of hauling the timber to the streams and getting ready for the Spring drive, is well under way. The cut of the woods will be considerably increased over that of last year, but even with the augmented production, there will be a market for every board that will be sawn and much more besides. As the months advance, the scarcity of forest products of all kinds becomes emphasized and is only brought home to the average man when he attempts to obtain a certain line of stock and finds that he cannot get it, or if it is procurable, the price is so firm that he receives a jolt and becomes quickly awakened to the abnormal conditions prevailing at the present time.

The Fassett Lumber Co. of Fassett, Que., say that their logging operations are in very good shape for this time of the year, their only drawback at first being a lack of snow. The weather has been exceedingly cold and the swamps are frozen over. Good progress is now being made with hauling considerable snow having fallen of late. Wages are steady and provisions continually advancing in price. The company intend taking out about 3,000,000 feet more in logs than they did last year. In regard to prices, there is a strong tendency towards higher levels at the present time, and the demand for lumber is very keen.

W. H. Miller Co. of Campbellton, N. B., report that they are all done yarding logs and have a few more yarded than they wish on account of the snow being light so far. There was recently a fall of about 8 inches of snow, which the firm say will start off their hauling. The cut this year will be about the same as last. There may be more logs come down the river but the mills do not expect to materially increase their output of last season. Labor is somewhat easier than last year although wages are higher and logs are costing this season \$3.00 to \$4.00 more than last year.

Austin & Nicholson of Chapleau, Ont., say that logging operations are proceeding fairly well and weather conditions have been good up to date. Labor conditions are somewhat unsettled and are increasing the cost of operating considerably. The firm anticipate that their lumber cut will be about equal to that of last year, but the number of railway ties taken out will be considerably less. Lumber prices are bound to be firm for some time.

Keenan Bros. of Owen Sound, Ont., are operating as usual on McGregor Island but state that present indications are for a smaller stock than usual owing to reasons beyond their control.

The C. Beck Manufacturing Co., of Penetanguishene, Ont., have nine camps in operation as against four of last winter. Bush conditions have been favorable. Help was scarce at the beginning but became more plentiful and early in February was not so good. Many men are still far from being efficient and wages and costs of provisions are increasing steadily. The recent advance in hay and oats have been particularly stiff.

Clarke Bros. of Bear River, N. S. assert that conditions for woods operations are ideal, "We never knew them to be better", and the present indications are that the cut will somewhat exceed that of 1919. Prices are extremely high and demand active and while the increased cut may somewhat offset these conditions later in the season, we shall doubtless see extremely high prices until the first of July.

J. B. Snowball Co. of Chatham, N. B., say: "The weather for lumber operations was ideal until Christmas except that we needed a little more snow to make it possible to haul off. Labor was more plentiful than any time since the war started and the general working conditions good. The only difficulty was that labor was unsettled. The men would not stay any length of time in the woods which kept crowds going in and coming out continuously and interfered with the efficient working and added to the cost. It looks to us as if our cut will somewhat exceed last year's owing to the favorable season for cutting and also the fact that snow did not come early enough to commence hauling off. The men thus continued yarding longer than we would have liked. Wages are 15 to 20% above last year; provisions cost almost the same the only increase being in sugar and molasses. Hay and oats are both dearer. It is generally estimated that logs will cost from \$5.00 to \$8.00 per thousand more than last year including the increase in stumpage. Unless lumbermen get considerably more this year for logs, their position will not be as good as the season of 1919."

The Davison Lumber & Mfg. Co., Limited, of Bridgewater, N. S., report that so far as they are concerned in that end of the province logging operations are proceeding most satisfactorily. There has been a plentiful supply of labor and the weather conditions have been all that could be desired. The Davison Company estimate

that from present indications there cut this year will be double that of 1919 and will be practically in the neighborhood of 30,000,000 ft. Costs of production are higher as wages have advanced probably 10 per cent. over last year. Provisions and general camp supplies are also going up in price, being on the average probably 5 per cent. above last season.

The Schroeder Mills & Timber Company, of Pakesley Station, Ont., report that they have not as much cut yet as they had last season, although at the present time they have taken out more timber than they had at this corresponding date in 1919. The latter was an exceptionally good season and the company got out 5,000,000 feet after they had caught up with their haul. They find supplies and wages both higher this season than last, and so far as efficiency is concerned, "there is no such a thing among 50 per cent. of the men." Most of them are "chuck samplers" running from one camp to another and trying the board. Mr. James Ludgate, manager of the company, states that he never saw men so restless as they were last fall. Organizers are springing up trying to organize them into a more inefficient bunch than they are now, if such a thing is possible. However, Mr. Ludgate adds, "there is no use grumbling. We have about 23,000,000 feet cut, of which we will sell probably 15,000,000 feet in the logs."

The Schroeder Mills & Timber Company will operate the Lauder, Spears & Howland mill on the Lost Channel during the coming year, drawing the lumber out by rail to Pakesley to pile and dry. The company have just purchased a block of timber, some pine and some hemlock, from the Parry Sound Lumber Company, Berth 3, in the Township of McConkey. This is tributary to the company's mill at Lost Channel.

Sudden Death of W. C. J. Hall

During the progress of the Canadian Lumbermen's Convention in Quebec city, the death took place of W. C. J. Hall, superintendent of the Laurentian National Park. He passed away very suddenly from heart failure in his office at the parliament buildings.

The late Mr. Hall, who was a son of the late Mr. George Benson Hall, in his lifetime the most prominent lumberman in the province of Quebec, with extensive mills at Montmorency, joined the Woods and Forests Department of the Province on the 5th of December, 1892; in 1895 he was appointed Superintendent of the Laurentian National Park, and in December, 1905, was also appointed Chief of the Forest Protective Service, which position he relinquished about two years ago on the transfer to the Department of Colonization, Mines and Fisheries of the National Park, of which he remained Superintendent. During his twenty-seven years of service with the Provincial Government, the late Mr. Hall proved a most zealous officer, taking the deepest possible interest in his duties, and his loss will be greatly felt by the Department. As Chief of the Forest Protective Service he was equally punctilious in carrying out his work.

The following resolution of condolence was passed at the Wednesday afternoon session of the Canadian Lumbermen's Association, being moved by Wm. Power, ex-M.P., of Quebec, and seconded by Alex. MacLaurin, of Montreal.

Having learned with deep regret of the death of Mr. W. C. J. Hall, Chief of the Forest Fire Protection Branch of the Provincial Department of Lands and Forests, who passed away suddenly this afternoon at 12.30 o'clock, while on duty in his office, from heart failure, we, the members of the Canadian Lumbermen's Association, here assembled in Convention, manifest our deepest regret over the death of Mr. Hall, son of the late G. B. Hall, and the Hall family, who were for over half a century identified with the timber and lumber trade of Canada; and deceased who was familiarly known by the members of this Association, like his late lamented father, was highly esteemed and respected for his many qualities and integrity of character.

Be it resolved: That the members of the Canadian Lumbermen's Association place on record their profound feelings of regret at the death and loss to society of so worthy a citizen and gentleman; they also express their deep sorrow and sympathy with the members of deceased's family in their sad and distressing affliction.

Brompton Paper Co. Gets Settlement

Much interest was recently occasioned by a bill presented before the Quebec Legislature, asking that the Brompton Pulp and Paper Company be required to pay taxes from June last in accordance with a decision of the county council which reduces the period of exemption from taxation from 25 to 12 years and the settlement of the matter has also caused much satisfaction.

It was finally settled by the company agreeing to pay for the next twenty years, taxes which will be levied on a basis of valuation which will not exceed \$950,000.

New Brunswick's Record Log Cut

The Yield Will be Over Three Hundred Million Feet—
Progress of Forestry Activities

At a recent meeting of the Forestry Advisory Committee, held in Fredericton, N. B., reports were received of the work of the scalers and the amount of cut which it was thought would exceed three hundred million feet. A compilation of the fortnightly reports received from the 46 rangers on the 620 logging camps on the Crown Lands showed over 230 million feet now on the books. The system of fortnightly reports is considered very valuable, because the central office at Fredericton is always fully informed on the situation. Also the licensee who receive copies of all the reports and are in a position to ask for a rescale if necessary, while the logs are still on the ground. The forest inspectors also report all check scale they make on the rangers so that the information regarding each camp is complete.

Many matters of interest and affecting the administration of the New Brunswick Forest Service were considered, and acted upon. The results of the Forest Rangers' examinations held since the preceding meeting were presented and certificates ordered sent to the ten rangers who qualified. The original appointment of seventeen rangers who had been taken on the staff since last meeting, were approved. These men will be subject to the usual six months' probation.

The cost of the organization for the past fiscal year was considered and plans made for the amount to be expended in 1920.

Reports were received on the progress of the permanent improvements undertaken in 1919. One lookout was in use the entire season with good satisfaction, about 106 miles of woods telephone constructed, the cost of sixty miles of which was equally divided between the Forest Service and Bathurst Lumber Company. These lines penetrate into the interior of the timber lands and will be of incalculable value in fire protection. This will also make possible the utilization of two outstanding peaks as look-out stations, Bald Mountain in Northumberland Co. and Mt. Carleton at head of Nepisiguit River. Cabins have been built, canoes and tool caches furnished the Rangers. It was decided to continue the policy of building woods telephone lines, cabins, etc.

A forest service pump, with 1,500 feet of hose, has been purchased and will be tried out shortly on some sawdust fires which must be extinguished before the fire season opens. Further purchases will be made if this gives satisfactory service.

Some features of the experimental work being carried on on the Bathurst Experimental Plot were discussed, including slash burning and the cost thereof. It was found that the actual cost of slash burning exceeded the amount usually named for such work. The result of the experimental plot work is being watched with interest.

The Forestry Advisory Board of New Brunswick directs the work of the scalers, game wardens and fire wardens of New Brunswick. The Board consists of five members, of which two, Archibald Fraser and D. J. Buckley, are representatives of owners of granted forest lands and of licensees. Thus those interested in the timber lands of the province have a direct voice in the administration of the Forest Service.

Eastern Lumbering Operations are Favorable

The Parrsboro, N.S., correspondent of the "Canada Lumberman," writing of logging conditions down East, toward the end of last month, has some interesting comments to make on the situation, when he says:

The present season has been particularly favorable for lumbering operations in Nova Scotia. The early autumn was unusually rainy, and when the cold weather came, in November, a month or so earlier than usual, the swamps, which had been filled by the rains, were soon frozen solid, and not likely to give any trouble to the lumbermen. There were some light flurries of snow, but nothing to interfere with chopping, and; in most cases, the opportunity for yarding was good.

In some parts of the country there has not been snow enough to make sledding, but in sections where the operators have taken the trouble to make smooth roads they have had excellent hauling during the first half of January. In places where the roads are rough snow was greatly needed and some operators began to be afraid that it wasn't coming, but an old saying or proverb is that "a Nova Scotia winter never rots in the sky." This winter is no exception to the rule, for, in addition to the prevailing cold weather, the latter half of January has brought an abundance of snow. New Brunswick, as a rule, has more snow than this province, but in the first part of this winter the snowfall there, as well as here, was exceptionally light.

So generally was this the case that not more than a month ago New Brunswick operators were expressing a fear that they wouldn't be able to get their logs out of the woods.

Of course, in some sections, particularly in northern New Brunswick, snow is less needed for making winter roads than it is for the part it plays in the spring freshets. Many logs are cut under such conditions that the only chance of getting them to a mill is by floating them down a stream, and many streams are so shallow that they will not float logs except when in flood. The head-waters of some large rivers are too shallow or too rocky for stream-driving, except when there is a freshet, and the longer a freshet continues the more satisfactory it is. Spring rains may and do cause floods, but they subside almost as quickly as they rise. With plenty of snow in the woods the freshets will continue and, in some cases, will increase in volume long after the rains have ceased.

Snow is, therefore, an important factor in the lumber business in these provinces, particularly in the latter part of the winter. Early in the season there may be too much of a good thing and it may even become somewhat of a nuisance, but too much snow is far better than none at all. Besides being of the least importance to the great majority of lumber operators, it is essential to the successful manufacture of maple sugar, and is a great boon to the farmers who get out their own fuel and fencing material. Fortunately there is now an abundance of snow in the woods with a prospect of more coming, so we may now reasonably expect a big cut of lumber with plenty of firewood and maple sugar.

Relative Advances in Wheat and Lumber

That 40 bushels of wheat now will buy 15,000 shingles whereas in 1914, the same amount of wheat would buy only 8,500 shingles is the subject of a cartoon by a progressive lumber paper, in emphasizing the relative cheapness of lumber when compared with such other products as wheat. The same lumber paper estimates that in 1914, 39 bushels of wheat would buy 1,000 feet of common lumber; in 1919 the same wheat would buy the lumber and, in addition, 20 sacks of cement and 20 sacks of plaster. Because the farmer has been complaining about the high cost of building materials, wheat in this instance was chosen for the comparisons.

A loud cry for help last summer came from the farmer and the question has been repeated and re-emphasized—how make farm life more attractive. One answer is to improve the housing conditions of the farm family, the farm community, the farm animals and the farm implements; in other words, to improve both the living and the working conditions on the farm. Just now, before the spring sowing season is on, the farmer can well plan for the betterment of his buildings.

New Unjammable Door Adopted on Steamers

Many lives are lost annually in railway and shipwrecks through doors becoming jammed in their frames, thus imprisoning passengers in staterooms, lavatories, etc. To prevent this a door known as the Henderson Unjammable Door (patented) has recently been designed and the Canadian rights offered for sale. The door is very simple in construction, the special features being that the top, bottom and lock side are bevelled to an angle of about 30 degrees. The door frame, instead of being rabbeted is bevelled to suit, thus any twisting or distorting of the frame merely tends to force the door open. A special lock has been designed so that even though the door is closed and locked, should an accident occur, and the door frame be forced out of square, the catch is released and the door opens. The C.P.R. have adopted this type of door for all new passenger boats that they are building in Scotland.

This door should prove desirable in cold climates. The bevel on this door and on the frame eliminates friction and rubbing as the door closes. Thus the edge of the door, and, if necessary, the bevel on the door frame could be covered with a thick felt, making an absolute wind and draught-proof door. Mr. Wm. Henderson, 30 "The Oaks," Bain Ave., Toronto, who is widely known in the lumbering world, through his long connection with the Shantymen's Christian Association, of which he is superintendent, is the patentee of the unjammable door.

Canada's Growing Paper Exports

Government returns for November show newsprint exports for the 8 months ending Nov. 30, 1919, were \$32,203,392, compared with \$24,988,879 one year ago, and \$21,77,807 two years ago. For November alone the exports compared as \$4,159,078 to \$3,186,231 in 1918.

The total paper exports for the 8 months amounted to \$37,985,676, as compared with \$28,886,120 in 1918, and \$24,018,055 in 1917.

Foresters and Lumbermen Hold Conference

Timely Topics Discussed at Important Gathering—Disposal of Slash, Aerial Photography and Wood-destroying Diseases Create Lively Debates

The annual Forestry and Lumber Conference held in the Windsor Hotel, Montreal, on January 28th and 29th was largely attended, representatives of various companies, firms and governments, coming from Quebec, Ontario, New Brunswick, and the U. S.

The subjects discussed covered a wide range, including railway fire protection, slash disposal, aerial photography, diseases of woods mixed stands, and hard and soft woods. The first day the proceedings were under the auspices of the Quebec Forest Protective Association, and the second day under the auspices of the Woodlands section of the Canadian Pulp and Paper Association.

Mr. R. Kernan of the Donnacona Paper Company, Quebec, presided at all the sessions. In opening the proceedings of the first day, Mr. Kernan introduced the subject of railway fire protection, pointing out the importance of the matter, especially in view of the high price of pulpwood and lumber. The protection in the Province of Quebec had never been so efficient as under the present system of co-operative fire protective associations, in which the Government had taken an active part. But the problem extended to all the provinces in the Dominion, and that morning they would discuss the question of railway patrol. If there were defects in this system, they desired to discuss them with a view to finding remedies.

Railroads and Forest Fires

Mr. G. C. Piché, chief of the forest service of Quebec, read a paper on the "Relationship between Railroads and Forest Fires." He pointed out that the railways were still responsible for many of the fires occurring in the forests of the province. According to the reports published by the Department of the Interior, the forest fires were as follows, for the different provinces: British Columbia 10 to 20% of all fires; Ontario, 50 to 67%; Prairie Province 10 to 24%; Quebec 12 to 30%; Nova Scotia, 19 to 22%; New Brunswick 11%. Generally the greater proportion of these occurred during the construction of the line. Mr. Piché pointed out that the use of oil burning locomotives diminished, if not entirely abolished, forest fires. Railway authorities had lately greatly improved their methods of operations, but a great deal remained to be done. He hoped that the National Railways would pass under the control of the Board of Railway Commissioners, and thus lack of unity of action in the prevention of fire would disappear. He made a number of recommendations as to the prevention of fire, and on the question of clearing the right of way, advocated a clearance of fifty feet on each side. He hoped the Legislature would give power to oblige all owners of forest land, to clear each side of the right of way. He further advocated measures being taken against the accumulation of pulpwood refuse in the vicinity of a railway. Mr. Piché strongly urged the electrification of railways wherever possible, pointing out that the prevention of fires involved an enormous waste. He instanced two fires along the Transcontinental, which destroyed 150,000 cords

of pulpwood, which if transformed into paper would have yielded a product worth about \$10,000,000.

Mr. H. C. Prince, chief Forester of New Brunswick, stated that in his province there were 1094 fires in two seasons. He advocated a clean right of way, to accomplish which, constant inspection was necessary. Fire protective appliances on locomotives should also be kept in perfect condition. The C.P.R. had proved that fire protection paid.

While they appreciated the co-operation of the C.N.R. officials, yet figures and date showed conclusively that it would be in the best interests of all to have the system brought under the control of Railway Commissioners in regard to fire protection, and that they be required to maintain the same efficient fire patrols as privately-owned railroads.

Mr. Power Favors Uniform System

Mr. W. Gerard Power, president of the Canadian Lumberman's Association, did not agree with Mr. Piché's conclusions, but there were suggestions which could be followed up. There could be no question as to the great benefits which had accrued to the province, limit holders, and settlers since the fire protective system was organized,—the only system which had been effective. Personally, he was in favor of fire protection being in the hands of different associations, and not in the hands of the railways. There should, however, be a uniform system, applicable to Quebec, Ontario and New Brunswick. In Quebec, on the south shore of the St. Lawrence, the fires had been on freehold land, which were out of the control of the associations, and he suggested that legislation should be enacted by which the holders of these lands should come under the same law as the limit holders. Mr. Power then gave some figures showing the large number of fires caused by the railways in Quebec and Ontario.

Mr. A. C. McKenzie, of the C.P.R., declared that the gasoline speeder was not the panacea for all fire troubles. It was a danger to traffic, and his experience was that they could not get a speeder which would travel from 20 to 40 miles a day without breaking down. In his opinion, the territory covered by the patrol should be reduced, and the sectionmen induced to take great interest in the work.

Mr. H. Sougis said that the St. Maurice Forest Protective Association had obtained very satisfactory results with speeders on the Transcontinental.

Should Burn Debris After Cutting

Mr. E. J. Zavitz, chief forester of Ontario, insisted that locomotive inspection was of primary importance. The condition of the right of way and the territory adjacent thereto was the most serious problem of to-day. In his opinion the debris should be burned after cutting, and the distance at which debris should be burned was a matter of local conditions. He was a believer in extensive speeder



Brig.-Gen. J. B. White, Montreal,
Who was elected President for 1920



Robert P. Kernan, Donnacona, P.Q.,
Who presided at first day's session



Ellwood Wilson, Grand Mere, P.Q.,
Who was elected Member of Council



G. C. Piché, Quebec, P.Q.
Who read interesting paper on Forest Fires

protection. The electrification of the railways would not solve the whole problem of fire protection, as for instance, the question of slash disposal.

After a few remarks from B. M. Winegar (of the C.P.R.) and Mr. Shepard as to the effectiveness of the 50 ft. law as to right of way in the State of Maine, Mr. Clyde Leavitt, of the Conservation Commission, dealt at length with the jurisdiction of the Railway Commission in relation to patrol work. He also stated that gasoline speeders had been successful in certain parts of B. C.—in fact they were the only means that could be used for the control of fires. The success of speeders was a matter of maintenance and supervision.

In the course of further discussion, it was pointed out that satisfaction had been given by gasoline speeders, hand velocipedes, and by section hands—all depending upon local conditions.

Mr. C. T. Young, of the National Railways, pointed out the difficulty of using gasoline speeders on lines where there was dense traffic. There was less lumber in Northern Quebec than was generally thought, and therefore every means should be taken to protect the forests. He was in favor of clearing being done at least 50 feet outside the right of way.

Mr. W. F. V. Atkinson substantiated a statement that the past season in Northern Ontario had been the worst on record from the physical point of view as regards fires. As to the electrification of railways, there was abundant undeveloped water power in the districts which would be affected.

Difficult to get Work Done Well

Mr. W. R. Brown of the Brown Corporation, Quebec, in referring to the question of top lopping, stated that his company gave the jobbers 50c. per 1,000 feet for this work. The great difficulty, however, was to get the jobbers to do this work efficiently. Last summer some representatives went into the forests to see if the limbs and tops had been destroyed. They found that after seven years there were still many limbs left on the ground. In New Hampshire the burden of proof as to fires was put on the railways, and the result was that the number of fires had greatly diminished. This, in his view, was the fundamental point in the situation. The railroads in New Hampshire also run two furrows outside the 50 ft. strip, thus preventing grass fires.

Results of Slash Burning Experiments

Mr. J. D. Brule, of the Southern St. Lawrence Forest Protective Association, gave the results of experiments made in burning slash during six days on the timber limits owned by the John Fenderson Co., Inc., of Sayabec. These were made in November last. Three men were engaged in the brush burning work; they tried to follow up the logging crew, but failed to do so, although they tried to their utmost. As soon as the trees were felled, the lopping was done, and a fire built. The experiments were confined to areas on which trees were cut for lumber purposes. The cost of operation would vary according to the composition of the forest and the degree of natural lopping of the trees to be dealt with. The brush burning in the logging slash would relatively be more costly per 1,000 ft. than in pulpwood slash in similar circumstances. The figures were based on a salary of \$2.00 per man and boarding of 75 c. per day per man. The average cost for the six days was \$3.32 per 1,000 ft. B. M.; the average cost for fir and spruce slash \$2.73 per 1,000 ft.; and the average cost for cedar slash \$4.50 per 1,000 ft. He was sure there were not many lumbermen that would be ready to raise an increase of \$2.50 per 1,000 ft. in actual lumbering operations for brush burning. Speaking for his own action, lumbermen would have to increase the personnel of each logging crew by three, and at that rate lumber operators would not attempt to do the work unless the Provincial Government helped to meet the expense incurred.

Mr. R. Lyons of the Laurentide Co. read a short paper describing experiments on brush burning by working two cutting crews together with two additional men for burning the brush. The men took the branches as they were cut, and placed them on the fire. He stated that there was a difficulty in getting men to do the work. The cost of brush disposal was \$15.64. The work was done on fifteen acres containing 84,775 B. M., and the cost was \$1.92 and \$2.18 per 1,000 ft.

Gen. J. B. White, of the Riordon Pulp and Paper Company, stated that his company had carried out experiments on sixty-six acres, but owing to loss of time by weather, the cost was at least double that given by Mr. Brule. While experiments should be carried on, he was of the opinion that with the high labor costs and the present labor situation, lumbermen could not afford to carry on such operations.

Refuse Left in East is Small

Mr. Angus McLean, of the Bathurst Lumber Company, drew attention to the large number of trees, especially balsam, which were blown down in the woods in the natural order of things. He did

not see why lumbermen should be expected to burn this slash, having regard to the high cost. In New Brunswick, the refuse left was very small. Lumbermen were anxious to get as much serviceable wood as possible out of the forest, and owners of pulpwood limits left very little in the woods that was of value.

Mr. M. T. Small, of the Laurentide Company, said that so far as he could judge, the cost of burning slash was too high for lumbermen to undertake the operation.

Mr. J. H. Bothwell, of the Brampton Pulp and Paper Company, emphasized the point raised by Mr. Angus McLean. He said that the trees, especially balsam, blown down, were a greater menace than the slash.

Mr. W. Gerard Power agreed on this point. He said that the debris left on their limits did not amount to anything. He could not see how they could go on record at this stage as to any policy regarding slash burning. He thought that they should continue the experiments already begun.

Place Road Under Board's Direction

The following resolution was adopted:

1st. That delegates be appointed from the Province of Quebec to accompany those from the Provinces of Ontario and New Brunswick, who will place before the Federal Government the desirability and urgent necessity of placing under the jurisdiction of the Board of Railway Commissioners those railroads which are not now subject to that commission with regard to forest protection.

2nd. That copy of this resolution be forwarded to the Governments of the Province of Quebec, Ontario and New Brunswick, as well as to the Canadian Lumbermen's Association, accompanied by a request that they give their support to the said resolution.

3rd. That the Government of the Province of Quebec be petitioned to place all owners of private forest lands amenable to the obligations and penalties contained in Clause 1651 of the Revised Statutes of the Province of Quebec, which now are only applicable to the owners of lands under license.

Joint Meeting on Second Day

On the second day, under the auspices of the Woodlands section of the Canadian Pulp and Paper Association, the joint committee of the Quebec Limit Holders' Association and the Woodlands section brought up the following report, which was the outcome of the summer meeting of the section and meetings in Quebec with the representatives of the Quebec Government:

1st. That the suggestion of having a committee to consult with the Hon. Minister of Lands and Forests, Quebec, is approved of, and we recommend that such committee shall consist of the members of the executive committee of the Province of Quebec Limit Holders Association, to confer with the Minister on all matters relating to lands held under license from the Province of Quebec.

2nd. That experiments be made in clean-cutting at the option of the limit holder in conjunction with the Government Forest service.

The sample plots on which these experiments are made to remain a distinct forest reserve for a sufficient length of time to permit of the results being studied.

3rd. Operating companies to forward applications for inspections which they wish made by the Forestry Service of their territories 6 months before beginning operations.

4th. In order to increase the output all operators should utilize and remove all diseased, lodged, blown down, or burnt trees and tops in their cutting areas if of a commercial value to the operator.

5th. That the personnel of the Forestry service be increased and larger cash appropriations be made.

6th. That operators be advised that there are forestry engineers, graduates of the Quebec Forestry school, who might be available where their services are required.

7th. Any limit holder wishing to reforest any part of the territory he holds under license to cut from the Province of Quebec shall furnish a plan showing location of track to be reforested, and a programme of reforesting these same to be studied and reported on by the forestry service.

The Government to furnish the necessary stock free.

The limit holder to plant the stock in co-operation with the forestry service.

The expenditure to be reimbursed by the Government

deducting the amount from the limitholders stumpage account for the current year.

The lands so reforested to continue to form part of the license.

On the motion of Mr. Dan. McLachlin, or Arnprior, the report was adopted.

Would Double the Field Parties

At the afternoon session, a resolution was passed expressing the appreciation of the work of the Dominion Entomological branch of the Department of Agriculture, particularly the forest insect section under Dr. Swaine, and asking that sufficient funds be placed at the disposal of this department to, at least, double the number of field parties in 1920.

A further resolution passed was to the effect that in view of the large number of fires caused by coal-burning locomotives passing through forest areas, and the great losses resulting therefrom, the meeting recommended that such railways be electrified where water-falls in the forest areas are ample to supply the necessary power.

A long discussion on the questions of artificial and natural re-seeding and the driving of hardwoods followed. In reference to the former subject, Mr. C. T. Young pointed out that it was impossible for lumbermen to artificially replant on a commercial basis. Dr. Howe supported this, while Dr. Swaine spoke of some splendid trees grown from natural re-seeding he had seen on the limits of the River Ouelle Pulp and Lumber Company.

Mr. Clyde Leavitt raised the question of using hardwoods for pulp, and the possibility of driving these hardwoods. The pulp companies, he said, were not taking out all the merchantable balsam available. Mr. C. T. Young stated that he had driven peeled hardwoods, but found that the trees could be driven in the spring, but sank in June and July. Mr. Brown said that the Brown Corporation had tried to drive hardwoods, but found that it was practically impossible. They had tried boring the ends and putting in paper and tin containers, but they lost a large percentage of the lumber.

Mr. Piche gave some details of the work of the Quebec Government nurseries, stating that next year they hoped to have five millions of trees available, and to reduce the cost to \$1½ per 1,000.

Ravages of Spruce Bud Worm

Dr. J. M. Swaine gave some details of the spruce bud worm attacks in the Province of Quebec. He stated that the occurrence of the disease was now merely local. There was really no means of controlling the attack, because of its general character. The worst of the attack on the balsam was past, and he believed that the remaining trees would recover. In some districts 100 per cent. of the trees had been killed, in others 50 per cent., and in others, 25 per cent. They were endeavoring to get information on obscure points of the disease. If lumbermen would increase the percentage of spruce-balsam stands they would greatly decrease the chances of disease, as the attack on balsam was smaller where 50 per cent. of the stand was spruce. He recommended that balsam slash should be burned as a preventative against future attacks. It was intended to send seven parties into New Brunswick to study the spruce bud worm problem.

Dr. Howe urged the necessity of a general survey in Eastern Canada of burnt-over and cut-over lands, of trees of 4 in. diameter and over. This would enable a prediction to be made of the period of the next crop. While the pulp and lumber companies had already co-operated in the work of the Commission of Conservation, yet more co-operation was essential. They were endeavoring to find out why spruce was disappearing from the stands of mixed hard and soft woods. The Bathurst and Laurentide Companies had agreed to co-operate on experimental work in cutting on a fairly large scale. In a few years there would be a great scarcity of pulpwood, and it was therefore time to plant for the future if there was to be a continuous supply of new material.

Importance of Adequate Surveys

On the motion of Mr. McLachlin, the following motion was passed:

Whereas, it is manifestly to the interest of Canada as a whole, and of the wood-using industries in particular, that the fullest possible information be made available as to the character and extent of the forest resources of the Dominion, and as to the conditions which govern the reproduction and growth of the commercially valuable tree species, be it resolved that this meeting endorse the work along these lines already under way by the Commission of Conservation, with particular reference to the survey of the forest resources of the several provinces, in co-operation with the Provincial Governments, and the investigation of the conditions of growth and reproduction of pulpwood species, in co-operation with pulp and paper companies, the Dominion Forestry

Branch and the provincial Forest services; and recommend to the Dominion Government that financial provision be made for the continuation of these projects on a more adequate scale.

Following this, Mr. Arthur H. Graham, of the Ottawa River Forest Protective Association, and an aviator, read a paper on aerial photography, prepared by Mr. Ellwood Wilson, of the Laurentide Co., Ltd. This gave a brief resume of the negotiations which led to the loan by the Federal Government to the St. Maurice Valley Fire Protective Association of two seaplanes.

The service was started in June of last year. Up to that date 78 per cent. of the season's fires had already occurred, and only four fires occurred thereafter, and of these one was discovered and reported by the planes. Two others were also discovered and enquiries made. Fires could be distinguished at 40 miles, and a safe estimate of the area of visibility was a radius of 20 miles. It was possible to transport in these machines a Johnson fire pump and 1,500 feet of one and a half inch hose, so that such equipment could always be landed within two or three miles of the scene of any fire occurring within the area of the patrol district. The machines used were Curtis flying boats, type HS 2 L, weight about 3½ tons. Owing to the impossibility of making artificial landing fields, and the absence of natural ones, the land plane was out of the question in Canada, but the great number of lakes and navigable rivers made the seaplane the ideal plane, the only drawback being the cost of fuel and upkeep. During the season these two machines had flown 1,500 miles, and made 400 miles of reconnaissance.

More Useful than Land Photography

Mr. Wilson's paper described experiences in aerial photography and showed why these were more useful than land photography. "It is possible," he said, "for a forester to get a better idea of 50 square miles of unknown territory in two hours' flying than he could in two weeks on the ground floor. Until one has flown one can have no idea of how much valuable information can be gained from the air. It is like having a colored relief map spread out below for study." It was further stated that pictures were taken at altitudes of 1,000 to 5,000 feet, the best results for all-round forest work being obtained at a height of 5,000 feet, which gave a scale of approximately 400 feet to one inch. Such photographs were far superior in detail and in accuracy to ground-work photography. The paper also gave some descriptions as to how the different kinds of trees, roads, portages, camp dams, booms and logs in rivers could be clearly distinguished, and this information was illustrated by lantern slides.

As to the cost it was stated that complete photographic maps could be turned out at a cost not exceeding \$25 per square mile. Mr. Graham added his own estimate as being slightly under \$6 for a map of 400 feet to one-inch scale.

Election of Officers

The election of officers resulted as follows:

Chairman—Brig. General J. B. White, Riordon Pulp and Paper Company, Montreal.

Vice-chairman—Mr. S. H. deCarteret, Brown Corporation, Quebec.

Council—Messrs. Frank I. Ritchie, Wayagamack Pulp and Paper Company, Three Rivers; Ellwood Wilson, Laurentide Company, Grand Mere, Quebec; and T. F. Kenny, James MacLaren and Company, Buckingham, P. Q.

Mountain Lumber Manufacturers Meet

Lumber manufacturers of the mountain region of British Columbia entered a strong defence against charges of profiteering at the annual meeting of the Mountain Lumber Manufacturers' Association, held recently in Calgary. Besides electing officers for the year, the lumbermen discussed the price situation, labor conditions, which are extremely difficult at present, and mounting costs of production.

Officers elected include:

E. L. Staples, Wycliffe, B.C., president; A. K. Leitch, Jaffray, B.C., vice-president; executive committee—president, vice-president, and the following—J. S. Deschamps, Rossland; H. C. Meeker, Merritt, B. C.; B. H. Ross, Waldo, B. C., and H. B. Cornell, Golden, B.C.

Co-ordinating Work in Forest Research

The Society of Forestry Engineers held a meeting at the Windsor Hotel, Montreal, on the night of January 28th, when the members discussed the question of the diameter method of regulating the cut and the utilization of hard woods in mixed forests. It was decided to appoint a committee to co-ordinate the work of the various organizations in forest research, Dr. Howe, of the Conservation Commission, being appointed chairman of the committee.

Toronto Firm Adopts New Idea in Service



Capt. Hunter Pannill, Toronto

Specialization is the watchword of modern business enterprises and is being developed in the wood products line more and more with the idea of rendering better and more efficient service. A distinct step has been taken in this direction by the Pannill Door Company, who are located at 131 Front St. East, Toronto, and report a remarkably brisk demand for their stock. The company do both a wholesale and retail business and handle nothing but doors. Their business in this respect is unique. The present demand is a strong indication that the coming season will be a brisk one in the building arena. The company carry a stock of several thousand doors in all sizes, in plain and quarter cut white oak, red oak and birch and solid white pine, featuring the Korelock and Klimax line, one of their leaders

being a three-ply panel birch with softwood stiles and rails. They furnish hotels, hospitals and other larger buildings as well as contractors, builders and private individuals. Prices are steadily going up owing to the advance in materials and the active requisition from many quarters.

The head of the company is Captain Hunter Pannill, who, previous to enlisting for overseas service, was on the staff of the Northern Aluminum Co., Limited, Toronto. He had some thrilling experiences during the European hostilities and returned to Canada two inches shorter in stature than when he went away, as the result of a narrow escape from death when in the Royal Air Force. Captain Pannill crossed the ocean with the 38th Battalion of Ottawa, and in the latter part of 1915 got into the fighting game in France. He took part in all the big events and escaped unscathed until the battle of Vimy Ridge. There, shot in the arm and suffering, he was sent back to London, where he spent some months in the hospitals. For gallantly on the field he was awarded the Military Cross. After his recovery he joined the Royal Air Force and qualified as an observer. When engaged in offensive patrol against the enemy his plane was shot down, while aviating about eight thousand feet above the earth, by a German anti-air kraft gun. An explosive shell badly shattered the tail of his machine in September, 1917. The pilot had both legs broken while Captain Pannill fared even worse for both of his lower limbs were fractured above the knee, the right one in four places and the left in two places. He spent nearly a year in the hospitals recovering from the effects, and returned to Canada in August of 1918. A few months ago he formed the Pannill Door Co.

Indirectly associated with Capt. Pannill is Major E. I. Harrington, who before the war was possibly one of the best known door and sash men in Canada. He has spent practically his whole life dealing in doors and sash in one manner or the other, and is now connected with the largest door and sash concern on the Continent, having again taken up his work upon his return from overseas. Major Harrington states that his military career when compared to Capt. Pannill's, sinks into insignificance, though his friends are quite certain that an interesting story could be told.

Such an organization as the Pannill Door Co., specializing in an item so important to builders and door buyers, will no doubt be welcomed and well supported by all interested in doors. The success of the Company in the last six months, (being also the first six months) shows two things quite distinctively, viz., the returned man can come back, and specializing is the thing to-day.

Yates Company Will Build Iron Foundry

Industrial development of Beloit, Wis., took another big jump recently with the announcement of officials of the P. B. Yates Machine company that that factory will start construction early this spring of a half-million-dollar iron foundry.

The new foundry will be located on Fourth street, beginning at Roosevelt Avenue and extending north 206 feet. It will extend clear through the block to Third street, giving the new building frontage of 264 feet on Roosevelt Avenue and a total floor space of 54,384 square feet.

The building will be constructed of brick, steel and reinforced concrete. It will contain the latest and most efficient foundry equipment that is possible to buy. Plans for the big factory improvement

are already in the hands of architects. Contracts for the work will be let within a short time and work on it will begin at the earliest possible date in the spring. Plans provide that the building must be ready for occupancy before next fall.

The rapid growth of business due to unprecedented demands for wood-working machinery on the part of manufacturers both at home and abroad is given as the reason for the enlargement of the Yates plant.

Toronto Capitalists Buy Pulp Plant

Lester W. David, the Seattle lumberman who for many years has been a prominent figure in British Columbia timber affairs, announced that on behalf of the bondholders of the Rainy River Pulp and Paper Company he had sold the plant at Port Mellon to E. M. Davis and a group of Toronto men, who will commence active operations within three months. It is stated that sufficient financial backing is behind the new owners to warrant big operations at the plant, which has been idle for a considerable period.

The Toronto people have already bought 20,000 acres of Crown grant timber and coal lands near Port McNeill on Vancouver Island, where 550,000,000 feet of timber have been cruised. The new concern have the water rights on the Rainy River, and it is stated they will operate the mill by water power. The plant as at present constituted has a capacity of twenty tons of sulphate or kraft pulp per day, but this will be increased later to double that amount by the installation of additional machinery.

Important Timber Deal Transacted

An important timber deal has just been completed in the East Kootenay whereby the East Kootenay Lumber Company, Ltd., has sold portions of its extensive holdings to the Crow's Nest Pass Lumber Company, Ltd., and to the eastern directors of that company who will incorporate as a separate company. The holdings sold consist of 10,000 acres of land and timber, and from 15,000 to 20,000 acres of timber in some five blocks, adjacent to Cranbrook, Ft. Steele, Bull River, and Moyie, and the consideration is between \$250,000 and \$500,000.

The eastern capitalists referred to, who are applying for incorporation, will start a new industry in the Cranbrook district that will mean an investment of at least \$1,000,000.

It is expected that the portion of the holdings acquired by the Crow's Nest Pass Lumber company will be developed in connection with that company's big plant at Wardner.

The East Kootenay Lumber company still retains very extensive holdings and will carry on its lumber manufacturing industry at Jaffray as heretofore.

Much Demand for Labor in Bush

Enquiry at the Government inquiry Bureau, Ottawa elicited the information that the demand for unskilled laborers in the bush still continues, with approximately 2,500 openings for men in this class of work. Great difficulty is experienced by the Bureau staff in securing men for this work as applicants either have no experience or are not desirous of leaving the city. There is also a small but steady demand for farm laborers, but at present the Bureau has not had any trouble in filling it, as the call for this class of labor rarely exceeds greatly the available supply. In other classes of skilled and unskilled labor there is scarcely any demand.

You Can Be a Business Builder

Business building consists of making every person who enters your yard a repeater and a booster who will bring in more customers to buy your goods.

Forget the mere object of one sale. Treat your customer as you would like to be treated yourself. Never sell him anything he doesn't want, or anything that he is apt to be dissatisfied with—merely to make the sale. Complete satisfaction on the part of your customers is your only key to success. If you had to depend upon first sales entirely, you would have a sheriff's sign on your door within six months.

Never misrepresent. The goods you sell will surely speak for themselves in use, and if they tell a different story from yours, you are very apt to lose a customer.

Satisfy your customer by the goods you sell him, by the appearance of your yard, by the treatment he receives in your place of business, and he'll stay satisfied and will surely come back.



W. E. Bigwood, Byng Inlet,
Pres., Spanish River Improvement Co.,



W. J. Sheppard, Waubaushene,
President, French River Boom Co.



F. N. Waldie, Toronto, Secy.-Treas.,
Mississauga River Improvement Co.

Boom and Improvement Companies

Representative Lumbermen's Associations Meet in Toronto
and Elect Officers for Coming Year

The annual meetings of the various Boom and Improvement Companies operated by the lumbermen of the Georgian Bay district, were held at the Queen's Hotel, Toronto, on January 22nd and 23rd. There was a representative attendance from various parts of the district, and the business of each company was quickly disposed of. Owing to high wages, the inefficiency of men as well as the scarcity of help at some points, operating expenses were heavy during the past season, but all the streams are reported to be in good condition, and various improvements were outlined in driving and rafting.

The Log Picking Association, which operates on Georgian Bay, in the matter of the recovery of logs lost in the operation of towing rafts, etc., elected the following committee to look after its affairs for 1920: W. J. Sheppard, Georgian Bay Lumber Co., Waubaushene; F. N. Waldie, Victoria Harbor Lumber Co., Toronto; W. E. Bigwood, Graves, Bigwood & Co., Byng Inlet; E. Letherby, Chew Bros., Limited, Midland; C. N. Carney, Hope Lumber Co., Thessalon; W. J. Bell, Spanish Mills Co., Sudbury; J. J. McFadden, McFadden and Malloy, Spragge; A. E. Beck, C. Beck Manufacturing Co., Penetanguishene; H. H. Bishop, Bishop Lumber Co., Nesterville; W. F. Beck, C. Beck Manufacturing Co., Penetanguishene.

The Spanish River Improvement Co., Limited, elected the following officers for 1920: President, W. E. Bigwood; vice-president, George R. Gray, Spanish River Pulp and Paper Mills, Sault Ste. Marie; Secy.-Treas., Charles McCrea, M. L. A., Sudbury. The directors are W. J. Bell, J. J. McFadden and F. N. Waldie.

The Sable & Spanish Boom and Slide Co. of Algoma, Limited, which handle the logs out of the Spanish river, elected W. E. Big-

wood, President, and W. J. Bell as Secretary-Treasurer. Directors, J. A. Ferguson, Spanish Mills Co., Massey. W. J. Bell, J. J. McFadden and F. N. Waldie.

The French River Boom Co., which handle all the logs of the various owners coming down the French river to Georgian Bay, elected W. J. Sheppard of the Georgian Bay Lumber Co., Waubaushene, as President, and W. F. Beck, of the C. Beck Manufacturing Co., Penetanguishene, as Secretary-Treasurer. The directors for the coming year are F. N. Waldie, of the Victoria Harbor Lumber Co., Wm. Irwin, Peterborough; W. E. Bigwood, Graves, Bigwood & Co., Byng Inlet; and W. J. Bell, Spanish Mills Co., Sudbury.

The Mississauga River Improvement Co., Limited, which handles the logs coming down the stream which bears this name and looks after all improvements, elected J. J. McFadden of McFadden & Malloy, Spragge, and F. N. Waldie of the Victoria Harbor Lumber Co., as Sec.-Treas. The directors are C. N. Carney of the Hope Lumber Co., Thessalon; John Malloy, Spragge and W. E. Bigwood.

New Hardwood Industry in the East

A new company is being formed for the manufacture of hardwood lumber and last blocks at Cross Creek, N. B., and when completed the industry will be one of the largest of its kind. H. W. Mobbs, President of Mobbs and Lewis, Limited, Kettering, Eng., manufacturers of last blocks and shoe machinery, is the man behind the gun enterprise. R. W. Baird is the manager of the new firm. Mr. Baird was in France for two years with the C. F. C. Going over as a private he won a commission while abroad. A month after his return from overseas Mr. Mobbs came out to Canada and together with Mr. Baird, visited many points in Canada from Sault Ste. Marie to the East Coast in search of a suitable location and finally selected upon Cross Creek, N. B.



W. F. Beck, Penetanguishene,
Secy.-Treas. French River Boom Co.



Ed. Letherby, Midland,
Member of Log Picking Asso. Committee



Geo. R. Gray, Sault Ste. Marie, Ont.,
Vice-Pres. Spanish River Improvement Co.



John R. Stover, Blind River,
Retiring President Mississauga River
Improvement Co.

Forest Fires Have Raged in Alberta

Carelessness is Blamed for Majority of Them—Good Protection Work of the Forestry Branch

While forest fire losses in Alberta last year aggregate \$2,250,000, they would have been far greater but for the Dominion Forestry Branch and its officials and employees.

The last big fire previously occurred in 1910, when much more damage was done for the reason that there was no preventive nor fire fighting service. In that year the fires swept from below the international boundary far into the north along practically the entire slope of the Eastern Rockies. As there was no regular organization to combat the flames, the sporadic efforts of the settlers were almost useless. Two years later when the Forestry Branch had been established a different system prevailed and since then until 1919, forest fires' damage was comparatively light. In 1918, for instance, it was only \$1,000 in the Alberta reserves.

Last year conditions were altogether against the fire fighting and preventive forces. The long drought left the woods dry as tinder, and high winds, which persisted for weeks at a stretch, fanned the flames beyond control. It was the experience in every instance that the forestry department officials and employees were on the ground of a fire within a few hours, usually less than four, of the time it was reported, and often they would not get away for days so bitter was the struggle.

Five hundred and forty-eight thousand acres were swept over and the loss in merchantable timber has been estimated officially as being \$500,000. Young timber was damaged to the extent of \$1,370,000, and other growth \$400,000.

The causes of the fires were given as follows: Camp fires, 7; lightning, 4; hunters, 3; railways, 12; tourists, 1; logging mills, 2; unknown, 16.

So complete is the information bureau throughout the forest reserves now that within a few hours, by means of the Government forestry telephones and other communication systems, word can be got through to headquarters in Calgary and measures taken to meet the situation.

Prior to 1913 such facilities were absent and a fire simply burned itself out.

Carelessness is blamed for about 95 per cent of the fires. For example in 1910, a surveyor's assistant lit a smudge to discourage mosquitoes and millions of dollars of damage resulted. The youth was fined \$10 by a magistrate and "severely reprimanded."

It may be worth while to record that burned over timber does not lose all its commercial value. A good deal of that burned over in 1910 is still being sold to mine operators for timber purposes. It is well cured naturally in the dry climate, it does not check and it lends itself readily to the uses in mines for which it is acquired. Some timber that was burned over thirty years ago was recently disposed of by the Federal Government's representatives in Alberta.

The burned over timber can also be used for ties and ice posts.

In connection with the information service, it is stated that arrangements are being made for aerial fire patrols which will, of course, speed up the system of communication and probably save immense amounts by permitting combative measures before fires get beyond control.

May Prohibit Export of Pulpwood

Sir Lomer Guoin, at the annual dinner of the Canadian Pulp and Paper Association, made an important announcement as to the policy of the Quebec Government regarding the exportation of pulpwood. The recent agitation on the part of certain American pulp and paper companies in favor of the lifting of the ban on the exportation of pulpwood cut from Crown lands has received a very definite answer, and one which puts an end to any hope that the agitation would succeed. Sir Lomer also gave a very strong hint that it may be necessary to forbid the exportation of pulpwood from private lands, owing to the increasing home demands.

Canada has built up her enormous pulp and paper industry on the lines of the law forbidding the exportation of pulpwood from Crown lands, which has compelled American companies to build plants on this side of the border in order to secure the necessary raw materials. We cannot afford to jeopardize that industry, and that the present policy is not to be relaxed, but rather tightened, may be gathered from the following statement by the Premier: "I know that you require, and are actually taking, vast quantities of pulpwood to feed your mills, but at the same time I know that you are interested in the future of your timber holdings. I do not want to pose as a prophet, but it seems to me that the future of this province is connected with the building up of pulp and paper plants. Our province was the first to realize the importance of keeping our raw material for the use of our mills. We do not intend to relax that policy. We may have to go further. The time may come

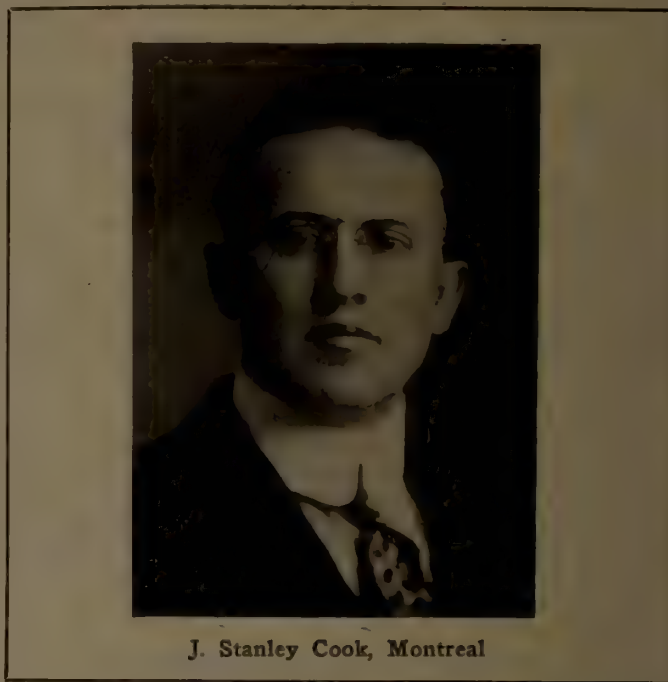
when we will have to limit the cut of our Quebec forests for the exclusive use of Quebec men. If the situation demanded, we shall not hesitate to take the necessary measure, because we cannot forget that charity begins at home."

Sir Lomer takes the view that the stocks of lumber and pulpwood are not inexhaustible, and that reforestation is inevitable if we are to maintain our supplies—a policy in which the Government is willing to co-operate. Besides this, the information concerning our forest resources is incomplete, and for this reason, it is intended to make an inventory, for which purpose three posts will be established at Hamilton Inlet, Ungava Bay and James Bay, from which investigations will be made and airplanes will be used if necessary. These stations will be connected by wireless.

It is generally admitted that the Quebec Government has been very helpful in co-operating with lumbermen and pulp and paper companies, and Sir Lomer's speech is a guarantee that this policy is to be continued.

Higher Position For Mr. J. S. Cook

Mr. J. Stanley Cook, the assistant secretary of the Montreal Board of Trade and the secretary of the Montreal Lumber Association, has been appointed secretary of the Board of Trade, in succession to Mr. George Hadrill, who retires after forty-three years' ser-



J. Stanley Cook, Montreal

vice. Mr. H. C. Beatty, the senior clerk, has been appointed assistant secretary of the Board of Trade and secretary of the Montreal Lumber Association. Mr. Beatty has seen considerable service overseas, giving up his course of law studies at McGill in order to serve with the forces. He joined the staff of the Board of Trade about six months ago.

Return to Price Stabilization Plan

Market conditions at the moment are very similar to what they were early in July of last year, when we were having a runaway market, and at that time we expressed our conviction that it would be much better for the trade in general if prices were more stable. write the Long-Bell Lumber Co. of Kansas City, Mo.

To that end this Company advised the trade on July 7th that our prices, effective that date on Southern Pine yard stock, would remain the same until Aug. 15th. On Aug. 15th, and again on Sept. 15th, we issued price lists which were effective for a thirty-day period, and on Oct. 15th, the market being fairly stable, we discontinued our guaranteed price policy.

We have every reason to believe that our effort to stabilize prices was successful to a certain degree, and performed a real service to the industry as a whole, although at a very large cost to ourselves, as it resulted in our selling large quantities of lumber much less than the market price during the time when these guaranteed prices were in effect.

After giving the subject careful consideration, we have decided that the price file we are to-day issuing is the maximum price we will charge for any item of southern pine yard stock which our mills can produce and have in shipping condition, and can reasonably expect to ship within thirty days from date of orders. This price to be in effect until March 1st, at least. No one can foretell what market and what manufacturing conditions will be after March 1st, but it shall be our policy to endeavor to protect our trade by stabilizing prices on southern pine.

Demand for B.C. Stocks Was Never So Keen

Speaking generally of lumber and operating conditions at the Coast, a leading representative of the industry, writing to a member of the trade in the East says:

"There does not seem to be any limit to the prices one is able to secure from the American trade. Our hardest task now is to keep away from taking orders instead of selling them. We are quite convinced that if we so desired, we could go out on the market to-day and sell our stock four or five times over, and it would not take very long to do it at that.

"The log situation is extremely bad. According to the government scaler, there was 61 million feet of logs on Burrard Inlet and the Fraser River available the first of January. Since that time this amount has been reduced considerably. All the mills are running, and there has been very few logs put in.

"To show you what the employers are up against in the way of labor, the following is a pretty good illustration. One of our Buckers at the camp was quitting one half hour earlier than the rest, and leaving camp one half hour later to go to work. He was doing this in the Company's time, as he claimed that the time consumed in walking into the bush should be paid for by the Company. He was warned several times and then laid off. The rest of the employees said that unless we fired the foreman and took this man back, they would all quit. They were told that he would not be taken back, and they walked out on us. We feel inclined to think that this Summer is going to be a repetition of last, and possibly a little worse in the matter of employing men in the bush. They are very touchy and strike on any lame excuse they can work up.

"We have logs ahead and but few of the other mills have. This same condition exists over in Washington and Oregon, and we are quite sure the majority of the mills will be closed down this summer for lack of logs.

"The car situation has eased up considerably lately, and we have been able to make a few shipments. However, we have had some very soft weather in the Mountains and it has caused numerous slides which has again delayed cars coming into this territory. We hope in another week or ten days to be in a better position and will be making more shipments."

Mr. Young Strongly Urges Reforestation

At the recent convention of the Northern Ontario Development Association held at North Bay it was decided that the organization should become a permanent one.

A resolution in favor of reforestation was carried. The mover of this resolution, Cyril T. Young, of Toronto manager of the Eastern Lands Department of the Canadian National Railways, said that the supply of railway tie timber east of the Rocky Mountains would not last more than fifteen years longer, and the pulp supply would last little longer than the railway tie timber. He suggested reforestation should not be left entirely to the Crown, but private interests should co-operate and do their share.

Sir Henry Egan Resigns as Chairman

Sir Henry K. Egan, has resigned as chairman of the Ottawa Improvement Commission and also as a member of that body of which he has ably directed the work and administration in the Capital city for some years. It is announced that Sir Henry is relinquishing these duties and is also giving up a number of public and private activities. Sir Henry has long been one of the outstanding figures in the lumber areas of the Ottawa Valley. He was born in Aylmer, Que., in 1848 and for years has been managing director of the Hawkesbury Lumber Co., purchasing, along with others, the Hawkesbury lumber mills and limits from Hamilton Bros. in 1888. He has been a director of many companies, a life director of the Carleton Protestant Hospital, a governor of St. Luke's Hospital, a life director of the Old Men's Home, the Ottawa Country Club and Ottawa Golf Club. He was one of the promoters of the Ottawa and Montreal Power Transmission Co.

Northern Camps Terrorized by Agitators

A recent despatch from Fort William, Ont., says: Presumably agitated by a number of Finn lumberjacks in J. A. Stewarts tie camps at Ignace and Shebaqua, tie cutting operations were practically at a standstill for several days.

The woods have been plastered with O. B. U. literature with inscriptions such as "Join the O. B. U." "Why? to dictate to your officials and not to be dictated to, when you finally decide to act."

At Ignace a manifesto drawn up, "The Camp Committee," demanded, among other things, the serving of afternoon tea and a morning luncheon. Armed with revolvers the Finns compelled all

workers to leave camp and came to Port Arthur and demanded their pay, which was refused.

With them came several men who had been forced to leave work, so it is alleged, by intimidation, some of them at the point of revolvers. Considerable gun-play was used and the camps were "shot-up" several times, but no casualties have been reported.

According to a large employer of labor here, there is more in the movement than a local labor revolt. It is claimed that the rising is part of a big conspiracy on part of the O. B. U., to prevent production in woods in order to stop delivery of ties to the railroads.

Lumbermen Representatives Were Elected

In the recent elections of the Board of Trade Toronto, the nominees of the Lumbermen's Section were successful. The Lumbermen's Section is one of the most influential and active in the organization, and at the annual meeting nominated Hugh Munro, 69 South Drive, who is well and worthily known in the industry,



Hugh Munro, Toronto



Sam McBride, Toronto

as a member of the Council of the Board of Trade for 1920, in succession to C. W. Wilkinson of the Union Lumber Co., who served last year.

Ex Controller Sam. McBride, wholesale lumberman, was nominated as one of the representatives of the Board of the Canadian National Exhibition Association.

It is pleasing to state that Mr. Munro and McBride were elected and in the contest stood high in the results. There is no doubt that Mr. Munro, who has been in the lumber business for many years and enjoys the confidence and esteem of the trade, will make an admirable representative on the Council, on which he served for two terms some years ago. He has the necessary business experience, insight and general qualifications to render efficient service.

Mr. McBride is too well known in the municipal arena to need any extended reference. He has plenty of force and energy and will see that the lumbermen's interests are not lost sight of on such an important body as the Canadian National Exhibition Association.

Fireproof Timber Process Patented by British Firm

A process has been made public in England by which timber is made fireproof. A company has been formed, known as the Timber Fireproofing Company, which claims that the use of the process will tend to avoid the risk of fire in houses built of wood.

The process known as the oxylene fireproofing process consists of submitting the wood in a closed cylinder to a steaming and vacuum treatment, which removes the air moisture in the pores of the wood and vaporizes the sap water. The wood is then impregnated under hydraulic pressure with a solution of fire-resisting chemicals, which replace the elements driven out by the preliminary treatment. Finally the water of the solution is dried off, and the chemicals in minute crystal form remain embodied in the fibres.

The effect of this treatment is explained as being that on the application of heat the crystals expand and form a glossy coating, which excludes the oxygen of the air and prevents its combination with wood, thus rendering flame an impossibility. The higher the temperature, the more the crystals expand, and though in time the chemical action of each crystal becomes exhausted and the wood becomes charred fresh crystals come into play, and though the wood may eventually be charred completely through, no flame will be generated.

**Second Hand
Machinery &
Equipment
Wanted &
For Sale**

Quick Action Section

**Special Lots
Of Lumber—
Positions
Wanted &
Vacant**

PUBLISHER'S NOTICE

Advertisements other than "Employment Wanted" or "Employees Wanted" will be inserted in this department at the rate of 20 cents per agate line (14 agate lines make one inch). \$2.80 per inch, each insertion, payable in advance. Space measured from rule to rule. When four or more consecutive insertions of the same advertisement are ordered a discount of 25 per cent. will be allowed.

Advertisements of "Wanted Employment" will be inserted at the rate of one cent a word, net. Cash must accompany order. If Canada Lumberman box number is used, enclose ten cents extra for postage in forwarding replies. Minimum charge 25 cents.

Advertisements of "Wanted Employees" will be inserted at the rate of two cents a word, net. Cash must accompany the order. Minimum charge 50 cents.

Advertisements must be received not later than the 10th and 20th of each month to insure insertion in the subsequent issue.

Birch Wanted

No. 1 Com. and Bet. 4/4 to 16/4". Name best prices delivered Philadelphia, Pa. rate. Warren Ross Lumber Co., Jamestown, N.Y. 1-4

Lumber Wanted

Spruce, Jack Pine, and Hemlock. Will contract for this year's sawing. Cash advance on logs at mill. Box 143, Canada Lumberman, Toronto. 4-7

Lumber Wanted

Will contract for large and small stocks, Birch, Maple, Basswood and Ash. Advance on logs at mill. Box 142, Canada Lumberman, Toronto. 4-7

Sawmill Men!

Standard Hardwood Lumber Co., Weston, Ont., will buy your entire output, all grades and kinds. Highest cash price paid. 2-5

WANTED—Coffin Elm Lumber

Advise quantity you can get out if price made satisfactory. Stock can be taken green from the saw. 4

KEENAN BROS. LTD.,
Owen Sound, Ont.

White Pine Wanted

4/4, 6/4, and 8/4.
No. 1 and No. 2 Culls.
Mill Run.
No. 1 Culls and No. 2 Culls.

BREWSTER LOUD,
1307 Majestic Bldg.,
Detroit, Mich. 4

Lumber Wanted

Send us list of lumber you wish to move either car lots or block. Advances made. Our buyer is now out and will call on you.

The Elgie & Jarvis Lumber Co., Limited,
4-5 18 Toronto St., Toronto, Ont.

WANTED

White Pine Spruce
ALL GRADES.

Also LATH of all grades

JOHN F. BURKE,
2-t.f. Aeolian Bldg., New York City.

PULPWOOD

We are open to purchase peeled Spruce and Balsam Pulpwood in carload lots. Quotations furnished on request. Also Deal ends.

The Jost Company, Limited,
285 Beaver Hall Hill,
1-t.f. Montreal, P.Q.

WANTED—Hardwood Lumber

One million feet 4/4, 6/4 and 8/4 No. 2 Common and Better Hardwood Lumber, Maple preferred. Want kiln-dried stock but will take air-dried if price is right. Quote f.o.b. Detroit. Shipment in 30 to 60 days. Write me, stating what you have.

BREWSTER LOUD,
1307 Majestic Building,
4-5 Detroit, Mich.

Crating Wanted

A quantity 1" and 1 1/4" dry Box and Crating Lumber, White Pine, Spruce or other soft woods, good widths and lengths. Quote price delivered F.O.B. cars Syracuse and Rochester, N.Y. or point of shipment. State amount you have of each kind, etc.

Advise if you can dress and resaw.
Wilson & Green Lumber Company,
1-4 Syracuse, N.Y.

Lumber in Large Quantities Wanted

Wanted large quantities of Hardwood Lumber, Birch, Hard Maple, Beech and other woods. Best prices, fair inspection and prompt shipment. Apply Box No. 133, Canada Lumberman, Toronto. 4-7

Birch, Beech, Basswood, Maple and Other Hardwoods Wanted

Will pay spot cash on cars shipping point on any of the above; dry or green; log run or on grade. Will send inspector.

Wallace H. Partridge, Inc.

4-11 Springfield, Mass.

Pulpwood Wanted

Wanted to purchase pulpwood in Nova Scotia, New Brunswick, or Eastern Quebec, for home consumption for Canadian Paper Mill.

Address stating price, quantity and location, 4-11

FRANK J. D. BARNJUM,
Annapolis Royal,
Nova Scotia.

Saw Mill Men

We are in the market for Hardwood Lumber of all kinds; will buy entire output with all grades; advances made and highest market prices paid. Write us full particulars of stock.

THE LONDON LUMBER CO., LTD.,
4-7 London, Ontario.

For Sale—Lumber

Piling

We can furnish Piling, any length or size, on short notice.

WM. POLLOCK & SON,
4-7 Englehart, Ont.

Sawlogs For Sale

20,000 to 25,000 pine sawlogs, on bank of river; near Worthington Station, on Soo line, C. P. R. Apply to Con. McGuire, Worthington, Ont. 4

Soft and Hardwoods For Sale

All kinds of soft and hard woods, rough and dressed. Sash, Doors, Mouldings, Special Millwork.

Brompton Lumber & Mfg. Co.,
4-5 Bromptonville, Que.

FOR SALE

Bone Dry Lumber in Car Lots

1", 1 1/2", 2" Soft Elm.
1", 1 1/2" Beech.
1" Hard Maple.

Can also saw to your order a large quantity of Hard Maple, Beech, Rock Elm, Grey Elm. Box 146, Canada Lumberman, Toronto. 4

FOR SALE—SPECIAL

Thick Oak, Dry Northern Stock

69,000' 6/4 No. 1 Com. & Btr. Plain Oak.
145,000' 2" No. 1 Com. & Btr. Plain Oak.
125,000' 2 1/2" No. 1 Com. & Btr. Plain Oak.
85,000' 3" No. 1 Com. & Btr. Plain Oak.
20,000' 4" No. 1 Com. & Btr. Plain Oak.

BUFFALO HARDWOOD LUMBER CO.,
4-7 Buffalo, N.Y.

SPRUCE KNEES FOR SALE

150 Grown Spruce Knees, 4' x 3' 6", finished 8', 9' and 10' thick; thoroughly sound, ready for immediate delivery. For particulars, apply A. K., Box 78, Canada Lumberman, Toronto. 2-4

WHO BUYS LOGS?

Can cut and ship Hard Maple, Ash, Elm, Basswood, Spruce, Balsam, "good material" yet this season. A car of Hard Maple Logs, last season's cut, at siding awaiting buyers. Act quick.

ROBERT STANLEY,
4 Lavant, Ont.

B. C. SPRUCE

15c. per Thousand Feet

We offer slightly over one billion feet. Seventy-five per cent spruce, balsam pine, fir and hemlock. Close to G. T. P. Near Fort George. Timber well located on good drivable streams. For particulars, cruiser's report, etc., write

LOUGHEED & TAYLOR, LIMITED,
3-6 Calgary, Alberta.

FOR SALE

8 cars of Merchantable Spruce, 2 x 4, 2 x 6, 3 x 4, 3 x 5, 3 x 6, 3 x 7, 3 x 8, 3 x 9, 3 x 10, 3 x 12, lengths averaging 14 ft.

Also 8 cars of Peeled Spruce Pulp Wood. We would like to receive your quotations for the above. 4

SAM STERN,
4 South Bay, N.B.

300 Acres Timber For Sale

Lots 37, 38 and 39, 1st Concession, Township Oro, County Simcoe, near village of Cambridge, Ont. The lots comprise mixed Hardwood with a few pockets of Pine.

Best value in Ontario.

Lots slope to the road and are within one mile of the C. P. R. depot.

THE HENRY WISE ESTATE,
4 St. Catharines, Ont.

RAILWAY SHIMS FOR SALE

250,000	1/4 inch	Shims.
250,000	1/2 "	" "
150,000	3/4 "	" "
150,000	1 "	" "
75,000	1 1/4 "	" "
75,000	1 1/2 "	" "
50,000	2 "	" "
25,000	2 1/4 "	" "
25,000	2 1/2 "	" "

Quality good, price right, shipment prompt.

FLEMMING & GIBSON, LIMITED,
2x5 Juniper, New Brunswick.

Wanted—Machinery

Band Resaw Wanted

A good second hand Resaw, 4" to 6" blade. Give full particulars and lowest possible price. Box 128, Canada Lumberman, Toronto. 4-5

EQUIPMENT WANTED

One 100 H.P. Motor, 550 volts, alternating current; also transformers for same. Gang or gang edger. Two hundred and fifty feet log haul chain. Fast feed matcher and one heavy surfacer.

JOHN STIRRETT & SONS,
4 Port Arthur, Ont.

Wanted—Lumber

Stocks Wanted

Stocks of Lumber and Lath wanted—Spruce, Hemlock, Pine and Birch.

The Elgie & Jarvis Lumber Co., Limited,
4-5 18 Toronto St., Toronto, Ont.

Spruce and Shingles Wanted

We are always in the market for Spruce boards and 2 in., also Furring, Lath and Shingles.

RICE & LOCKWOOD LUMBER CO.,
4-11 Springfield, Mass.

Lumber Wanted For Cash

Will pay spot cash soon as on the cars at shipping point for Log Run Basswood, Elm, Birch, Maple, Beech, also Hemlock, Pine and Spruce Lumber and Lath, dry or new cut. Box 117, Canada Lumberman, Toronto. 3-6

Wanted Lumber

Hardwood lumber wanted. Birch, Maple, Ash, Elm, Basswood, and other hardwoods. Dry or sawn to order. We send inspector. Apply Box 97, Canada Lumberman, Toronto. 1-4

Wanted To Buy Lath and Crating Lumber

All grades of Lath for immediate shipment or on contract for the season.

All kinds of crating lumber, rough or dressed.

Send good description, quote f.o.b. Chicago, stating quantity offered.

COVEY-DURHAM COMPANY,
4-5 431 S. Dearborn St.,
Chicago, Ill., U.S.A.

Basswood and Maple Wanted

Fifteen carload dry 1sts and 2nds or No. 1 Common and Better white winter cut Basswood, plump 1 in. thick.

Twenty carloads dry hard Maple, 1 1/4" x 3 1/4" multiples of 9" and 12" in length, one clear face and square edges.

Twenty carloads Hard Maple, 6 1/2" x 6 1/2" and 5 3/4" x 5 3/4" x 22" and 28" in length or multiples, practically clear stock and free from checks; can ship green.

For further particulars apply to Box 85, Canada Lumberman, Toronto. 2-t.f.

Wanted—1 Smoke Stack

30" x 80'

Apply The Mageau Lumber Company, Ltd.,
Field, Ont.

Wanted—Lumber Wagons

Wanted to purchase 50 two-wheel lumber wagons. State what you have to offer.

Brompton Lumber & Mfg. Co.,
Bromptonville, Que.

36" Edger Wanted

Must be in first class condition.

The Laberge Lumber Co., Limited,
Sudbury, Ont.

Sawmill Wanted

Second-hand saw mill with circular or band, with gang or gang edger. Cutting capacity 50,000 feet in 10 hours. All machinery must be in good condition.

In answering please give full inventory and specification of mill.
Box 100, Canada Lumberman, Toronto.

For Sale—Machinery**Engine For Sale**

One Goldie & McCulloch Engine, 16" x 33", complete with heater, pipes, oil pump, etc., in first class condition.

R. Laidlaw Lumber Co., Ltd.,
65 Yonge St., Toronto.

FOR SALE

We are offering for sale the following woodworking machines in very good condition, most of them practically new.

- 1—No. 129 "Preston" Self Feeding Rip Saw.
- 1—No. 108 "Berlin" 12-in. Moulder.
- 1—"Tannewitz" Dowel Machine 1/4 to 1-in.
- 1—"Bertrand" 18-in. Jointer.
- 1—"Whitney" 66-in. Back Gauge Lathe.
- 1—No. 4 "Waymouth" Lathe.
- 1—No. 213 "Yates" Glue Jointer with Extra Heads.
- 1—"Preston" Double Head Shaper.
- 1—"American" Jig Saw.
- 1—"Bertrand" 24-in. Planer.
- 1—No. 99 "Oliver" 24-in. Cabinet Planer.
- 1—No. 60 "Oliver" Universal Saw Bench.
- 1—"Rogers" 30-in. Knife Sharpener.
- 1—"Cowan" Blind Mortiser and Borer, M. 191.
- 1—"Cowan" Lock Corner Machine, M. 61.
- 1—"Cowan" 42-in. 3-drum Sander, M. 73.
- 1—"Cowan" Power Feed Box Board Mather, M. 209.
- 1—"Cowan" Triple Drum and Disc Sander, No. 6165.
- 1—No. 620 "C. M. C." Rip Saw Table.
- 1—"C. M. C." Post Borer.
- 1—"Crescent" Swing Saw.
- 1—Preston Wood Turning Machine on Stand.
- 1—Band Saw Sharpener and Setter.
- 1—"Gardner" Chair Drill.
- 1—Chuckling Machine.
- 1—3 K.W. 115 Volt Generator with Rheostat.
- 1—6 x 6 "Leonard" Horizontal Engine.
- 1—6 x 8 Upright Engine.
- 1—10 x 10 "Leonard" Automatic High Speed Engine.
- 1—12 x 24 "Leonard" Corliss Engine.
- 1—12 x 36 Goldie & McCulloch Wheelock Engine, No. 1233.
- 1—Right Hand Circular Saw Mill with Carriage.
- 2—52-in. Inserted Tooth Saws for above.

Canadian Veneering Co., Inc.,
Acton-Vale, Que.

For Sale

American No. 2 Boss Timber Sizer, 30" x 16". Also Mershon Band Resaw.
Apply Box 137, Canada Lumberman, Toronto.

For Sale—1 Smoke Stack

46" x 90'

or will exchange for difference in price.

Apply The Mageau Lumber Company, Ltd.,
Field, Ont.

75 Horse-power Corliss Engine For Sale

in perfect shape, only run a short while; would be an ideal engine for sawmill.

DELANY & PETTIT, LIMITED,
133 Jefferson Ave., Toronto.

For Sale Cheap

A 24-inch combined planer and matcher—Clark DeMill make. Complete with counter-shaft. First class condition.

W. H. Sumbling Machinery Co.,
7 St. Mary Street,
Toronto, Ont.

Steam Plant For Sale

First class steam plant for saw mill. Boiler nearly new, 110 H.P. Engine 60 H.P., in first class shape. Also smokestack and all steam and water connections. A snap if taken immediately. Apply George A. Oldrieve, St. Thomas, Ont.

For Sale Cheap

- 1—65 Horse Power Tubular Boiler and 1—60 H. P. Steam Engine.
- 1—50 H.P. Boiler and 1—35 H.P. Engine.

All Goldie and McCulloch's best make. All in first class repair. Will be sold at a snap for quick sale. Apply The Gordon Lumber Co., 198 Mornington Street, Stratford, Ont.

For Sale at Bargain

to make room for heavier machinery.

- 1—Goldie-McCulloch Single Surface Planer and Matcher, weight about 3 tons.
- 1—3-saw Edger.

Will sell any of above machines separately. Machinery can be seen at Utterson Lumber Co., Utterson, Ont.

For Sale

- 1 McGregor-Gourlay Q.Y. Matcher, No. 2040, \$700.00 cash in mill Ottawa.
- 1 Cowan 10 x 10 Band Saw, No. 2352, \$300.00 cash in mill Ottawa.
- 1 Large McEachren Fan, \$200.00 cash in mill Ottawa.

These are almost as good as new, having had very little use.

OTTAWA LUMBER COMPANY,
41 Kent St., Ottawa, Ont.

For Sale

One Waterous double cut Band Mill Complete.

- One steam Log Loader.
- One steam Kicker.
- One Waterous Nigger, 10" and 8" cylinders.

Two Air Cushions.
One 10" Steam Feed, 36 ft. cylinder.
One steam set works, Carriage Wheels and Track. Also a number of steel and wood pulleys, live rolls, etc.

For full information apply Box 74, Canada Lumberman, Toronto.

For Sale

- 1—No. 303 C.M.C. Extra Heavy Four-Sided Moulder, only used three weeks. Price, \$1,100.00.

- 1—New No. 110 C.M.C. Single Surface Planer and Matcher, with Moulding attachment. Price, \$800.

- 1—New No. 272, Machinery Company of America Automatic Circular Rip and Cross Cut Saw Shafter, capacity up to 72 in. Price, \$295.00.

WILLIAMS & WILSON, LTD.,
84 Inspector Street,
Montreal, Que.

Wanted—Employment

Advertisements under this heading one cent a word per insertion. Box No. 10 cents extra. Minimum charge 25 cents.

Band or Circular Sawyer wants position; right hand Band Mill preferred. 25 years' experience; All references on request. Apply Box 150, Canada Lumberman, Toronto.

Position wanted by energetic young man (21). Three years' lumber experience in wholesale and retail office. Excellent references furnished. Box 147, Canada Lumberman, Toronto.

WANTED—By a capable man of 25 years' experience, a contract of manufacturing Lath and Pickets by the thousand. Satisfaction guaranteed. Address T. G. R., Box 819, Pembroke, Ontario.

BAND FILER with helper open for position. Several years' experience, capable of looking after circular and gate saws, also can furnish best of references. Reply Box 118, Canada Lumberman, Toronto.

SAWMILL FOREMAN—Good live man open for position. Fifteen years' experience in mills, cutting 100 M. ft. ten hours; can furnish references. Apply Box 136, Canada Lumberman, Toronto.

A FIRST-CLASS MECHANIC is open for engagement as Superintendent in furniture or good woodworking plant; in a good Ontario town or city; is also a first-class bandsman. Apply Box 144, Canada Lumberman, Toronto.

OPEN FOR A POSITION as manager or representative; married, with twenty-five years' experience in the wholesale lumber business; can give reference as to capabilities. Box 87, Canada Lumberman, Toronto.

LUMBER TRAVELLER—15 years' practical experience in lumber business, open for position as travelling salesman or purchasing agent. At present holding responsible position, but wish to change territory. Apply Box 125, Canada Lumberman, Toronto.

TO LUMBER OPERATORS—I am open to consider position as manager of woods operations, sawmill or selling force; experience in hardwoods in the United States and in New Brunswick Spruce. Can handle men and get results. Box 84, Canada Lumberman, Toronto.

MILL ACCOUNTANT now employed, fifteen years' experience in the lumber business, desires position for May first next. Conversant in both English and French languages. Can give best of references as to character and capabilities. Box 139, Canada Lumberman, Toronto.

A YOUNG MAN DESIRES POSITION—will be open for engagement after 31st March; has had 10 years' experience (in Ontario and Alberta) in the planing mill and lumber business, including cost accounting, estimating and bookkeeping; highest references. Apply Box 141, Canada Lumberman, Toronto; Ont.

SECRETARY—Canadian, twenty years' experience as accountant, auditor, compiler of publicity literature, editor, and secretary, desires position as Secretary or Secretary-Treasurer of lumber, pulp or paper manufacturing company with headquarters in Toronto, Montreal or Vancouver; at present in government service handling timber berths on behalf of the Crown. Box 111, Canada Lumberman, Toronto.

Wanted—Employees

SAWYER WANTED—For double cut pony band. Must be first class man. Apply Box 112, Canada Lumberman, Toronto.

WANTED, AN EXPERIENCED FOREMAN to take charge of box shop, young man preferred; knowledge of both French and English necessary. Apply in writing, giving references and stating date could assume duties; also three experienced box makers required immediately. Apply in writing. Canadian Box & Shook Mills, Ltd., Sherbrooke, Que.

TIMBERLANDS FOR SALE

We have many attractive properties listed with us, for sale, in all parts of Canada and Newfoundland, in both Freehold and Crown lands.

BRITISH COLUMBIA

Large tracts of Cedar and Spruce situated on tide waters and the larger rivers, with or without saw mills.

NEW BRUNSWICK

Some very fine Freehold hardwood properties.

NEWFOUNDLAND

More than 3,000 square miles of the best timbered pulpwood land in the Colony.

ONTARIO

Many pulpwood and hardwood tracts, both Freehold and Crown land.

QUEBEC

Some excellent Freehold properties running heavily to pulpwood. Large pulpwood limits on the Upper Ottawa and on the North and South Shores of the St. Lawrence.

Cruiser's reports and blue prints, where available, will be sent to Principals or their accredited agents.

BRADLEY & AVERY

4 Hospital Street,
MONTREAL, P.Q.

Man wanted to take charge of Sash Department in a city planing mill. Must be competent and be able to run machines as well as lay out sash. Apply Box 132, Canada Lumberman, Toronto.

WANTED—Intelligent educated man with knowledge of manufacture and shipping of lumber. Knowledge of French desirable. Permanent position with concern operating South Ottawa River. Headquarters 75 miles from Montreal. Mail particulars to Box 145, Canada Lumberman, Toronto.

WANTED—Experienced Sawmill men and lumber handlers. Sawyers, Setters, Edgermen, Trimmermen, Filers, Lumber Pilers, Lumber Graders. Address,

THE PAS LUMBER CO., LTD.,
The Pas, Manitoba.

Formerly The Prince Albert Lumber Co.,
1-8 Prince Albert, Sask.

Business Chances**Wholesalers Attention!**

Advertiser has upwards of two million feet Jack Pine and Spruce, which can be logged and manufactured into lumber during the coming summer. To party who would finance operation attractive prices will be given. Apply Box No. 131, Canada Lumberman, Toronto.

Retail Lumber Yard WANTED

in Toronto, or close suburbs. Give full particulars, Box 140 Canada Lumberman, Toronto.

For Sale Pulpwood

We have to offer from three to five thousand cords or more of Green Pulp, about 15% to 20% Balsam, the balance Spruce, on the C. P. R. line; delivery starting at once. Box 149, Canada Lumberman, Toronto.

FOR SALE—RETAIL LUMBER YARD and Mill, with small stock of lumber. Apply John Poag & Company, Hamilton. 4-7

For Sale

Sash and Door Factory and Planing Mill, located in one of the busiest and best towns in eastern Ontario. Correspondence solicited. Box 66, Canada Lumberman, Toronto. 23-t.f.

Timber For Sale

3,000 acres Crown Right Virgin Timber in Ontario. Birch, Hemlock, some White Pine, Basswood, Elm, Warren Ross Lumber Co., Jamestown, N.Y. 1-4

Table Slides

We want a representative in Ontario to sell our Table Slides to the furniture trade. If you are calling on the furniture manufacturers and want a side line, write us for particulars. Box 138, Canada Lumberman, Toronto. 4-5

Good Proposition to Lumber Salesman

To a reliable lumber salesman we have a good proposition, selling blocks of lumber. One selling on commission at present preferred. Apply Box 152, Canada Lumberman, Toronto. 4

WANTED

To contract for six to nine months delivery for approximately 3000 tons Newsprint paper in rolls—running 18" and up to suit your machines. Quote F.O.B. price with quantity and sizes and rate of shipment.

JAMES A. MURRAY,
68 Market St., Potsdam, N.Y.

Timber Limits and Sawmill For Sale

About 1,600 acres Timber Limits, situate in Haliburton County; no dues; consisting of Hard and Soft Woods. Also Sawmill on Limit. Capacity about 20 M ft. per day, and all equipment necessary for immediate operation, including Horses, Wagons, etc.

About 400 M ft. Logs at Mill, Hard and Soft Woods.
Apply Box 153, Canada Lumberman, Toronto, Ont. 4-5

Ideal Location for Flooring or Wood Specialty Plant

Dry Kiln, 100 x 40, with concrete foundation. Stone factory building, 50 x 40. Frame building attached, 50 x 40. Boiler house, 30 x 50. Storehouse, 70 x 22. Barn for sixteen horses. Granary. Six-room roughcast house, office and five acres of land. Water supply, artesian well. All within 200 yards of railway siding. Unlimited supply of lumber (hardwood), from eight sawmills operating within ten mile radius. Apply Box 135, Canada Lumberman, Toronto. 4

Saw Mill Plant For Sale

Practically new and modern Saw Mill Plant, capacity about 30 Million feet per annum, located in the Interior of British Columbia on a beautiful inland lake and on the main line of the Grand Trunk Pacific Railway. About 500 Million feet of timber on and adjacent to Lake (about 90% Spruce) and another Billion feet available at reasonable prices. Natural conditions ideal for economical logging, manufacturing, piling and shipping. An advantage of about \$4 per thousand feet in freight rates to the Prairie Provinces over Coast shipments. This property offers unlimited possibilities as a lumber, pulp and paper property. Would consider selling a half interest. Terms reasonable.

A. C. FROST COMPANY,
134 South LaSalle Street,
Chicago, Ill.

5-t.f.

Miscellaneous

Wanted—Raw Furs

By parcel post, by express, any way. What have you? What Price?

REID BROS.,
Bothwell, Ontario, Can.

2-7

WANTED

Light Rails for Relaying

Any Size Any Condition
Any Quantity

R. T. GILMAN & CO.
MONTREAL

Putting It Up Point Blank

Geo. Wilson-Jones, Secretary of the Illinois Lumber and Builders' Supply Association, has a knack of saying the right thing at the right time in a manner so striking as to drive home everything he wants to impress upon his hearers or readers. His latest is a letter sent to the dealers in his State at the beginning of the year, in which he says:

"In starting the New Year, I urge a greater degree of energy in association work. Too much of the burden falls on too small a number of members. I also want to make to you a sort of 'Declaration of Principles' and embody same herewith. If you are now a member, let this communication spur you to increased interest in your association. If you are not a member, let this communication lead you to make it your association. The association is not my private business. You lumbermen are the Association. I am your clerk, employee, assistant, or whatever you choose to call me, but most emphatically I am not the association. The association is what you make it. I carry out your orders. Therefore, don't hesitate to give me your orders. Kindly do me the courtesy to read every word herein and let me hear from you regarding the principles expressed and the policy outlined. I must not only work for you, but also must work with you, and most earnestly ask your co-operation, support, backing, direction and suggestions.

"Start the new year with membership paid on the dot.

"Give me 100% co-operation and support and I will produce the results.

"A half-starved association can't do normal work any more than a half-starved body.

"The secretary ought to spend very little time collecting money to meet expenses.

"The association has grown in activity and influence—it must not fall back.

"If the member knew the importance of the organization as the secretary has it brought to his attention each day, he would not hesitate about sending his dues; in fact he would insist on paying double.

"A thing worth doing at all is worth doing well.' This adage

applies to the association just as much as to our individual lives.

"The member should consider his association dues as much a part of his business as salary, cartage, insurance, taxes, and other overhead expenses.

"When the member realizes it is his association and not the private business of the secretary, there is no lack of interest.

"The best member is the member who kicks. A kick indicates interest. The secretary profits more by kicks than commendation, for a kick points out the way for an improvement.

"The poorest type of member is the one who pays his dues then forgets his obligation to his fellow members.

"The member should make it his special duty to see to it that there are no non-members in his vicinity.

"The non-member is dragging his feet and slowing up the progress of the association. The member serves the non-member, himself and his fellow members by securing said non-member's membership.

"Each new member adds to the financial strength, enhances the influence, increases the importance, puts more punch into the work, and assists materially in getting results.

"No other investment a dealer makes pays such big dividends as association membership.

"Ask the non-member if he would welcome the disbanding of the association. Put it up to him that his non-membership is interpreted by hostile influences as a vote for disbandment.

"Give the association 100% membership, ample financial backing, necessary clerical help, and the results will astonish the most skeptical.

"Treat your association as you treat your business and you will get the same results.

"No man leaves his business to a hired employee. Why then leave the association entirely to the secretary?

"Your employee respects you in proportion to your own activity as the proprietor. Your association secretary regards the association in the same way. Give the secretary a bunch of lively members, and he will hustle his head off to keep up the pace they set.

"Without thorough organization we get only what is left over. With thorough organization, we get what we are entitled to."

Does Advertising Pay?

The skilful advertiser devises means of keeping close tab on the results obtained from his advertising investment. He must know, first, the number of inquiries prompted by the advertisement, and second, the proportion of sales resulting from those inquiries. This information can then be applied to the cost

to determine what percentage of profit the advertising investment has paid.

As the effect of advertising is cumulative—it being conservatively figured that only one-third the results are immediate results.

There are few lumbermen who have made the scientific study of advertising in reference to the lumber business which has been made by Karl P. Aschbacher of the Swan Creek Lumber & Supply Co. The advertising manager of that firm, Mr. Ralph B. Way, recently took a prize offered by an Advertising Club to the advertising man who could give a record of definite results received from a series of "ads."

The Swan Creek Company recently carried three garage "ads" in the papers which cost \$330.

"Don't decide that advertising does not pay," says Aschbacher, "until you have tried it out."—Wood Construction.

Manager Wanted for Canadian National Newspapers and Periodicals Association

To act also as Secretary-treasurer, and carry on the Association's general work, under the direction of the President and the Board of Directors, study the interests of the various classes of publications in the Association, and plan and carry on promotion work in their interests. Applicants should understand advertising and merchandising.

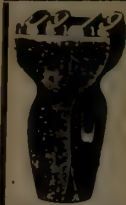
Apply in writing only, stating age, full details of experience, and salary expected. Applications will be treated as confidential.

Address Acton Burrows, President, Canadian National Newspapers & Periodicals Association, 70 Bond Street, Toronto.

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Veterinary Wonder Remedies

10,000 one dollar (\$1.00) bottles Free to horsemen who give the Wonder a fair trial. Guaranteed for Colic, Inflammation of the Lungs, Bowels, Kidneys, Fevers, Distemper, etc. Send 25c for Mailing Package, etc. Agents wanted. Write your address plainly. DR. BELL, V.S., Kingston, Ont.



LOG STAMPS

Write us for particulars and prices

Superior Mfg. Co., Ltd.
93 Church St., Toronto

W. Y. LLOYD

Wholesale Lumber Dealer

51 Yonge St. Toronto, Ont.

PINE, SPRUCE
or HARDWOOD
LUMBER

To the Mill Man—I'm always in the market for Lumber, Shingles and Lath.
Please mail lists of your stock.



View of Mills in Sarnia.

BUY THE BEST

Retailers and woodworking establishments who like to get A1 NORWAY and WHITE PINE LUMBER always buy their stocks from us because we can ship them on quick notice. It pays to have the goods, but it pays better to "deliver" them.

We also make a specialty of heavy timbers cut to order any length up to 60 feet from Pine or B. C. Fir.

"Rush Orders Rushed"

Cleveland-Sarnia Sawmills Co., Limited

SARNIA, ONTARIO

B. P. BOLE, Pres. F. H. GOFF, Vice-Pres. E. C. BARRE, Gen. Mgr. W. A. SAURWEIN, Ass't. Mgr.

Review of Current Trade Conditions

Ontario and the East

Business in the lumber arena moves on with a steady swing and with constant stiffening of prices, a growing shortage of stock and an increasing demand. The situation, instead of clearing, appears to be getting more complicated by reason of the threatened increase in freight rates, the aviation of exchange, the reports that a few representative bodies will urge embargoes be placed upon certain hardwoods, and the fact that transportation has become more acute due to the recent severe storms and the necessity of additional American cars to make shipments across the line. A great deal of speculation is now going on regarding the purchase of stocks for the coming season, and while negotiations are in progress not many large contracts have yet been closed, although some very fair offers have been made to producers. In not a few instances, manufacturers are asking more for next season's output, both in hard and softwoods than the wholesaler is now receiving. This all indicates the steady upward trend in values and confirms the expressed views that not only will the figure for practically all lines of forest products hold firmly, but that higher levels will be reached.

The causes contributing to the upward movement are numerous and were ably reviewed by President Power of the Canadian Lumbermen's Association at the recent annual meeting in Quebec City. Advices from the West also touch upon the present state of affairs and fully analyze the influence of existing factors in the manufacture, sale and distribution of lumber. Without attempting any learned exposition of the chief causes, the one outstanding feature remains that there is a world-wide shortage of lumber and building activities, which were held up during the war, are now getting under full swing and demanding a larger toll of wood goods than at any juncture during the past five years. In spite of ascending quotations, there does not appear to be any doubt but that construction in all the large centres will be conducted on a greater scale than in any season since 1914. Whether there will come a halt later on no one can tell, but labor of all kinds is most insistent in its demands and carpenters are asking stiff increases; the favorite figure being \$1.00 an hour. Allied trades are also joining in the campaign for considerably more money and shorter hours and naturally all this will pile up structural expenses to an unprecedentedly high mark.

There is a lively call from all the Eastern States for Canadian white pine and wholesalers are not at all disturbed if local consumers of hemlock, spruce and white pine do not meet the figure asked. They know that they can realize more handsomely on their offerings across the border and get the benefit of the exchange, which has lately been mounting at a surprising rate. The majority of firms in the Dominion insist on payment in American funds, and even against adverse freight charges, Canadian dealers are able to quote considerably lower than some of their American competitors and still come out on the right side in the transaction.

Dry stocks of hardwood of all kinds are very scarce and whatever limited winter supplies are coming on hand through the operation of small mills, are being eagerly bought up. One leading hardwood merchant stated this week that he had never seen the situation quite so acute as it is at present and that furniture factories, piano and phonograph companies, automobile concerns and other large consumers were sending out their representatives who are calling on wholesale dealers and manufacturers and making diligent inquiry respecting the prospects of getting a supply during the coming season. Thus the old order of things is reversed and, instead of lumber salesmen calling upon heavy consumers and soliciting business, the latter are sending out their own exponents to spy out the land.

Representatives in Eastern Canada, who have just returned from the West, report a growing scarcity of B. C. stocks and the outlook for sufficient log supply is a menacing one. There has recently been an advance of several dollars in the base price of timbers and only a few odd carloads of stock are coming through. Owing to the unparalleled demand from across the border and the advantage which the exchange rate works out to Canadian mills, there is little hope of any reduction in price; on the contrary each week sees a jacking up in values in every line. Even shingles are once more in the ascendancy and triple X are now selling around \$9.00 delivered in Toronto. Some Eastern representatives of Coast mills are hoping to secure a few carloads of flooring, boards and interior trim stock early in March.

So far as logging operations are concerned, reports from vari-

ous centres differ. In certain districts production will be greatly increased and the weather has been favorable for yarding and hauling. Labor has also been plentiful. In other sections there is the usual unrest and "travelling". One Eastern firm stated that their records showed the names of three men on the pay list for every one who stayed in camp. The cost of supplies is ascending all the while and wages remain firm with an increasing stiffness in some districts. On the whole, however, the cut during the present year should considerably exceed that of 1919, but there will be no difficulty in disposing of every foot of it and the majority of the bigger cuts will be sold without trouble according to present prospects.

There is still in the Province of Quebec 164,000 Petrograd Standards or about 32,000,000 ft. of spruce, which was purchased by the Imperial Government to go forward to the Old Country. This will fill twelve or fifteen large steamers. The material is all 2 in. and 3 in. thick, and is at Quebec and lower St. Lawrence ports. Exporters in Quebec report that the purchase price of spruce at the present time is \$10.00 to \$12.00 higher than last season's figures, and is stiffening all the while.

Building activities continue brisk in all the leading centres. The value of the permits issued in Toronto during January were four times greater than during the corresponding month in 1919. The total was \$1,467,330, as compared with \$225,375 last January, and \$1,276,000 in January, 1913, the previous high record.

There were 256 permits issued during the past month, and 269 buildings erected. Of this number private and public garages head the list, numbering 60, and having a value of \$36,275. Dwellings come next, with 49 erections, valued at \$196,700. There were two factories, valued at \$150,000; seven warehouses, valued at \$505,000; and 20 stores, valued at \$98,600.

Recent word from Ottawa says that a general advance ranging all the way from \$5 to \$12 or more per thousand feet has taken place in the Ottawa lumber market during the past few days, and the prospects are that prices will still go higher before the spring months.

The latest advance affects nearly all the pine grades from mill culls up to good lumber. With the present shortage of stock offering on the Ottawa markets, dealers do not believe there is any hope for the price coming down.

United States

There is an insistent demand for all kinds of lumber in all parts of the country where lumber is produced, and buyers do not hesitate in paying any price asked if they can only get stock. The transit car business is dominant, and cars of desirable stock are easily sold at top notch prices. Northern pine prices have continued to advance, though there is a very wide variation in the values asked by different producers. Yellow pine markets are firm with a tendency to higher prices all the time.

Car supply in all the producing sections is far from adequate, and though the Railroad Administration has promised relief time after time, it seems impossible for the mills to get anything like their full requirements. Particularly exasperating is the irregularity of the supply. Some days the mills of a certain section will be fairly well supplied, and the next day they will get hardly any cars. This is demoralizing to loading crews.

Distributing centres for southern pine report a big demand for that wood despite the recent marked price advances, and that as quickly as the mills forward stock sheets the lumber is disposed of. In many of the southern producing districts the weather is very bad and consequently is cutting down production. There is an extreme stock shortage at the mills, most of which have shipped out practically all their dry lumber and common grades. Many mills are shipping one half dry and the other half green lumber in dimension and boards, and selling it as such. That illustrates the situation quite clearly. Numerous buyers have visited the South lately, looking for stock, but often with little success. Bidding for stocks is spirited and this has forced prices upward additional points during the last fortnight, and although some sellers believe that the peak is now in sight it is extremely difficult in view of the market situation as a whole to accept such a statement.

Not only are the hardwood mills about sold out of stock, but the jobbers also have little to offer that is in shipping condition. There is a steady demand, especially since woodworking factories have started up following the regular holiday shut-down. A great



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Quality



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Pure Food Products

Service as well as Quality is an important feature in the provisioning of the camp. In both you may depend upon H. A. Brand. Our pure food products are the last word in wholesome and nourishing provender, and our facilities for service to the lumber camp is unexcelled anywhere. Let us look after your needs all through the year.

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AMERICAN BARRELLED PORK
SAUSAGES OF ALL KINDS
CHEESE
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BUTTER
PURE LARD
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DOMESTIC SHORTENING
EGGS AND EGG MELANGE
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many of the larger factories and some of the smaller ones have orders placed, but they are not getting the material, and do not know when they will get it.

Sash and door factories are in the market for birch and are searching the market closely to find supplies, but without much success. The dry birch is sold out and the new cut will not be ready for the market for some weeks, though the northern hardwood mills have started operations on hardwoods.

Southern hardwood mills in the districts where the timber grows on low lands see little prospect for an early start. The heavy rains have made it impossible to get the logs out and this condition will continue for many weeks. The few mills that can operate are submerged with business, and could take any amount more if they so desired.

Prices for all hardwoods continue to advance. The price level is the highest ever known, but it has not yet reached the top. Supply which is light, and demand which is insistent, rule the market.

Factories manufacturing interior finish and flooring cannot keep up with the consumptive demand, and many buildings started long ago are still waiting for the doors, sash and trim.

Great Britain

The upward movement that hardwood values have taken has resulted in a certain restriction of business, although this is not general, as many buyers are taking an early opportunity of doing the best for themselves, well knowing that delay in such cases is expensive.

The furniture manufacturing and kindred trades are busy enough, and as far as can be judged will need a considerable volume of hardwoods other than already purchased stocks to cope with their future requirements. They will have to pay higher prices than they have been doing of late, and this will mean dearer furniture for the public. That cannot be helped, unfortunately, as the importers on this side are unable to obtain hardwoods from Canada and the United States, except at considerably advanced rates.

Trading from stocks has been steadily maintained. The market situation has evidently prompted buyers to get busy before the full effect of the rise in values is felt. There is a good demand for spruce

deals, and rates are very firm. Business is restricted to some extent by the fact of the Government holding a very large stock, but still there is a tendency to extend operations.

Baltic deals are in good request. The exorbitant demands of the Swedish shippers have given a stimulus to spot trading. Values are mounting daily, and are now considerably higher than before the holidays. Three by 11 deals are scarce, and command a good market at £60 upwards per standard; 3 by 9 are quoted £46 upwards, and battens £43/45. The demand for flooring boards is fairly strong, and higher rates are in prospect.

Shippers have advanced their quotations for Halifax and St. John's birch planks, about £38 c.i.f. now being asked, says the "Timber News." The consumption of this stock is satisfactory, but values are tending rather too high for buyers. A good deal of native beech and sycamore is being used in chair making, and this industry, not being altogether dependent on Canadian stock, will probably restrict their purchase if rates go on increasing. Merchantable Quebec birch 1 in. boards are quoted £50 c.i.f., a figure which will probably be advanced very shortly.

Values of pitchpine logs and lumber are exceedingly firm, with a tendency to add further to recent advances. The market has recovered to a great extent from the easing of values caused by the heavy import of a few weeks back. The future trading outlook is extremely uncertain, and importers appear to be in for a harassing time later on this year. All descriptions of softwoods are mounting steadily in value, and if the process is not checked a very unsatisfactory state of things will ensue.

The marketing of native woods will undoubtedly be greatly stimulated by the movement in imported timber, but the quantities of the latter are so huge that it may be unwise to place great reliance on the home woods having a marked effect in ameliorating the situation. Something, of course, will depend on freight rates. If a reduction takes place on a respectable scale, and if the shippers do not filch the advantage by increasing f.o.b. prices, it is possible that importing costs later on may be brought within reasonable distance of 1919 figures.

Market Correspondence

SPECIAL REPORTS
ON CONDITIONS AT
HOME AND ABROAD

Lumber Stocks are Moving Lively at St. John

At St. John during the last two weeks a great deal of lumber has been removed from the mill wharves, both to vessels and to cars and been thereby shipped to Great Britain and the United States. This will give the mills piling room for spring sawing. If shipments continue on the same basis to the end of February about all the lumber will have been moved from the plants. A large volume of rotary cut stock has also been shipped from the district surrounding St. John from portable mills which are sawing all over this vicinity. The major portion of this lumber has gone direct from the mill siding into cars and been shipped to United States points, the cuts of these mills being sold in the vicinity of \$36.00 to \$37.00 on cars, payable in American funds, and anyone receiving such funds to-day (Feb. 5th) would have a premium of 16 per cent. over this price on each thousand, or about \$5.00 per M feet. The exchange situation is certainly benefiting lumbermen shipping to United States points, but taken from a general trading standpoint, it is not a good condition, and is reactive as far as the British market is concerned. Some sales of deals to be manufactured during the coming season have been made largely from the North shore of New Brunswick, at such ports as Newcastle, Dalhousie, Campbellton, and Bathurst, at prices around \$45.00 per M., f.o.b. ship. At St. John a few sales have also taken place at about same price on sellers' wharves.

There is plenty of demand for pine and prices have also advanced. Stocks are very limited and a few more purchases will clear up all stocks available.

Laths are yet in good demand at around \$14.00 per M. on cars St. John. A good many round wood laths are being sawn and now moving into United States. Whether this price will keep up, remains to be seen. It is anyone's guess.

This section of country is well covered with snow, and woods work is progressing in good shape. If snow continues to hold, all logs will be landed on streams in safety by the middle of March. Logs are plentiful along the rivers, but are inferior in quality. A great many worm-damaged logs have been cut this winter to avoid entire loss, as if left standing for another year, they will not be fit for commercial purposes of any kind. All mills at St. John anticipate

a fine cut of logs for the coming season and are being prepared for them by the general repair crews.

Factory and local trade is quiet at the present time, but as soon as the weather moderates there will be much work in hand and a busy season is anticipated.

Ottawa Reports Market as Strong and Active

Continued firm prices coupled with an increased foreign and domestic demand, together with the prospect of an increased log output for the 1919-20 season, characterized the Ottawa lumber market during the opening period of February, and tended to make an already strong market, stronger.

The trade generally from manufacturer to retailer remained most optimistic as to future business, and though record quotations prevailed there was no sign of price cutting. Taken all around the indications for the first part of the month, were that there is going to be a grand old scramble for stocks when the spring building operations get under way.

Also it developed and was brought most forcibly to the buyers' attention, that stocks of good lumber are prized, and those fortunate enough to possess them, showed no hurried inclination to sell, but rather preferred to "hang on" to what they had.

"Anyone that has good lumber now is trying to keep it, rather than throw it into the market," was the comment made in more than one lumber office in the Capital, to inquiries by the "Canada Lumberman."

As during January and December the principal export demand came from the United States. It was largely, if not wholly, for the middle and lower grades, which would be used for shelving and house trim. The domestic demand came mostly for rough lumber suitable for sheeting and crating, and the mill run grades.

There were two if not three important adverse factors that the trade gave considerable attention to. They were: the car situation, factory labor outlook, and the possibility of further steps being taken to correct the adverse exchange situation with the United States.

Regarding the exchange situation the lumbermen, firms and com-

(Continued on page 78)

NEW ZEBRA, WOOD, WESTERN UNION, and PRIVATE CODES USED.

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WOOD BROKERS

FOR EVERY CLASS OF TIMBER

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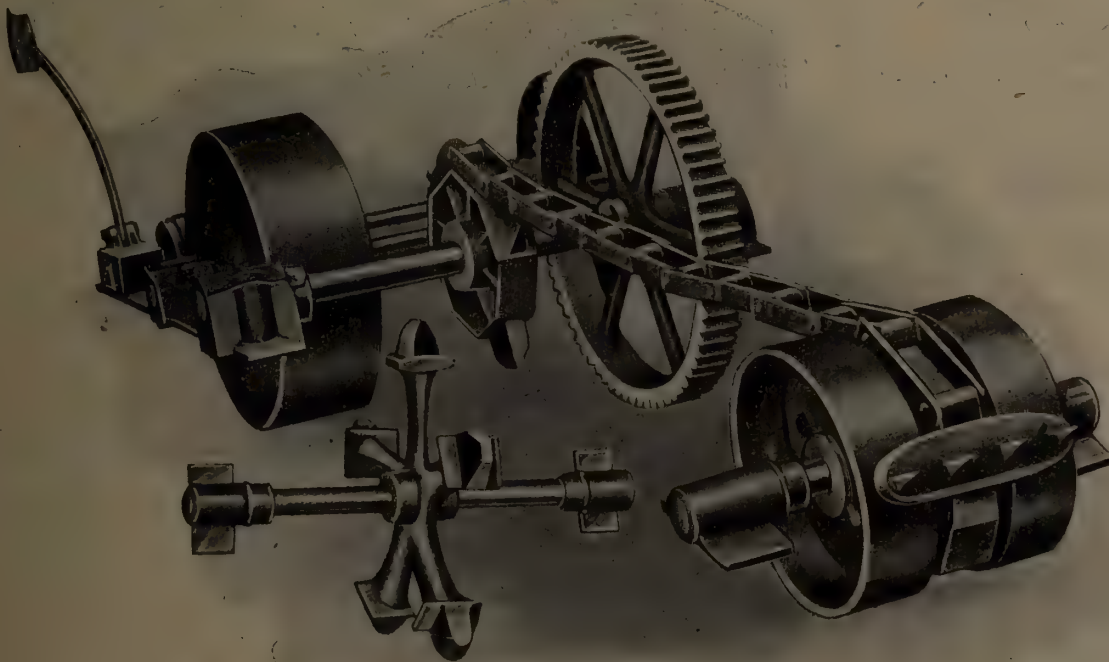
To the Lumber Companies of Canada:

You have the Goods. Place your Lists with full particulars in our hands. We are in daily touch with all the Buyers in the United Kingdom.

PLEASE NOTE. We pay cash against all documents, and take the whole of the Delcredere risk on Buyers.

The Log Jack for Heavy Work

New Double Powered Log Jack



The accompanying illustration gives a correct idea of our new Double Power Log Jack, designed for hauling heavy timber into Saw Mills.

GEAR.—The large Gear Wheel is 36 in. in diameter, with 72 teeth, 4 in. face, and $1\frac{1}{2}$ in. pitch.

PINION on intermediate Shaft has 13 teeth, 4 in. face and $1\frac{1}{2}$ in. pitch.

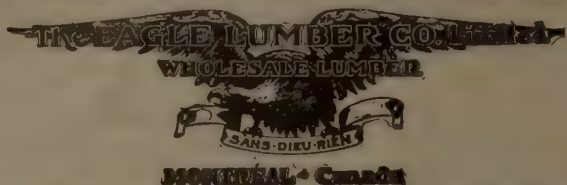
PAPER FRICTION is 10 in. in diameter and 10 in. face. Iron Friction Pulley is 30 in. in diameter and 10 in. face.

CHAIN is made of extra heavy, steel, and the bunks have steel spikes, the whole outfit being calculated for heavy logs.

The G. Walter Green Company, Limited

PETERBOROUGH, ONT.

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**White Pine, Red Pine
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Excellent Planing Mill Facilities. Prompt Shipments

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We have a large stock of merchantable and Mill Cull Spruce in 1 x 3, also other widths both in 1" and 5/4" for resawing. Let us quote you on your season's requirements.

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GOOD STOCKS

PROMPT SHIPMENTS

SATISFACTION

C. A. SPENCER, LIMITED

Wholesale Dealers in Rough and Dressed Lumber, Lath and Shingles
Offices—McGill Building, MONTREAL, Quebec

EDGINGS

Ontario

R. McDonald has started a sawmill at Embro.

The grain elevator and sawmill of James MacIntosh, Ilderton, Ont., were recently destroyed by fire. The owner contemplates rebuilding.

The McFarlane Mfg. Co., 160 River St., manufacturers of ladders, etc., have bought out the York Lumber Co., Main Street, East Toronto.

Gates Refractories, Ltd., engineers and manufacturers of fire bricks, etc., have opened a branch office at Room 118, St. James Chambers, Church and Adelaide Streets, Toronto.

The capital stock of the Fesserton Timber Co., Toronto, has been increased by supplementary letters patent from \$40,000 to \$250,000, by the creation of 4200 shares of new stock of \$50.00 each.

Dominion Shipbuilding & Repair Co., Ltd., Toronto, have been granted a Dominion charter to build or repair boats and vessels of all kinds. Capital \$3,000,000. N. S. Robertson and H. L. Steele, barristers-at-law, Toronto, are among the incorporators.

Good progress is being made on the work of rebuilding the sawmill of the McGibbon Lumber Co. at Penetanguishene, Ont. The work is being carried out by day labor and it is expected the mill will be completed by April 1st. The dimensions are 40 x 140 feet.

The Western Canada Pulp & Paper Co., Ltd., with a capital stock of \$1,000,000, and headquarters in Toronto, has been granted a charter to carry on in all its branches a pulp, pulpwood, paper, log, lumber and timber business. Among the incorporators of the company are Joseph A. Kent, accountant, M. C. Purvis, barrister, and others.

Twenty-two young Windsorians from 6 to 10 years of age had an enjoyable outing recently. The trip was made possible through the kindness of Mr. and Mrs. Ira Crowe, who had the little ones driven to Mr. Crowe's lumber camp where they remained for the day. The party enjoyed coasting, clearing the rabbit snares and many outdoor games.

The sawmill of the Petawawa Lumber Co. at Brule Lake, in Algonquin Park, Ont., was burned to the ground lately. The mill, which had recently started the sawing of birch, had cut only about 400,000 feet, and it was the intention of the company to operate all winter. Pembroke, Toronto and North Bay lumbermen are financially interested in the Petawawa Lumber Co. The loss is about \$15,000, and is covered by insurance. It is likely the mill will be rebuilt.

A large frame boarding-house belonging to the Beaver Board Co., of Thorold, was completely destroyed by fire recently. A number of men were asleep at the time and experienced great difficulty in getting their belongings and making their escape, the weather being ten degrees below zero. The adjoining houses were all saved. The plant of the company is about a mile and a half south of the town, and owing to the deep snow, the company's firemen, with the assistance of help from the nearby factories were forced to fight the flames as best they could without the aid of the town fire department.

A provincial charter has been granted the Calder Pulp & Timber Co., with headquarters in Niagara Falls, Ont., and capital stock of \$250,000, to carry on a pulpwood and lumber business and to make pulp and paper of all kinds. Among the incorporators of the company are Bert C. Crittsinger, of Niagara Falls, N.Y., and others. The company will operate a rossing plant at Burt in Northern Ontario and the work of construction is progressing favorably. John B. Roche is the manager of the company, which will ross about 110 cords of pulpwood a day. While the company is not in the lumber business, the large logs of poplar and spruce will probably be cut into boards and building material. Mr. Roche states that there will be a large cut of wood in Northern Ontario during the present season.

Eastern Canada

The Christopher Lumber Co., Montreal, D. Berthiaume, proprietor, was recently registered.

The Campbell River Lumber Company has had a very successful year and is preparing to increase its kiln capacity.

The Saguenay Co., Ltd., of which William Blanchette is manager, have begun the erection of a sawmill at Chicoutimi, Que., which will cost \$40,000.

Under the new colonization scheme of the Quebec Government, communication roads through forests will be built for the purpose of developing timber lands.

It is reported that B. A. Scott will cut this winter 100,000 logs and 60,000 sleepers on the Grand Peribonea River, while Mr. Baker is cutting 100,000 logs at Lake Edward, of which 50,000 are contract and 50,000 for himself.

Globe Shipping Corporation, Limited, Montreal, P.Q., have been incorporated to build or repair steamships, tugs, sailing vessels, barges and boats of all kinds. Capital \$1,000,000. L. MacFarlane, K.C., and W. B. Scott, advocates, of Montreal, are among the incorporators.

William Sullivan, of Nelson, N.B., is doubling the capacity of his sawmill this season and is installing a Hamilton, steam tension, double cut band mill with steel carriage equipped with steam set works. The plant at present has a Hamilton band mill and a horizontal Mershon band resaw.

The Canadian Timber Securities Co., Limited, Quebec, P.Q., have been incorporated with a capital of \$250,000, to acquire by purchase, lease or otherwise, timber licenses, timber lands and limits, standing timber, cut timber, sawmills, etc. F. B. Common and L. H. Ballantyne, advocates, both of Montreal, are among the incorporators.

According to an announcement made in the Quebec Legislature, Price Bros. and Company intend to extend their plant on a very large scale at

Saguenay River, three miles from Chicoutimi. The plans include a model town to accommodate 15,000 people, and also pulp and paper mills, the total expenditure being \$15,000,000, which will be spent in the next five years.

A charter has been granted to David Michaud, Limitee, with head office in Montreal, and a capital stock of \$40,000, to carry on the business of manufacturers and dealers in pianos, phonographs and other musical instruments. Among the incorporators of the company are Edmond Archambault, merchant, and Joseph Archambault of S-Paul l'Ermite, Joliette, Frederick A. Toupin, Arthur Mongeau, Guston Charlebois, Montreal.

Hon. Honore Mercier, Quebec Minister of Lands, has given notice of a bill respecting the expropriation of lands required for the development and utilization of water powers. It happens that when the Government constructs dams for the storage of waters that large areas are flooded. The object of the bill which the Minister will bring down is to permit the Government to compensate the holders of such lands by giving them equal areas of forest land in some other district as near as possible to the one which has been flooded.

A correspondent from Magog, Que., says lumber, fuel, pulp wood, etc., are now coming into Magog in large quantities. At the Industrial Specialty Manufacturing Company's plant recently there were about a hundred loads of logs brought in. It is stated that this concern alone expect two million feet of lumber to be hauled in to be manufactured into new products; added to this the fact that there are three sawmills and a sash and door shop all buying all they can, also a considerable quantity being brought in for shipment to the United States, makes Magog quite a lumbering centre.

Stanley Douglass, of Fredericton, who has taken over the plant of the York & Sunbury Milling Co., at South Devon, will cut about 6,000,000 feet of spruce and hemlock lumber during the coming season, besides lath and cedar shingles. Mr. Douglass also owns a mill at Stanley, N.B., and will saw upwards of 3,000,000 feet of spruce and hemlock at this plant. Mr. Douglass has been in the lumbering game now for about twenty-five years and always on his own account. He has been successful in his operations. This year he will be engaged in the industry on a more extensive scale than ever, and believes that the prospects for the coming season are exceptionally good.

Western Canada

The Masset Timber Co., which was recently reincorporated, will reopen its large mill at Graham Island, B.C. The mill at Bickley Bay will also be reopened in the near future.

A large sawmill is about to be erected on the river near Stave River. Messrs. Abernethy and Loughheed contemplate building a plant and manufacturing their lumber in place of shipping logs.

G. O. Buchanan, formerly of Maple Ridge and now of Vancouver, has bought all timber in the foundations of the plant built on the point of Lulu Island by the British Canadian Lumber Corporation, and dismantled last year.

One of the largest timber deals put through in recent months is that of Messrs. Abernethy and Loughheed, who have purchased the entire timber limits around Steelhead, including those formerly held by Mr. W. J. Clarke.

Among the recent incorporations of British Columbia are the Rat Portage Logging Transportation Co., Vancouver, capital \$200,000, the Gerrard-Lardo Lumber Mills Ltd., Vancouver, capital \$300,000, Ryan, McIntosh Timber Co., Ltd., Victoria.

A new shingle mill is in course of construction at Langley Prairie. Mr. R. E. Mills, late of the Forestry Department, being the owner. Mr. Mills put in seven years as warden and ranger, in the service of the Provincial Forests Department.

Blundell, Stewart & Welch have opened a logging camp to handle an extensive block of timber near Courtenay on Vancouver Island. Shipments will be made from Union Bay. The timber was obtained under lease from the E. & N. Railway Company.

The late W. L. Tait, lumberman and contractor, Vancouver, who died a few months ago, left an estate valued at approximately \$500,000, according to his will filed recently. Two sisters residing in Toronto are beneficiaries. Mr. Tait was a native of Ontario.

James Crockett, of the Gunnerson-Crockett Co., of Sydney, Brisbane and Melbourne, who have been placing orders for eight cargoes of lumber on the B. C. Coast, has just bought 2,000,000 feet in Siberia. Mr. Crockett says he was compelled to do this as the B. C. mills could not supply the balance.

The Canadian Realty Co., Ltd., with a capital of \$49,000, and head office in Fredericton, has been granted a charter to carry on and operate a general pulpwood business. Among the incorporators are Charles E. Clowes and John A. Clowes, Mauderville; E. S. Pettigrove, Marysville and R. W. McLellan, Fredericton.

L. N. Godfrey, Ltd., with a capital stock of \$100,000, and headquarters in Montreal, has been granted a federal charter to deal in timberlands, timber limits, sawmills and woodworking of all kinds, as well as to make furniture, doors, sashes, blinds, etc. L. Joron, U. Joron and G. H. Seguin, advocates, of Montreal, are among the incorporators.

The Nicola Pine Mills which are now located at Merritt, B.C., estimate that their cut will be in the neighborhood of forty million feet this year. Last year the cut was slightly over eight million feet of which over four million feet was destroyed by the fire in the month of May. This fire interfered to a large extent with the operations of this mill, as it reduced the output by at least twenty million feet.

Another sawmill is to be erected at Port Kells in the spring, according to plans being perfected by Booth and Robers. During the past few months this firm has shipped out seventy cars of ties and posts. The N. K. Wade Company is being kept busy turning out ties and other lumber products. West of Langley Fort, the Derby Lumber Company has established a logging camp using the Salmon River as booming grounds.

J. J. O'Neill, of the White Spruce Lumber Co., recently arrived in Fernie, accompanied by a number of Minnesota capitalists, to look over the property of the White Spruce Co. The log cut is amounting to nearly 50,000 feet daily. A large steam tractor has arrived and will be used to move the mill across the river to the new site on Hartley Creek. The amount of valuable timber on the limits is estimated at 200,000,000 feet, and will require about ten years to cut. The new mill will have a capacity of 100,000 feet a day, and it is expected will be in operation by the end of the present month.

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Market Correspondence

(Continued from page 74)

panies doing business with the United States were perfectly satisfied to keep on receiving American cheques and payments which netted them from ten to a higher percentage, above their face value.

On the other hand it was heard that to get some of this business some stocks that the dealers would have sooner kept than sold had to be parted with. Also there was another phase, that of having to ship lumber previously contracted for at lower prices than those which prevailed in the local market now.

Comment on the exchange situation could be heard almost anywhere where business men met. On some lines it was argued that what the lumberman gained by the exchange rate in the way of receipts for sales, he had in turn to pay out for pork and other supplies and commodities purchased in the U. S. This argument did not appear to some to hold good as concerning this year's operations, as its opponents argued that the pork supplies needed for the bush operations had been purchased months ago when the exchange rate was normal, or the amount of the adverse balance was not so high as it is to-day. As against this again the proposition was advanced as to the increased cost of next year's supplies.

The supply of foreign cars did not show any improvement and perhaps if anything grew worse than it had been. One reason advanced for the shortage of U. S. rolling stock was that a great number of cars were tied up in congested terminals on American lines. With factory labor, it was heard that the workers would soon present new demands asking for increased wages, and improved working conditions.

Export business to European countries remained quiet and about the same as in the month of January. There was if anything an increased activity in office business preparatory to the expected opening up of unrestricted shipping conditions in April or May. Reports regarding bush operations indicated that they were showing improvement, and that the log output of the Ottawa Valley for this season would all around show an increase over last year. Some companies returns to date indicated increases of twenty per cent. and higher.

One of the most optimistic outlooks was that of the need for houses this year, indicating that building and construction will show a great revival.

Dream City is Now Being Dismantled

The dream city of Lake Huron, St. Joseph, located a few miles north of Sarnia, is a thing of the past. This is the city which Narcisse Cantin, a noted French-Canadian, about twenty years ago founded, dreaming of the establishing of a French-Canadian port in western Ontario.

He spent over \$600,000 there, nearly all of which was supplied by Montreal capitalists, and he even induced the Dominion Government to erect a dock and harbor. The buildings included a hotel with a couple of hundred bedrooms, and a bar 100 feet long. In addition he built probably 100 fine houses and a block of brick stores.

But the wharf never accommodated a ship, the hotel never had a guest, and the houses proved only homes for bats and owls. Now the shortage in building materials has led a London wrecking company to buy the hotel, stores and houses and they are being wrecked and brought to London, Ont.

Montreal Conditions Uncertain and Prices High

Montreal conditions are very uncertain, and many wholesalers are perplexed as to the immediate future. Just now we have a bullish market. Stocks are very scarce, and it is a rare thing to come across a firm with any appreciable amount to offer. There is no difficulty in selling—the difficulty is to get the lumber. Then as to prices, they are high, and the only measure of value is what the goods will bring and the necessities of the customer.

Many are asking when will the upward movement cease? Will this high range of values affect the demand later? Wholesalers differ in their estimates of the probable trend of events. While some are of opinion that the end is not yet in sight and are holding for still better prices, others believe that as soon as the new cut comes on to the market there will be a steady reduction in values; also that the present prices are bound to adversely affect consumption, and that those who have money to invest will decline to go in for building at such extravagant costs. Much depends upon the amount of the available supply and other factors.

The high cost of woods operations, driving, sawing, etc., will have to be figured in the price to be charged for the new cut, and these will have an important bearing on prices, so that even if the demand is only fair, the chances are that we shall see a good level of quotations, even though they may not maintain their present position.

One wholesaler who made inquiries as to the new cut was in-

formed that the manufacturers did not intend to sell now for future delivery; the dry stock will be listed each month, the goods to be shipped almost immediately on receipt of order.

There is a very good demand for American account—in fact better than the supply. B. C. stocks are scarce, and what little lumber is on offer is at very stiff quotations. The pulpwood market is very firm, and with a shortage in wood, prices have advanced.

During January the Montreal building permits totalled \$227,655, an increase of \$167,501.

Exports of Canadian pulp and paper continue to show substantial gains, while exports of pulpwood have again fallen off. During November, pulpwood exports were 60,098 cords, valued at \$635,361, compared with 85,239 cords, valued at \$866,361 in 1918. For the eight months of the fiscal year the total was 501,046 cords, of a value of \$4,525,324, as against 1,132,987 cords of a value of \$10,846,864 in 1918. For November the exports of paper, mechanical and chemical pulp were \$9,016,987, compared with \$7,155,850, while for the eight months the figures were \$64,626,540 and \$53,954,984 respectively.

Relative Advances in Lumber and Wheat

That 40 bushels of wheat now will buy 15,000 shingles whereas in 1914, the same amount of wheat would buy only 8,500 shingles, is the subject of a cartoon by a progressive lumber paper, in emphasizing the relative cheapness of lumber when compared with such other products as wheat. The same lumber paper estimates that in 1914, 39 bushels of wheat would buy 1000 feet of common lumber; in 1919 the same wheat would buy the lumber and in addition 20 sacks of cement and 20 sacks of plaster. Because the farmer has been complaining about the high cost of building materials, wheat in this instance was chosen for the comparisons.

A loud cry for help last summer came from the farmer and the question has been repeated and re-emphasized—how make farm life more attractive. One answer is to improve the housing conditions of the farm family, the farm community, the farm animals and the farm implements; in other words, to improve both the living and the working conditions on the farm. Just now, before the spring sowing season is on, the farmer can well plan for the betterment of his buildings.

Timely Addresses on Forestry Topics

Addresses covering a wide range of forestry subjects were delivered at the fifth annual banquet of the Foresters' Club, Faculty of Forestry, University of Toronto, recently. A. W. Beatty, President of the club, presided, and addresses were given by D. R. Cameron, E. J. Zavitz and E. H. Finlayson. The guests of honor present were: Clyde Leavitt, Chief Forester, Commission of Conservation, Ottawa; D. R. Cameron, Dominion Forestry Branch, District Inspector for British Columbia; Charles MacFayden, Dominion Forestry Branch, District Inspector for Saskatchewan; E. H. Finlayson, District Inspector for Alberta, and E. J. Zavitz, Provincial Forester for Ontario.

Housing Acts Adopted by all Provinces

Housing acts, adopting the Federal project for which \$25,000,000 was set aside on February 20th, 1919, have either been passed or are being prepared in each of the nine Provinces, according to Mr. Thomas Adams, Town Planning Adviser to the Commission of Conservation, Ottawa, who has the Federal scheme in hand. There has been delay in two of the Provinces, but, it is expected that legislation will also be adopted in these.

According to information reaching Ottawa, British Columbia and Ontario have made most progress in housing development. About 1,400 houses have been erected or are in course of construction in Ontario, and some 90 municipal schemes have been prepared or are under consideration. It is estimated that between 4,000 and 5,000 houses will be erected this year in Ontario if money is available.

And for Heaven's sake, keep that yard clean. Don't let any thing lie around or any condition prevail that would cause a fire in lumber that costs as much as yours has. And—happy thought—increase your insurance as your replacement investment increases, or you may wake up some morning and find your yard in ashes, and yourself just one-half as wealthy as you were the night before.

The retailer who envies the lot of seemingly more fortunate men, should consider the proposition carefully before he expresses his envy. He should remember the Irish housewife who said to her husband: "Pat, you shure have a snap. Here I am all day in this hot kitchen, while you're down in that nice cool sewer."

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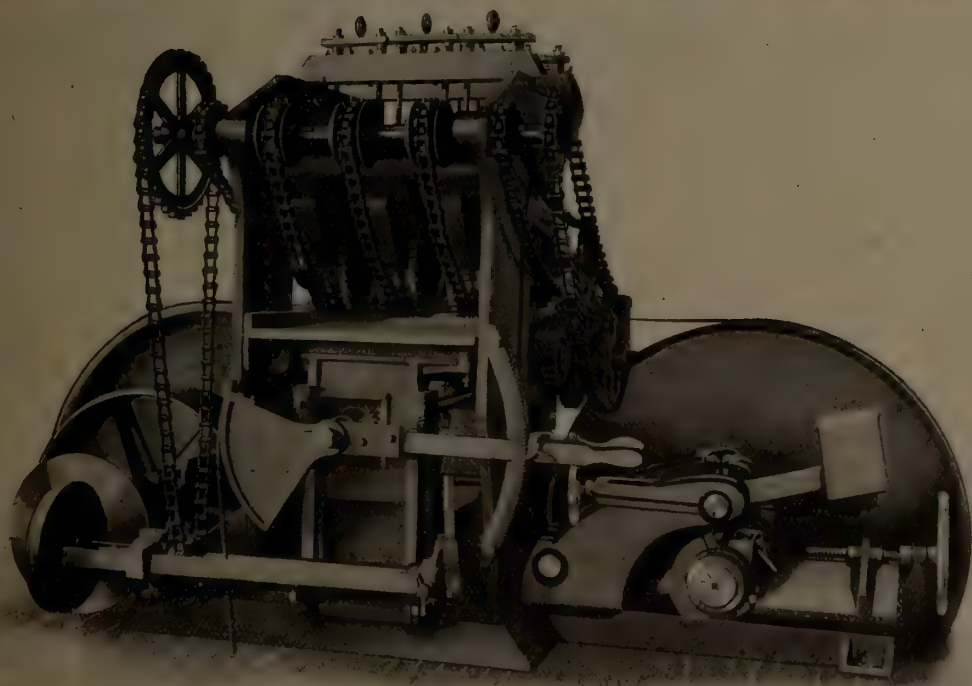
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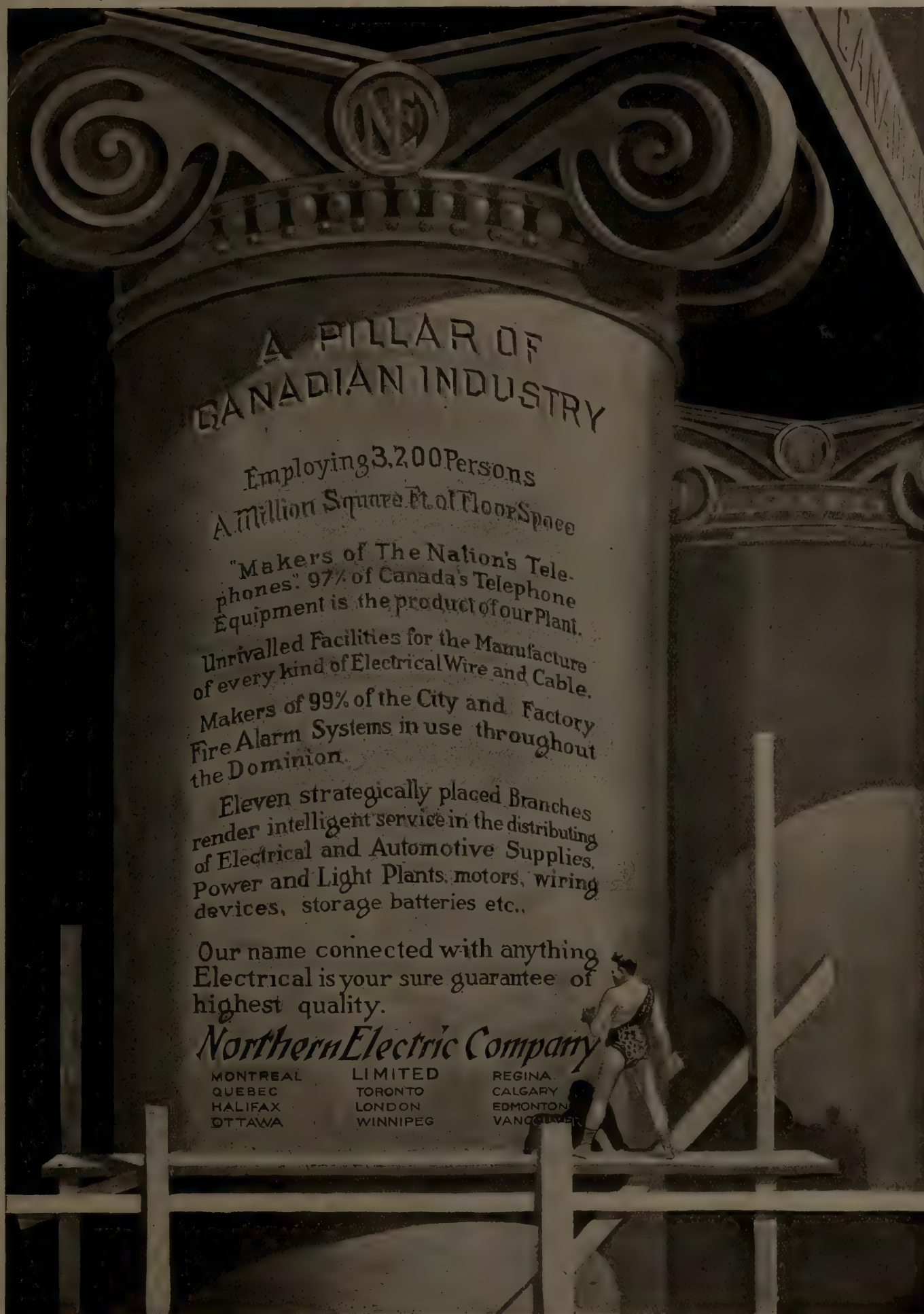
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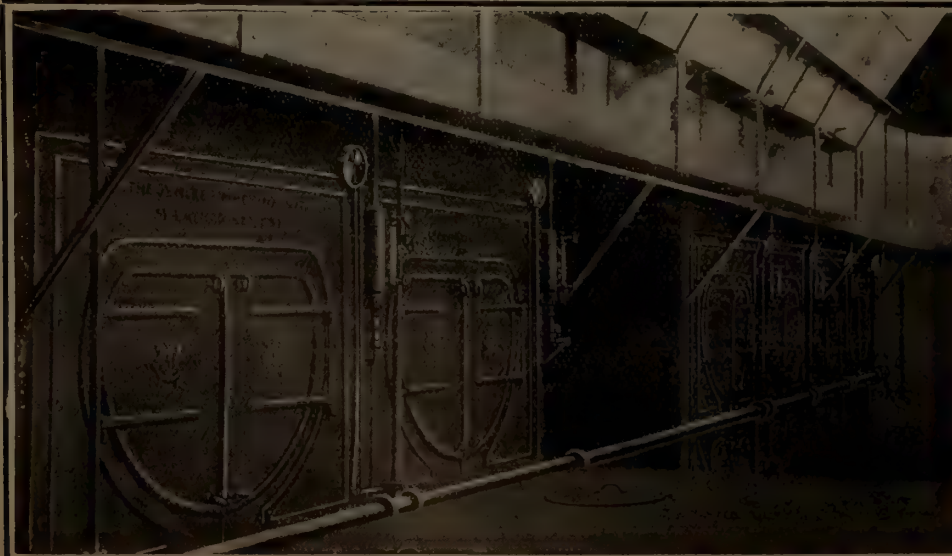
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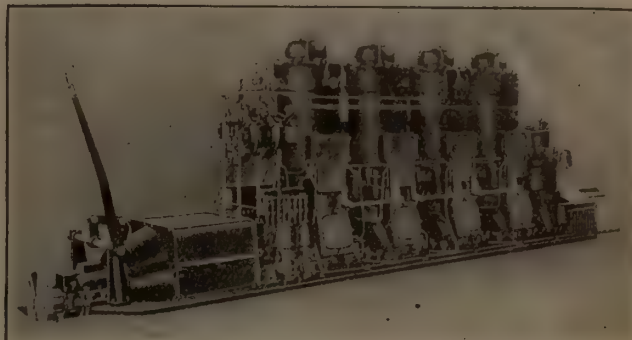
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Branches at Halifax, Sydney and New Glasgow, N.S.



Gerlach Machinery

**PRODUCES THE BEST
as Well as the Cheapest**

**Tight or Slack Staves,
Headings, Kegs,
Barrels and
Short Box Shooks**

100% to 400% profit in Coopersage
Stock today. Be wise and purchase
the best Machinery.

DIXIE PORTABLE GASOLINE DRAG SAW
Present Price \$225.00 with 1 Blade

Circular, Drag and Cylinder Saws
made since 1854

The Peter Gerlach Co.

Established 1854
Cleveland, Ohio



The COE Automati Roller Dryers

is unequalled in its drying or re-drying of veneer. Ask any of its many users.

We also manufacture a complete line of High Grade Veneer Machinery.

Lathes - Clippers - Knife Grinders

The Coe Manufacturing Co.

Painesville, Ohio, U. S. A.

*The oldest and largest manufacturers of veneer machinery
in the world.*



You will find "ASBESTOL" in every camp

Lumbermen wear "ASBESTOL" because they Fit and Wear to their entire satisfaction. Every pair of "ASBESTOL" Gloves and Mittens are one hundred per cent perfect. You'll like them.

The next time you buy gloves get "ASBESTOL"

EISENDRATH GLOVE CO.

2001 Elston Ave.,

CHICAGO, ILL.

DUPLEX TRUCKS

BUILT FOR BUSINESS



Gentlemen:— Hot Springs, Ark.

We have tried out a great many trucks during the past year. The Duplex will go loaded where other trucks are up against it empty.

The Duplex man hauled logs for us Wednesday on a $4\frac{1}{2}$ mile haul, making five trips within ten hours. Our timber is one-half mile from the road and all other trucks had to have the logs hauled to the main road, as they could not go over the rough roads in the woods. The driver made an additional load after ten hours hauling, pulling an eight-wheel Stanley wagon loaded with 900 feet of small pine logs, in addition to 1,000 ft. of oak logs, hauled on Duplex truck and semi-trailer. We believe the Duplex would have pulled in two more wagons loaded the same as the one hauled. Our day's haul totalled 7,460 feet.

Very truly yours,

HOPE LUMBER COMPANY,

By: Tolbert Fields, President.

Duplex Limited

Medium Capacity—Two
Wheel Drive—High Speed
\$2575 F.O.B. Lansing



DUPLEX
BUILT
FOR BUSINESS

DUPLEX 4-Wheel Drive Trucks are typical examples of American progress. They occupy a prominent place in every line of the lumber business and their prestige is permanently fixed in the minds of business men.

Yet it is little wonder that increasing numbers of lumber dealers are learning about Duplex performance and applying it to their own business. Merit soon establishes a standard and the buying public are quick to sense a leader.

Duplex truck success is due to a number of things but mainly to their performance—their dependability. Profitable truck operation can come only from constant service.

Get all the facts about Duplex Trucks. You will find them interesting and perhaps profitable.

Duplex 4-Wheel Drive

$3\frac{1}{2}$ Ton Capacity. Price, \$4,250, f.o.b. Lansing

Duplex Truck Company
Lansing • Michigan

One of the Oldest and Most Successful Truck Companies in America



Elevated Steel Water Tanks Provide Real Protection Reduce Insurance Rates

Our All Steel Elevated Water Tanks will not rot out, leak, burn or burst—they last a lifetime, and operate successfully in the coldest latitudes.

CANADIAN CHICAGO BRIDGE & IRON CO., Ltd.

MONTREAL, QUE., 260 St. James St.
BRIDGEBURG, ONT., 140 Janet St.

Survive Every Test

Arrow Head

Vanadium
Steel

SAWS

(Curve Ground)



Under all conditions of test, Arrow Head Saws have proved their worth and reliability.

In the lumber camps of the Dominion they have been a big factor in increased output, better quality of work and economical production.

Are you using them?

T. F. Shurly Co., Limited

St. Catharines, Ontario

**"60
Vessels"**

**Canada's
Commerce
Carriers**

**"Total
Tonnage
325,000"**

Canadian Government Merchant Marine, Limited



The Canadian Government, in order to assist in the establishment of direct trade connections with other countries, is now engaged in completing a programme of building cargo steamers, comprising 60 vessels with a total tonnage of 325,000 tons.

Information relative to manne freights and towards assisting the development of direct trade connections with overseas countries will be gladly furnished on application to:—

D. O. WOOD

Traffic Mgr., Export & Import Dept.

**Canadian National Railways
TORONTO, ONT.**

*"The Line of Transportation that builds
and binds a Nation"*

14,000 miles of railways 56,000 miles of telegraph line

*Traversing every Province in Canada's Dominion and directly among
the great Sea Ports of.*

**HALIFAX ST. JOHN SYDNEY QUEBEC
MONTREAL VANCOUVER VICTORIA**

**C. A. HAYES, H. H. MELANSON, GEO. STEPHEN,
Vice-Pres. Pass. Traffic Mgr. Freight Traffic Mgr.**

TORONTO ONT

Canadian National Railways



Sturtevant

REG. U.S. PAT. OFF.

PUTS AIR TO WORK

A system that is designed right means less friction in pipes; consequently a large power saving. Sturtevant Systems are right and stay so.



A Typical Sturtevant Made-to-Requirement Planing Mill Exhaust System

KEEP YOUR PLANING MILL "CLEAN AS A WHISTLE"

Sawdust and shavings removed directly from the saws and planers, do not get on the floor, scatter, and hide parts of moving machinery. The workmen are not endangered nor are accidents possible which often result in costly injuries.

Sturtevant
(TRADE MARK)

PLANING MILL SYSTEMS

remove the sawdust before it gets into the room; therefore, your workers are given better air to breathe, production is accelerated, and the men are happier. The Sturtevant System is built with great care and **to your requirements**. All the galvanized iron piping, hoods, and collectors are built to measure—to fit your machines and the rooms they are going into. The fans and fan wheels are very rugged and assure operating satisfaction under severe strain. There is a distinct advantage and assurance of satisfaction in having a system built in one factory where your complete interests are supervised. Many of these systems have been put in operation in the United States and Canada and all are working to the entire satisfaction of the owners.

ASK FOR CATALOG 185-C

**B. F. STURTEVANT CO.
OF CANADA, LIMITED**

HEAD OFFICE AND WORKS: GALT, ONT.

SALES OFFICES: TORONTO AND MONTREAL

CURRENT LUMBER PRICES—WHOLESALE

TORONTO, ONT.

Prices in Carload Lots, F.O.B. cars Toronto

White Pine:		
1 x 4/7 Good Strips	\$90 00	\$105 00
1 1/2 x 1 1/2 x 4/7 Good Strips	120 00	130 00
1 in. No. 1, 2 and 3 Cuts	120 00	130 00
1 x 8 and up Good Sides	120 00	130 00
2 x 4/7 Good Strips	125 00	135 00

1 1/2 and 1 1/2 x 8 and wider Good Sides	150 00	160 00
2 x 8 and wider Good Sides	160 00	170 00
1 in. No. 1, 2 and 3 Cuts	80 00	85 00
5/4 & 6/4 No. 1, 2 & 3 Cuts	110 00	115 00
2 in. No. 1, 2 and 3 Cuts	115 00	120 00
1 x 4 and 5 Mill Run	58 00	59 00
1 x 6 Mill Run	58 00	60 00
1 x 7, 9 and 11 Mill Run	58 00	60 00
1 x 8 Mill Run	58 00	60 00
1 x 10 Mill Run	62 00	64 00
1 x 12 Mill Run	66 00	69 00
5/4 and 6/4 x 4 Mill Run	58 00	60 00
5/4 and 6/4 x 5 Mill Run	58 00	60 00
2 x 4 Mill Run	58 00	60 00
2 x 6 Mill Run	59 00	61 00
2 x 8 Mill Run	59 00	61 00
2 x 10 Mill Run	62 00	65 00
2 x 12 Mill Run	65 00	68 00
1 in. Mill Run Shorts	48 00	49 00
1 x 4 and up 6/16 No. 1 Mill Culls	44 00	46 00
1 x 10 and up 6/16 No. 1 Mill Culls	50 00	52 00
1 x 12 and up 6/16 No. 1 Mill Culls	51 00	53 00
1 x 4 and up 6/16 No. 2 Mill Culls	35 00	37 00
1 x 10 x 12 6/16 No. 2 Mill Culls	37 00	39 00
1 x 4 and up 6/10 No. 3 Mill Culls	26 00	28 00

Red Pine:		
1 x 4 and 5 Mill Run	49 00	50 00
1 x 6 Mill Run	50 00	54 00
1 x 8 Mill Run	50 00	54 00
1 x 10 Mill Run	53 00	55 00
2 x 4 Mill Run	50 00	52 00
2 x 6 Mill Run	52 00	54 00
2 x 8 Mill Run	52 00	54 00
1 in. Clear and Clear Face	Open	Open
2 in. Clear and Clear Face	Open	Open

Spruce:		
1 x 4 Milli Run	50 00	52 00
1 x 6 Milli Run	52 00	55 00
1 x 8 Milli Run	54 00	56 00
1 x 10 Milli Run	56 00	58 00
1 x 12 Milli Run Spruce	58 00	59 00
Mill Culls	41 00	43 00

HEMLOCK, No. 1		
(In car load lots f.o.b. Toronto)		
1 x 4 and 5 in. x 9 to 16 ft.	40 00	42 00
1 x 6 in. x 9 to 16 ft.	46 00	48 00
1 x 8 in. x 9 to 16 ft.	47 00	49 00
1 x 10 and 12 in. x 9 to 16 ft.	45 00	46 00
1 x 7, 9 and 11 in. x 9 to 16 ft.	48 00	50 00
2 x 4 to 12, 10 and 16 ft.	49 00	52 00
2 x 4 to 12 in., 12 and 14 ft.	49 00	53 00
2 x 4 to 12 in., 18 ft.	55 00	57 00
2 x 4 to 12 in., 20 ft.	56 00	58 00
1 in. No. 2, 6 ft. to 16 ft.	36 00	38 00
2" No. 2, 4" nd up, width 6 to 16 ft.	39 00	42 00

DOUGLAS FIR		
(Delivered in Toronto)		
Dimension Timber up to 32 feet:		
6x6 and 8, 10x10 and 12, 12x12	\$57 50	
6x10, 8x10, 10x14, 12x14, 14x14	58 00	
6x12, 8x12	58 50	
14x16, 16x16	59 00	
6x14, 8x14, 10x16, 12x16	59 50	
14x18	60 00	
8x16, 10x18, 12x18	60 50	
18x18, 20x20	61 00	
12x20, 24x24	61 50	

Timber in lengths over 32 feet subject to negotiation.

Fir flooring, 1 x 3, edge grain	99 50
Fir flooring, 1 x 4, flat grain	89 50
Fir flooring, 1 x 4, edge grain	99 50
No. 1 & 2, 2" clear Fir rough	83 00
No. 1 & 2, 2" clear Fir rough	91 50

(Depending upon widths).		
No. 1 and 2, 1 1/2 and 1 1/2 in., clear Fir rough	91 50	95 50
No. 1 and 2, 2" clear Fir rough	84 50	91 50
1 x 5 and 1 x 6 Fir casing	95 50	
1 x 8 and 1 x 10 Fir base	98 75	
1 1/2 x 1 1/2 x 8, 10 & 12" E. G. stepping	107 00	
1 1/2 x 1 1/2 x 8, 10 & 12" F.G. stepping	97 00	
1 in. clear Fir, d 4 sides	86 50	92 50
1 1/2 x 1 1/2 in. clear Fir, d 4 sides	79 25	87 25
XXX 6 butts to 2 in.	8 20	
XXXXX 5 butts to 2 in.	10 25	

LATH		
No. 1 White Pine, 4 ft.	Open	
No. 2 White Pine, 4 ft.	"	
No. 3 White Pine, 4 ft.	"	
Mill run white pine, 32 in.	"	
Merchantable spruce lath, 4 ft.	"	

TORONTO HARDWOOD PRICES

The prices given below are for carloads f.o.b. Toronto, from wholesalers to retailers, and are based on a good percentage of long lengths and good widths, without any wide stock having been sorted out. War tax of seven and half per cent. on imported woods, and also the prevailing rate of exchange paid by purchaser.

ASH, WHITE

(Dry weight 3800 lbs. per M. ft.)

	1s & 2s	No. 1 Com.	No. 2 Com.
1"	\$220.00	\$170.00	\$100.00
1 1/4"	245.00	215.00	120.00
1 1/2"	255.00	225.00	130.00
2"	295.00	265.00	140.00
2 1/2" and 3"	350.00	320.00	220.00
4"	360.00	330.00	230.00

ASH, BROWN

4/4	\$150.00	\$90.00	\$65.00
6/4	160.00	100.00	75.00
8/4	185.00	125.00	95.00

BIRCH

(Dry weight 4000 lbs. per M. ft.)

	1s & 2s	No. 1 Com.	No. 2 Com.
4/4	\$95.00	\$70.00	\$55.00
5/4 and 6/4	105.00	80.00	65.00
8/4	115.00	90.00	70.00
10/4 and 12/4	145.00	115.00	85.00
16/4	155.00	125.00	90.00

BASSWOOD

(Dry weight 2500 lbs. per M. ft.)

	1s & 2s	No. 1 Com.	No. 2 Com.	No. 3 Com.
4/4	\$90.00	\$65.00	\$48.00	\$38.00
6/4 & 8/4	95.00	70.00	55.00	40.00
8/4	98.00	72.00	55.00	42.00

CHESTNUT

(Dry weight 2800 lbs. per M. ft.)

	1s & 2s	No. 1 Com.	Sound Com.	Wormy
1"	\$175.00	\$145.00	\$75.00	
1 1/4" and 1 1/2"	185.00	150.00	80.00	
2"	195.00	155.00	80.00	

ELM, SOFT

(Dry weight 3100 lbs. per M. ft.)

4/4	\$75.00	\$65.00	\$55.00
6/4 & 8/4	95.00	80.00	65.00
12/4	110.00	95.00	85.00

GUM, RED

(Dry weight 3300 lbs. per M. ft.)

	Plain		Quartered	
	1s & 2s	No. 1 Com.	1s & 2s	No. 1 Com.
1 "	\$215.00	\$185.00	\$245.00	\$215.00
1 1/4 "	220.00	190.00	250.00	220.00
1 1/2 "	225.00	195.00	255.00	225.00
2 "	240.00	210.00	270.00	240.00

Figured Gum, \$10 per M. extra, in both plain and quartered.

GUM, SAP

(Dry weight 3300 lbs. per M. ft.)

	1s & 2s	No. 1 Com.
1"	\$140.00	\$115.00
1 1/4" and 1 1/2"	150.00	125.00
2"	185.00	140.00

HICKORY

(Dry weight 4500 lbs. per M. ft.)

	1s & 2s	No. 1 Com.	No. 2 Com.
1"	\$175.00	\$120.00	\$70.00
1 1/4"	185.00	130.00	80.00
1 1/2"	195.00	140.00	80.00
2"	215.00	160.00	95.00

MAPLE, HARD

(Dry weight 3900 lbs. per M. ft.)

	1s & 2s	No. 1 Com.	No. 2 Com.	No. 3 Com.
4/4	\$85.00	\$70.00	\$55.00	\$30.00
5/4 & 6/4	95.00	80.00	65.00	35.00
8/4	100.00	105.00	70.00	35.00
12/4	120.00	105.00	85.00	
16/4	140.00	125.00	100.00	

SOFT MAPLE

The quantity of soft maple produced in Ontario is small and it is generally sold on a log run basis, the locality governing the prices.

WHITE AND RED OAK

(Plain sawed, Dry weight 4000 lbs. per M. ft.)

	1s & 2s	No. 1 Com.
4/4	\$200.00	\$150.00
5/4 & 6/4	205.00	155.00
8/4	210.00	165.00
10/4	215.00	175.00
12/4	220.00	180.00
16/4	225.00	190.00

WHITE OAK, Quarter Cut

(Dry weight 4000 lbs. per M. ft.)

	1s & 2s	No. 1 Com.
4/4	\$320.00	\$300.00
5/4 and 6/4	330.00	310.00
8/4	350.00	320.00

PLAIN WHITE & RED OAK

(Plain Sawed, Dry weight 4000 lbs. per M. ft.)

	1s & 2s	No. 1 Com.
1"	\$200.00	\$150.00
1 1/4"	210.00	160.00
1 1/2"	215.00	165.00
2"	220.00	170.00
2 1/2"	225.00	180.00
3"	255.00	195.00
4"	275.00	210.00

QTD. CUT WHITE OAK

(Dry weight 4000 lbs. per M. ft.)

	1s & 2s	No. 1 Com.
1"	\$350.00	\$275.00
1 1/4" and 1 1/2"	360.00	285.00
2"	370.00	295.00

QTD. CUT RED OAK

	1s & 2s	No. 1 Com.
1"	\$300.00	\$220.00
1 1/4" and 1 1/2"	315.00	235.00
2"	320.00	240.00

OTTAWA, ONT.

Manufacturers' Prices

Pine good sidings:	
1-in. x 7-in. and up	\$110 00
1 1/4-in. and 1 1/2-in., 8-in. & up	125 00
2-in. x 7-in. and up	125 00
No. 2 cuts 2 x 8-in. and up	85 00

Pine good strips:	
1-in.	90 00
1 1/4-in. and 1 1/2-in.	105 00
2-in.	105 00

Pine good shorts:	
1-in. x 7-in. and up	85 00
1-in. x 4-in. to 6-in.	75 00
1 1/4-in. and 1 1/2-in.	90 00
2-in.	90 00
7-in. to 9-in. A sidings	65 00

Pine, No. 1 dressing sidings	75 00
Pine, No. 1 dressing strips	68 00
Pine, No. 1 dressing shorts	60 00
Pine, 1-in. x 4-in. s.c. strips	57 00
Pine, 1-in. x 5-in. s.c. strips	60 00
Pine, 1-in. x 6-in. s.c. strips	61 00
Pine, 1-in. x 7-in. s.c. strips	63 00
Pine, 1 x 8-in. s.c., 12 to 16 ft.	64 00
Pine, 1-in. x 10-in. M.R.	66 00
Pine, s.c. sidings, 1 1/4 and 2-in.	64 00
Pine, s.c. strips, 1-in.	54 00
1 1/4, 1 1/2 and 2-in.	60 00

Pine, s.c. shorts, 1 x 4 to 6 in.	50 00
Pine, s.c. and bet. shorts, 1 x 5	50 00
Pine, s.c. and bet. shorts, 1 x 6	47 00
Pine, s.c. shorts, 6'-11', 1"x10"	52 00

Pine box boards:	
1"x4" and up, 6'-11'	40 00
1"x3", 12'-16'	44 00

ft. and up	42 00
Mill cull shorts, 1-in. x 4-in. and up, 6-ft to 11-ft.	38 00
O. culls r & w p	32 00

No Matter How Cold It Is— **KLIM** Never Freezes



Klim is powdered pasteurized separated milk. Every particle of water is removed from the liquid by a method of spraying into currents of warm air. When the dry powder is packed into the 10-lb. tins, it absolutely cannot freeze. Klim is the only form of milk that defies cold weather. It can be stored in any dry place. Klim remains fresh and sweet and is always ready for use in all cooked dishes requiring milk. Klim is good for table use in tea, coffee, and cocoa. In many lumber camps, Klim is the only milk used.

Separated milk contains all the nutritious value of whole milk, except fat, and costs much less. Sufficient fat is consumed in other foods, such as meats, butter, shortening, etc., to supply a well balanced diet.

To get fresh liquid separated milk into a lumber camp is almost an impossibility. About 87 per cent. of milk is water. This is what makes shipping so expensive and precarious. As long as the milk solids are in solution bacterial action will take place, but when the water content is removed such action ceases entirely.

Follow the directions on label when using Klim. Use the exact quantity required. Place Klim on top of water and whip briskly until dissolved.

All wholesale grocers and supply houses sell Klim in 10-lb. tins, 6 in a case.

Write direct to us for booklet "The Wonderful Story of Klim," and trial tin for use in your own home.

CANADIAN MILK PRODUCTS LIMITED

TORONTO

WINNIPEG

MONTREAL

ST. JOHN

Plants at Brownsville, Belmont, Burford, Glanworth and Hickson, Ontario

Sixth Plant building at Russell, Ontario

CURRENT LUMBER PRICES—Continued

2 x 12	43 50	41 50	47 00
2 x 4	12 ft.	14 ft.	16 ft.
2 x 6	43 00	43 00	44 00
2 x 8	43 00	43 00	44 00
2 x 10	44 00	44 00	45 00
2 x 12	45 00	45 00	46 00

For 2 inches, rough, add 50 cents.
 For S1E only add 50 cents.
 For S1S and 2E, S4S or D&M, add \$3.00.
 For timbers larger than 8 x 8, add 50c. for each additional 2 inches each way.
 For lengths longer than 20 ft., add \$1.00 for each additional two feet.
 For selected common, add \$5.00.
 For No. 2 Dimension, \$3.00 less than No. 1.
 For 1 x 2 and 2 x 2, \$2 more than 2 x 4 No. 1.
 For Tamarac add \$3.00.

FIR, HEMLOCK, SPRUCE AND LARCH

Mountain Stock

No. 1 Dimension and Timbers

2 x 4, 2 x 6, 2 x 8, 8 to 16 ft., S1S1E	\$45 00
2 x 4, 2 x 6, 2 x 8, 10 ft., S1S1E	47 00
2 x 4, 2 x 6, 2 x 8, 12/16, S1S1E	45 00
2 x 4, 2 x 6, 2 x 8, 18/22, S1S1E	47 00
2 x 4, 2 x 6, 2 x 8, 24/32, S1S1E N4	49 00
2 x 10, 8 ft. to 16 ft., S1S1E	46 00
2 x 10, 10 ft., S1S1E	48 00
2 x 10, 18/22, S1S1E	48 00
2 x 10, 24/32, S1S1E	48 00
2 x 12, 8 ft. to 16 ft., S1S1E	46 50
2 x 12, 10, 18, 20	48 50
2 x 12, 24, 26, 28, 30, 32	50 50

B. C. COAST FIR

Dimension S1S and E.

2 x 4 in., 6 ft.	\$44 50
2 x 4 in., 8, 12 and 14 ft.	45 50
2 x 4 in., 16 ft.	46 50
2 x 4 in., 18 and 20 ft.	47 50
2 x 4 in., 22 to 32 ft.	49 50
2 x 10 in., 8, 12 and 14 ft.	46 75
2 x 10 in., 16 ft.	47 75
2 x 10 in., 18 and 20 ft.	48 75
2 x 10 in., 22 to 32 ft.	50 75
2 x 12 in., 8 to 14 ft.	48 25
2 x 12 in., 16 ft.	49 25
2 x 12 in., 18 and 20 ft.	50 25
2 x 12 in., 22 to 32 ft.	52 25
3 x 3 and 3 x 4 in., 8 to 14 ft.	49 75
3 x 3 and 3 x 4 in., 16 ft.	50 75
3 x 3 and 3 x 4 in., 18 and 20 ft.	51 90
3 x 3 and 3 x 4 in., 22 to 32 ft.	53 75
6 x 6, 6 x 8, 8 x 8, 6 to 16 ft.	52 00
6 x 6, 6 x 8 and 8 x 8, 18 and 20 ft.	52 50
6 x 6, 6 x 8, 8 x 8, 22 to 32 ft.	53 50

Shingles, XXX B. C. Cedar, straight cars on 60c rate 7 76
 To Coast prices premiums must be considered over above prices, which vary according to items.

BUFFALO & TONAWANDA

WHITE PINE

Wholesale Selling Price

Uppers, 4/4	\$185 00
Uppers, 5/4 to 8/4	185 00
Uppers, 10/4 to 12/4	205 00
Selects 4/4	175 00
Selects 5/4 to 8/4	175 00
Selects 10/4 to 12/4	195 00
Fine Common 4/4	130 00
Fine Common 6/4	130 00
Fine Common 8/4	130 00
Fine Common 8/4	110 00
No. 1 Cuts 4/4	80 00
No. 1 Cuts 5/4	90 00
No. 1 Cuts 6/4	90 00
No. 1 Cuts 8/4	90 00
No. 2 Cuts 4/4	60 00
No. 2 Cuts 5/4	73 00
No. 2 Cuts 6/4	73 00
No. 2 Cuts 8/4	75 00
No. 3 Cuts 5/4	59 00
No. 3 Cuts 6/4	59 00
No. 3 Cuts 8/4	59 00
Dressing 5/4	72 00
Dressing 5/4 x 10	74 00
Dressing 5/4 x 12	80 00
No. 1 Moulding 5/4	75 00
No. 1 Moulding 6/4	95 00
No. 1 Moulding 8/4	95 00
No. 2 Moulding 5/4	79 00
No. 2 Moulding 6/4	79 00
No. 2 Moulding 8/4	79 00
No. 1 Barn 1 x 12	72 00
No. 1 Barn 1 x 6 and 8	68 00
No. 1 Barn 1 x 10	70 00
No. 2 Barn 1 x 6 and 8	65 00
No. 2 Barn 1 x 10	67 00
No. 3 Barn 1 x 6 and 8	58 00
No. 3 Barn 1 x 10	60 00
Box 1 x 6 and up	52 00
Box 1 x 10	49 00
Box 1 x 12	49 00
Box 1 x 13 and up	49 00

The following quotations on hardwoods represent the jobber buying price at Buffalo and Tonawanda.

MAPLE

1s & 2s	No. 1 Com.	No. 2 Com.
4/4	87-92	74-76
5/4 to 8/4	103-105	81-83
10/4 to 16/4	113-105	93-95

RED BIRCH

4/4	114-116	88-90	64-66
5/4 to 8/4	117-129	97-99	73-75

SAP BIRCH

4/4	110-114	88-90	64-66
5/4 and up	115-118	9-93	67-69

SOFT ELM

4/4	99-100	84-86	51-55
5, 6 & 8/4	102-104	87-89	54-56

BASSWOOD

4/	104-106	94-96	51-53
Thicker	103-111	92-99	54-57

PLAIN OAK

4/4	131-136	108-112	64-66
5/4 to 8/4	142-146	118-122	74-77

ASH, WHITE AND BROWN

4/4	112-114	92-96	53-56
5/4 to 8/4	128-132	100-102	57-59
10/4 and up	155-157	115-118	58-63

BOSTON, MASS.

Quotations given below are for highest grades of Michigan and Canadian white pine and Eastern Canadian Spruce as required in the New England market in carloads.

White pine uppers, 1 in.	\$206 00
White pine uppers, 1 1/4, 2 in.	206 00
White pine uppers, 2 1/4, 3 in.	226 00
White pine uppers, 4 in.	236 00
Selects, 1 in.	186 00
Selects, 1 1/4, 2 in.	186 00
Selects, 2 1/4, 3 in.	206 00
Selects, 4 in.	225 00
Fine common, 1 in., 30 per cent. 12 in. and up	146 00
Fine common, 1 x 8 and up	146 00
Fine common, 1 1/4 to 2 in.	185 00
Fine common, 2 1/4 and 3 in.	151 00
Fine common, 4 in.	206 00
1 in. shaly clear	80 00
1 1/4 to 2 in. shaly clear	82 00
1 in. No. 2 dressing	85 00
1 1/4 to 2 in. No. 2 dressing	90 00
No. 1 Cuts, 1 in.	90 00
No. 1 Cuts, 1 1/4 to 2 in.	95 00
No. 1 Cuts, 2 1/4 and 3 in.	125 00
No. 2 cuts, 1 in.	65 00
No. 2 Cuts, 1 1/4 to 2 in.	75 00

Barn Boards, No. 1, 1 x 12	80 00
No. 1, 1 x 10	75 00
No. 1, 1 x 8	72 00
No. 2, 1 x 12	70 00
No. 2, 1 x 10	68 00
No. 2, 1 x 8	64 00
No. 3, 1 x 12	62 00
No. 3, 1 x 10	60 00
No. 3, 1 x 8	58 00

No. 1 Clear

Can. spruce, No. 1 and clear, 1 x 4 to 9 in.	95 00
1 x 10 in.	98 00
No. 1, 1 x 4 to 7 in.	95 00
No. 1, 1 x 8 & 9 in.	95 00
No. 1, 1 x 10 in.	98 00
No. 2, 1 x 4 & 5 in.	94 00
No. 2, 1 x 6 & 7 in.	97 00
No. 2, 1 x 8 & 9 in.	99 00
No. 2, 1 x 10 in.	91 00
No. 2, 1 x 12 in.	98 00

Spruce, 12 in. dimension	68 00
Spruce, 10 in. dimension	67 00
Spruce, 9 in. dimension	66 00
Spruce, 8 in. dimension	65 00
2 x 10 in. random lengths, 8 ft. and up	56 00
2 x 12 in., random lengths	57 00

2 x 3, 2 x 4, 2 x 5, 2 x 6, 2 x 7	50 00
3 x 4 and 4 x 4 in.	51 00
2 x 8 in.	53 00
All other random lengths, 7-in. and under, 8 ft. and up	52 00
5-inch and up merchantable boards, 8 ft. and up, p 1s	47 00
1 x 2	32 00
1 x 3	30 00
1 1/4 in. spruce lath	Open
1 1/2 in. spruce lath	Open

New Brunswick Cedar Shingles

Extras	8 50
Clears	8 00
Second Clears	6 50
Clear Whites	5 50
Extra 1s (Clear whites in)	5 00
Extra 1s (Clear whites out)	4 50
Red Cedar Extras, 16-in. 5 butts to 2-in.	8 50
Red Cedar Eurekas, 18-inch, 5-butts to 2-in.	10 50
Red Cedar Perfections, 5 butts to 2 1/4	12 00
Washington 16-in. 5 butts to 2 in. extra red cedar	7 50

We have a letter

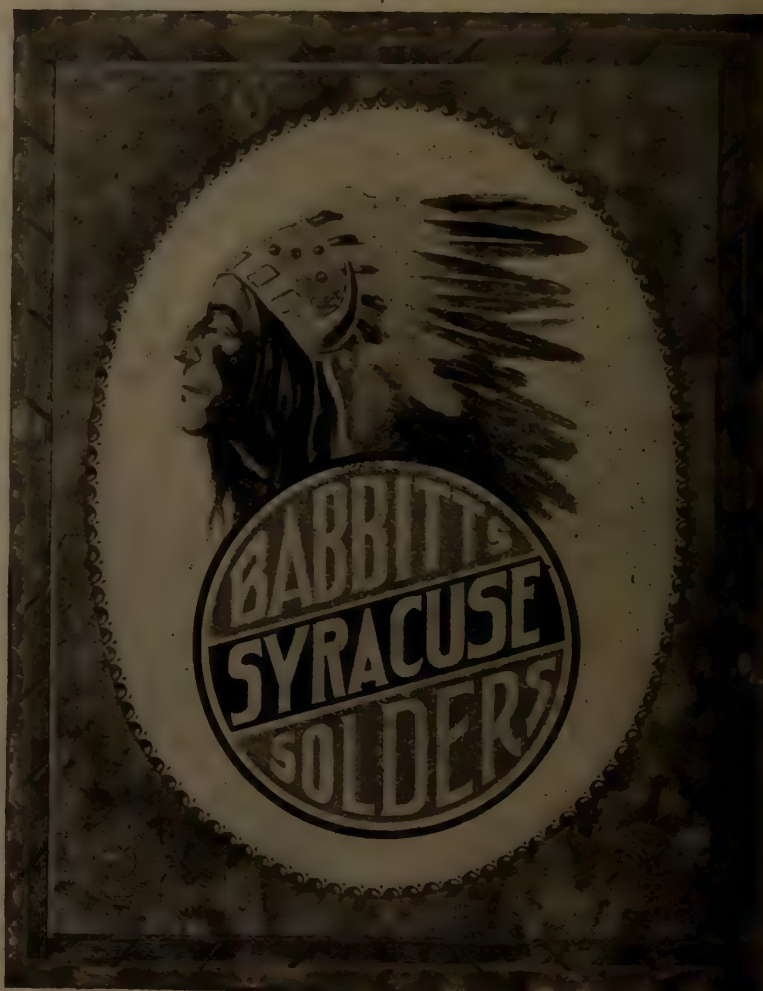
from the General Superintendent of the C. A. Smith Lumber Co. of Minneapolis. Here is what he says about our Genuine Babbitt:—

"We are running our big gang the third year on 11" journal running 268 R.P.M; also our small gang 9" journal running 258 R. P. M.

"We did have very much trouble with our resaws until we commenced using your babbitt. We could find no babbitt that would stand more than a short time. We now have no more trouble with them and they are running the third year on the same babbitt."

Aluminum Genuine Babbitt is doing great work in big gangs throughout the lumber industry. Let us send you a trial bar.

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Another Reason why Huther Brothers Dado Heads Are Better

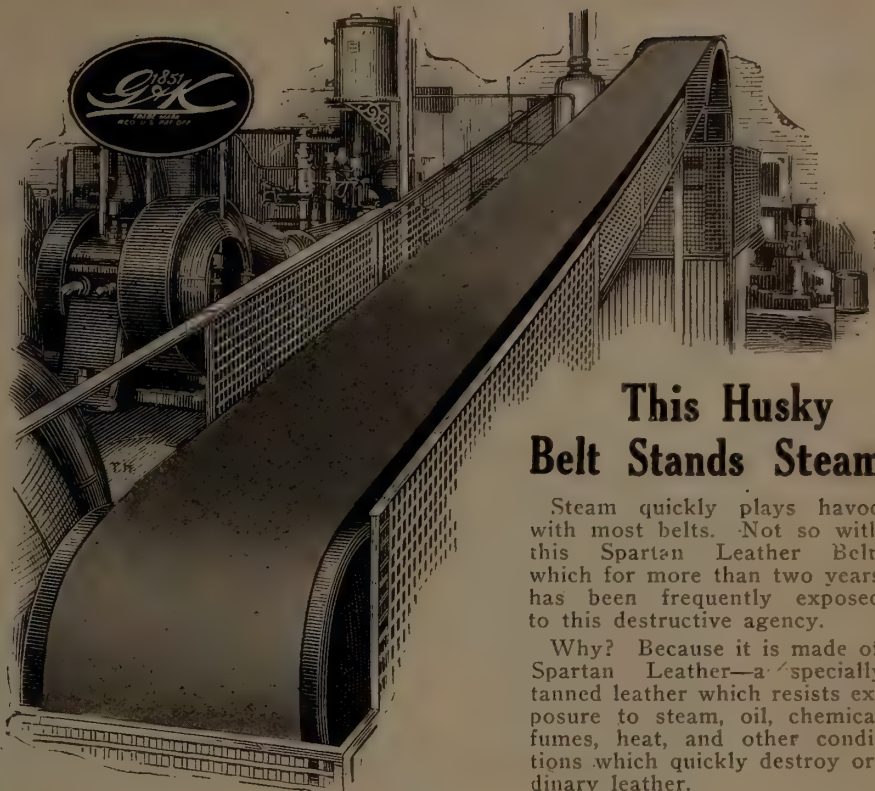


The sages tell us that experience is the best teacher. Experience is the thing for which employers pay big salaries, because it teaches men how to avoid making mistakes.

Fifty years ago we started experimenting with groovers, and our experiments led to the inventing and patenting of our type of Dado Head which we have successfully marketed for many years.

The experience of fifty years of making better saws better is your protection when you buy a Huther Brothers Dado Head.

HUTHER BROS SAW MFG. CO.
ROCHESTER, N.Y.



This Husky Belt Stands Steam

Steam quickly plays havoc with most belts. Not so with this Spartan Leather Belt, which for more than two years has been frequently exposed to this destructive agency.

Why? Because it is made of Spartan Leather—a specially tanned leather which resists exposure to steam, oil, chemical fumes, heat, and other conditions which quickly destroy ordinary leather.

Spartan is one of the Graton & Knight Standardized Series Leather Belts. In that Series, there is a belt standardized for every drive. Write for our book, "Standardized Leather Belting."

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COMPANY, LIMITED.
St. John, Quebec, Montreal, Ottawa, Toronto,
Hamilton, Vancouver, Victoria.

Graton & Knight

Standardized Series
Leather Belting

Tanned by us for belting use

Good Will

—a mighty valuable asset to your business and something that cannot be built up in a few days. It is the result of painstaking efforts to give the customer just a little more than he expects—keeping the quality of your products standard—and backing up every word of your advertisements. In short, it's Service—Real Service—that builds Good Will.

McCordick's Lace Leathers

TANNED and RAWHIDE



Standard for all Lumber and planing mills. Justifies present prices. Cheapest in the long run.

"Specify McCordick's." For sale by all good belting, mill supply and hardware firms.

If you have any difficulty in obtaining it

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2 Chestnut St.

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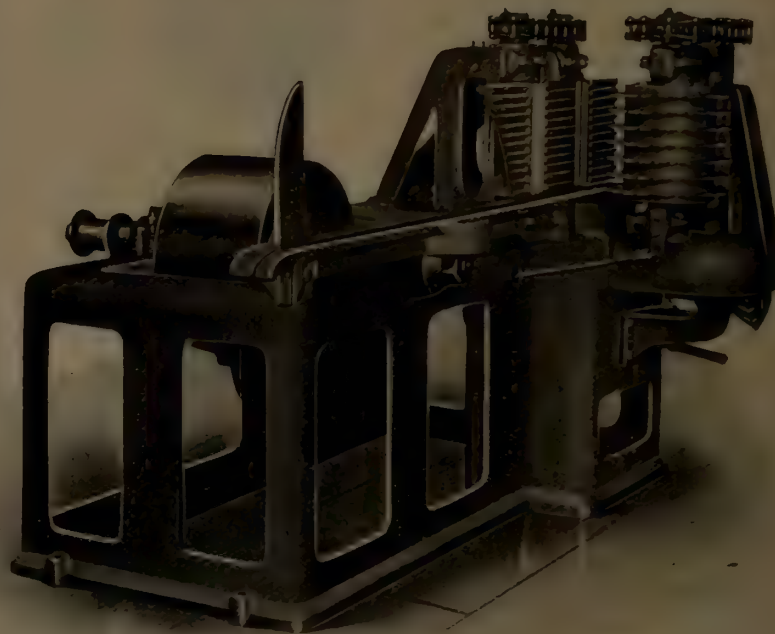
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"HAMILTON" CIRCULAR RE-SAWS

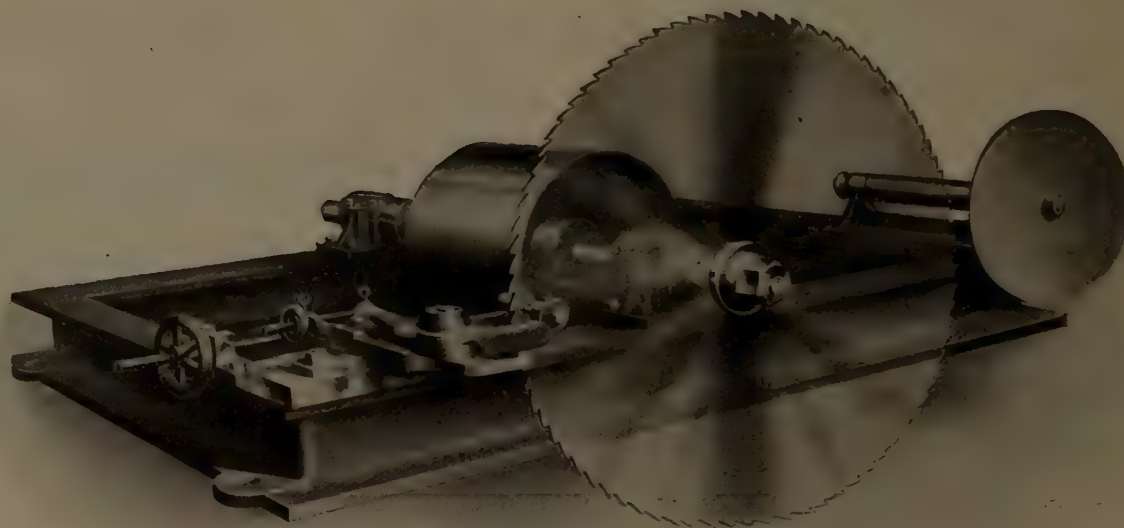
Here is a strong, rigid, well designed machine, specially gotten up for resawing slabs. The feed rolls are carried on a sliding frame that is easily adjustable to cut lumber any desired thickness. The binding or press roll is 13 in. diam., fitted with saw discs and power driven. The saw used is 42 in. diam., driving pulley 18 in. diam. x 12 in. face. Cut shows Left Hand Machine.

We also make this machine with wooden frame, having the mandrel and saw carried on an adjustable sliding frame.



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Made in different sizes to suit all requirements. Frames are all of cast iron, of heavy section throughout, planed on top and bottom, with mandrel boxes lined with high grade babbitt. Mandrels are exceptionally large, of forged steel with forged collar, and the guide is the famous Parkhurst steel saw guide with steel splitter.

We manufacture a complete line of up-to-date Sawmill Machinery for either Band or Circular Mills.

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Peterboro, Ontario

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There was a time when men thought that rubber tires had reached their limit of quality. Then Goodyear entered the field, and, by leaving the beaten path, built the largest tire business in the world.

When Goodyear scientists and engineers turned their attention to Industrial Hose they were not satisfied with many of the existing standards. They started from the ground up. They built for Industry's needs. Was the rubber lining unsatisfactory—Goodyear men worked till they had discovered a better one. Did a cover wear out too quickly in hard service—the knowledge gained in building automobile treads was applied to hose covers. New specifications were worked out. New formulae were developed.

The Goodyear Industrial Hose offered you today is the result of a definite policy. It is the *solution* to your hose problems—not a makeshift.

In mines, mills, foundries, shipyards, railways, and a hundred other industries, all over Canada, it is setting new standards.

There is a Goodyear Industrial Hose for every particular use—yours among them. Let a man, trained by Goodyear in hose problems, call and explain them to you. No obligation. Phone, wire or write the nearest branch.

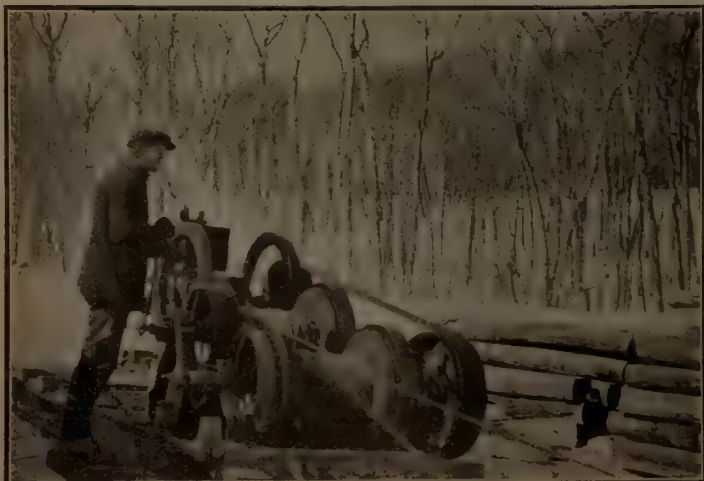
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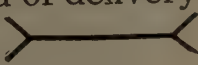
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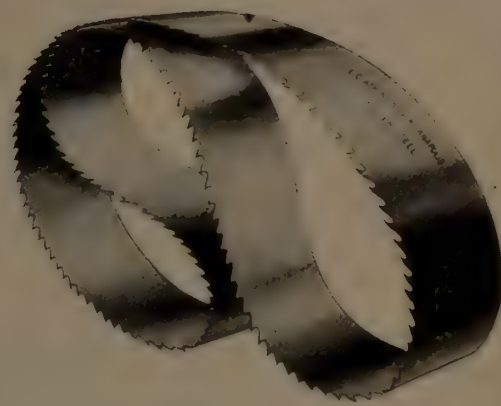
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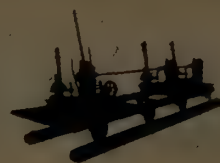
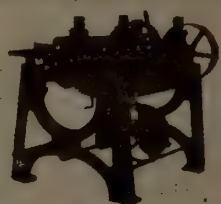
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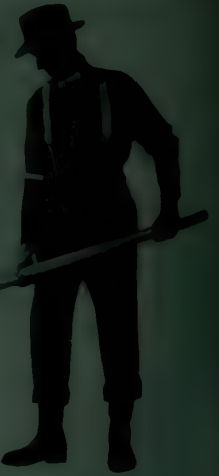
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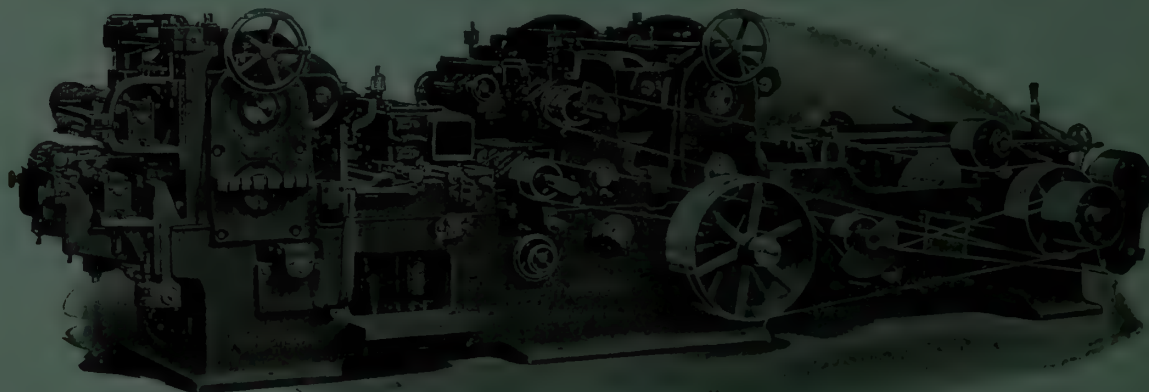


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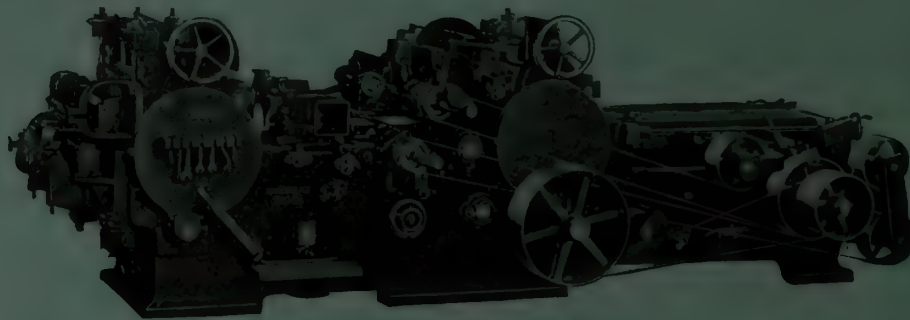
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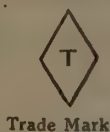
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LEATHER, BALATA, AND RUBBER BELTING,
Practically New at Half Price.

SHAFTINGS, HANGERS, ETC.

Get our prices before placing your orders elsewhere.

QUOTATIONS ON APPLICATION.

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Can be assured if you will let the CANADA LUMBERMAN "Wanted and For Sale" department take care of your miscellaneous business needs.

We receive constant testimony from advertisers as to the value they have received from this far-reaching and inexpensive method of publicity in the lumber trade and allied industries.

Try these columns. The result will surprise you.

CANADA LUMBERMAN

and WOODWORKER

347 Adelaide St. West

TORONTO

Thurston-Flavelle, Limited

MANUFACTURERS OF

British Columbia Red Cedar Exclusively

Cedar Bevel Siding, Finish, V-Joint and Mouldings

Straight or mixed cars with XXX and XXXXX Shingles.

Stocks carried at Lindsay, Ont., for quick shipment

Ontario Agents:

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Full particulars from our Eastern Agents.

Head Office and Mills, Port Moody, B. C.



Our new planing mill recently completed.

BUY B.C. FIR and HEMLOCK

We solicit correspondence and inquiries from

THE EASTERN CANADIAN TRADE

For fir yard stock, B. C. or Hemlock Shiplap and Boards, timbers any size and length up to 90 feet.

We also specialize in mixed cars of high-grade fir uppers and mouldings and are also manufacturers of fir doors.

Robertson & Hackett Sawmills, Ltd.

Established 1888

Mills and Office: FALSE CREEK, VANCOUVER, B.C.



Our NEW TIMBER MILL

(Capacity 100,000 Feet Ten Hours.) NOW IN OPERATION

We solicit your enquiries for

Heavy Construction Material and Yard Stock

ANY SIZE TIMBERS UP TO 100 FT.

Give us an opportunity to prove to you that we have earned a reputation for Quality and Service.

Timberland Lumber Co., Limited

Head Office: Westminster Trust Bldg., NEW WESTMINSTER, B. C.

Mills at South Westminster, on B.C.E.R.

Shipments by C.P.R., C.N.R., G.N.R., N.P.R., and C.M. & St. P. Ry.

British Columbia Red Cedar Shingles



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XXX 6/2, Sixteen Inch All Clear and
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**Spruce, Tamarack, Whitewood, Poplar Lumber,
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Full Planing Mill Facilities

Sales Office: BUFFALO, N. Y.
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Mills: JACKSONBORO, ONT.
On Transcontinental Ry.

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Standing Timber

in Large or Small Blocks

**FOR
SALE**

THE undersigned offer for sale, in large or small blocks all their remaining timber lands and town property situated in the town of Parry Sound, Ont.

**Special
Prices**

We have sold quite a number of timber parcels but still have some good bargains left in Townships of McDougall, Foley, McKellar, Monteith, Carling, Christie, Allen, Secord, Falconbridge and Street.

Special bargains in the Townships of Falconbridge and Street for small mills.

The Parry Sound Lumber Co.

26 Ernest Ave.

Limited

Toronto, Canada

HEMLOCK

40 M 2 x 4 — 8' No. 1
5 M — 9' No. 1
100 M — 10' No. 1
10 M — 12' No. 1
10 M — 18' No. 1

SPRUCE

30 M 2 x 4 — 10' M.R.
20 M — 12' M.R.
50 M — 14' M.R.
20 M — 16' M.R.
50 M — 8/16' M.R.

LET US HAVE YOUR ENQUIRIES

THE FESSERTON TIMBER CO., LTD.

15 TORONTO STREET

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TORONTO

FIR COMMON LUMBER

Hemlock Boards

Cedar Boards

Federal XXX Shingles



Long Fir Piling

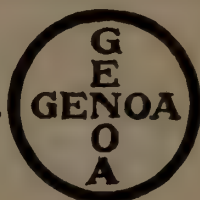
Coast and Mountain
Stocks

FEDERAL LUMBER CO., LTD.

470 GRANVILLE ST.

(Wire or Write)

VANCOUVER, B.C.



HIGH GRADE LUMBER FROM GENOA BAY

FIR TIMBERS,
LUMBER, LATH,
CEDAR, SHINGLES,
FIR FLOORING,
CEILING, FINISH,
KILN DRIED.

We have large stocks for immediate shipment, with an up-to-date plant located on the east coast of Vancouver Island.

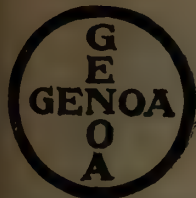
Our mills cut up to 85 foot lengths. We specialize on ship building material in the rough, and long timbers.

We are equipped for all classes of cargo shipment abroad and can make rail shipments to all usual points reached by C. P. R. or C. N. R.

GENOA BAY LUMBER CO., Genoa Bay, B.C.

Dealers in

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WE ARE CUTTING LOGS LIKE THESE EVERY DAY—ANY LENGTH UP TO 120 FEET—WE LOG AND MANUFACTURE OUR OWN TIMBER—CAPACITY 80,000 FEET

Our Specialties:

Long Fir Timber—Planking Decking

Cutting orders for 2" in long lengths either Common or Clear (obtained as side cut).

Planer capacity 6" x 30". We do not operate dry kiln, but can arrange to air-dry in our yard to requirements.

Our Mill is on Canadian Pacific Railway with Rail Connection (Five Miles) to Tidewater on Alberni Canal. Navigable for all Vessels

BIANBRIDGE LUMBER CO., Ltd.

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Manufacturers of Fir Timbers
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SPECIALIZING ON HIGH GRADE 24" IMPERIAL SHINGLES

We own and operate two Sawmills and one Shingle Mill—The Result—Prompt and Satisfactory Shipments

Telegraph your enquiries at our expense

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We offer subject to prior sale the following dry stock, nearly all of which is **Now in Transit**:—

- 15 Cars 4/4" Plain Oak, No. 1 Common and Selects
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- 1 " 4/4" Quartered White Oak, 1st and 2nds, Selects and No. 1 Common
- 1 " 4/4" Qtd. White Oak, 10" and wider and 1st and 2nds
- 1 " 4/4" x 10" and wider Soft Gulf Bay Poplar, 1st and 2nds
- 1 " 4/4" x 9" to 12" Sap Gum Boxboards
- 1 " 4/4" Chestnut, No. 1 Common
- 1 " 6/4" Chestnut, No. 1 Common
- 1 " 6/4" Chestnut, Sound Wormy
- 1 " 4/4" Soft Yellow Poplar, 1st and 2nds S.N.D. and No. 1 Common
- 2 " 4/4" Plain Red Gum, 1st and 2nds, Selects and No. 1 Common
- 1 " 6/4" Plain Red Gum, 1st and 2nds and Selects
- 1/2 " 4/4" Black Walnut, 1st and 2nds
- 2600 ft. 5/8" Circassian Walnut
- 1200 ft. 4/4" Circassian Walnut

The Gall Lumber Co. Ltd., Toronto

Established 1898. Phone Adelaide 148 or 149

Offices, Dry Kilns and Sorting Yards, Lake St. Foot of Spadina Ave.

Lumber Pine Spruce Jack Pine

Always on hand ready to ship promptly

Send us your enquiries

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Our Specialty

ROCH JULIEN

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We are in the market for all kinds of

RAILROAD TIES

CEDAR FENCE POSTS, SWITCH TIES & PILING

Write us for prices

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LIMITED

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VITRIFIED
SILICATE

A dependable product of high quality which will give you maximum service. A cool cutting, fast working wheel with a minimum friction.

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Emery Wheel
Co., Ltd.
Brantford, Ontario

The Rat Portage Lumber Co., Limited, Vancouver

MANUFACTURERS OF

Douglas Fir, Spruce, Cedar and Hemlock Lumber

Rough Timbers, Dimension, Flooring, Ceiling, Siding, Interior and Exterior
Finish of all kinds including Mouldings. Fir, Spruce and Cedar Lath

Prompt shipment of Fir timbers in all sizes and up to 100 feet in length

AIR DRIED CEDAR SHINGLES

We specialize in supplying air dried Cedar Shingles, these cost more than kiln dried Shingles but make a better roof and last much longer

I offer the following West Virginia stock for immediate shipment :

100,000 Ft. 4/4 Sound Wormy Chestnut
100,000 " 5/4 " " "
75,000 " 6/4 " " "
70,000 " 8/4 " " "
No. 1 Common and Better Chestnut
100,000 Ft. 4/4
100,000 " 6/4
100,000 " 8/4, 60% 14 and 16 feet long, 50% to 60% 10 ft. and wider.
15,000 " 4/4 FAS Plain White Oak.
75,000 " 4/4 No. 1 Common Plain White Oak.
100,000 " 6/4 No. 1 Common Plain White Oak.
I also have a car of 4/4 No. 1 Com. and Btr. Tennessee Red Cedar in Transit.

Write, wire or phone for prices.

PERCY E. HEENEY, Wholesale Lumber
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All Grades in White Pine
Lath A Specialty

Milling in Connection

E. J. MOORES, Jr.

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LET'S GET TOGETHER

Planing Mill Stock

CYPRESS

Soft, Dry Stock, Finest Grades—
All Thicknesses— 4/4, 5/4, 6/4, 8/4, 10/4, 12/4

Yellow Pine Finish

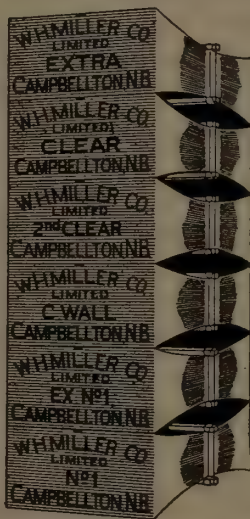
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Also OAK, ASH, POPLAR, GUM

WISTAR, UNDERHILL & NIXON

Real Estate Trust Bldg., Philadelphia, Pa.



We Specialize in—

**New Brunswick
White Cedar Shingles**

We also manufacture
**Spruce and Pine Lumber,
Lath, Cedar Ties, etc.**

Shipments by Rail and Water.

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Campbellton, N. B.

River Ouelle Pulp & Lumber Co.

Manufacturers of

SPRUCE

Lumber Lath Pulpwood

Head Office and Mills at :

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Quebec City

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HARDWOOD LUMBER DEALERS

Atlantic Lumber Company HARDWOODS

WEST VIRGINIA SOFT RED AND WHITE OAK
Our Specialty: West Virginia and Pennsylvania Cherry
1055 Seneca Street

Taylor & Crate Hardwoods of All Kinds

A stock of 18,000,000 to 20,000,000 feet of hardwoods
carried at all times at our two big Buffalo Yards
Established 50 Years Rail or Cargo Shipments

Standard Hardwood Lumber Co. Hardwoods

Prompt Shipment { From Buffalo Yards or
from Mill direct to you
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We Specialize in Brown Ash and Elm
Car or Cargo Shipments Cor. Niagara and Arthur Sts.

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Our Specialties—QUARTERED WHITE OAK
SAP AND RED GUM
Established 25 Years 940 Elk Street

Yeager Lumber Company, Inc. SPECIALTIES

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Hardwoods of All Kinds

Buffalo Hardwood Lumber Co.

J. B. WALL, Pres. M. M. WALL, Treas. T. H. WALL, V.-Pres.
940 Seneca St. For Sale—

We Specialize in— 10 Cars of Aromatic
Red Cedar

WHITE ASH
Anyone handling any of this stock, write us.
We also handle a complete stock of Plain Oak, Quar.
Oak, Maple, Poplar, Red Cedar, etc.

G. Elias & Bro., Inc.

Established 1881

All Kinds of Hardwood Lumber

And in addition we carry a full line of
White Pine, Yellow Pine, Spruce, Hemlock and Fir Timber,
Lumber, Millwork and Boxes—Maple and Oak Flooring

CAREFUL ATTENTION TO MIXED CAR ORDERS

Blakeslee, Perrin & Darling

A Complete Stock of Seasoned Hardwoods

including Ash, Basswood, Birch, Cherry, Chestnut,
Cypress, Elm, Gum, Hickory, Maple, Plain and
Quartered Oak, Poplar and Walnut.

1100 Seneca Street



Wanted in Any Quantity

4/4" Red and White Oak

**6/4" Beech No. 2 Common
and Better**

Send us particulars of
your cut

The Seaman-Kent

Company Limited

Manufacturers of

**Beaver Brand Hardwood Floorings—
in**

**Maple, Birch, Beech, Plain and
Quarter Cut Oak**

263 Wallace Ave. - Toronto



Attention!

If you reached home
safely after your trip
to Quebec, and if you
are interested in buy-
ing Spruce, Birch or
British Columbia Fir
and Shingles,

Write Telephone Visit

Eastern Canada Sawmills, Ltd.

604 Shaughnessy Building, Montreal

'Phone M-6417

LUMBER ^{and} TIMBER

Carefully Selected and Graded

Basswood—We offer, subject to prior sale, two or three cars 1st and 2nd, 10% No. 1 Common, 1 1/2" x 9" and up x 6' to 16'.

Stocks at Our Mill—Large quantities of 2 x 4, 2 x 6, 2 x 8, 2 x 9, and 2 x 10" Spruce, in all lengths.

Fir Timber—We have a fine stock of Fir timber. Send us all your enquiries for anything from the Coast, as we have a representative there who will attend promptly to requests for quotations.

We have at the following mills:—

Daaquam & Lac Frontiere,
Quebec Central Railway.

100 M feet Spruce, 2" x 4", Green,
5th and better.

Nominique,
C. P. R.

300 M ft. Hemlock, 3" x 4" and up.
300 M. ft. Spruce, 3" x 4" and 8" x 12'
to 16', strong 16'.

This could be resawn and dressed in
transit.

Mont Joli,
C. N. R.

100 M ft. Spruce, 2" x 3", could be
dressed in transit.

The James Shearer Co., Limited

**Wholesale and Retail Dealers
in Lumber and Timber**

**OFFICE AND YARDS:
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Frank H. Harris Lumber Company, Limited

Manufacturers and Wholesalers of

Yellow Pine and Southern Hardwoods

Yellow Pine in Transit at all Times

Mills: { High Point, Miss.
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Office: 814 Excelsior Life Building, TORONTO,
Canada.



Manufacturers and Wholesalers of
ALL FOREST PRODUCTS

We Specialize in Canadian Hardwoods
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Correspondence Solicited

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We Have For Sale

A cut of one and a quarter million feet of RED
OAK, BEECH, BIRCH, MAPLE, WHITE
PINE, AND HEMLOCK.

Shipments to Commence at Once Write us for Particulars

We are prepared to advance payments on CANADIAN
HARDWOOD CUTS also HEMLOCK, PINE & LATH

Lumber Market & Exchange

Telephone Main 7185

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ALABAMA HEWN OAK TIMBER:—
HARDWOOD LOGS:—

Trade



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THE S. K. TAYLOR LUMBER COMPANY

Exporters

Mobile, Alabama, U.S.A.

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International Land & Lumber Company, Limited

Lumber, Railway Ties
Shims, Shingles, etc.

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Limits and Mills: ST. FELICIEN, LAKE ST. JOHN DISTRICT, QUEBEC

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MANUFACTURER OF

White and Red Pine,
Hemlock, Maple, Birch
and Beech. Fibre Boards

W.C. Edwards & Co. Limited

Lumber Merchants & Manufacturers

OTTAWA —:- CANADA

White and Red Pine, Spruce, Hemlock, Lath, Shingles, Boxes,
Box Shooks, Factory Material

Shall be glad to quote on your requirements.

Planing Mill, Ottawa and Rockland

DRESSING IN TRANSIT

Our new and efficient facilities make it possible to do your milling in transit quickly and at low cost. Prompt service is assured by three railway lines.

We are always glad to quote you very attractive prices and show you the quality of our work.

Ask Lumbermen who know and they will tell you to

TRY

Renfrew Planing Mill

Renfrew, Ontario

True Blue Service

WE are constantly striving to give our customers the greatest possible service—as our big Service Yard at Logansport indicates.

Furthermore, we sell only high quality lumber—for quality products are always best.

This service and quality are very real. They must be, because it is with them that we assure satisfaction. And every single one of our customers must be satisfied.

You will find it to your advantage to buy hardwood backed up by such service and of such quality that satisfaction is a foregone conclusion. And it is—when you buy of us.

John I. Shafer Hardwood Co.

South Bend, Ind.

SPECIALIST in QUALITY B. C. Lumber and Shingles

ANYTHING YOU WANT WHEN YOU WANT IT

A few cars of 2X and 3X Shingles now rolling.

ASK ME FOR PRICES

Jimmy Donovan

707 Bank of Hamilton Building

TORONTO

Main 6606

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EXCELSIOR LUMBER CO.

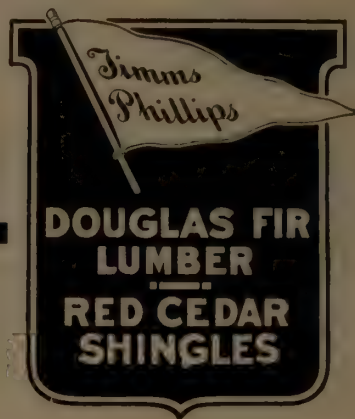
33 RICHMOND ST. WEST, TORONTO

Lumber

Lath

Crating

and other Forest Products



"DO IT NOW"

"Procrastination is the thief of time"—waiting for lumber prices to come down this year will prove the proverb.

Demand for Douglas Fir continues strong. If you need lumber this Spring, now is the time to order. **DO IT NOW.**

Fir Timbers can be shipped under good delivery.

Shingle market shows big demand. Supply your wants now.

With a continuance of car shortage we are handicapped at times in prompt shipment but we still aim for that Service you expect.

**WIRE YOUR ENQUIRY
—DO IT NOW.**

Timms, Phillips & Co.

Limited

Yorkshire Building, - VANCOUVER

Gregertsen Brothers Co.

McCormick Bldg.,

Chicago, Ill.

Phone: Harrison 8610-8611

Yards: ————— Cairo, Ill.

We all know that prices on lumber are high. What is the cause of it? Mostly lack of production on account of labor conditions caused by the war. Labor has not come back to its usual high class standard and on account of the high wages paid, less work is done by every man, so that the production of lumber in 1919 was 35% below the 1914 production, adding the normal increase of production of 5% a year; while, on the other hand, the consumption of lumber on account of the almost stand still of building during the war, has increased enormously.

There is no chance for lumber production to catch up this year and therefore, prices will continue high. We, therefore, advise you to buy lumber as you need it, without regard to price; and as no doubt, you only buy when you want it, you want to buy it from people who can deliver the lumber to you promptly. We can do this as we have over two million feet of CYPRESS in our Cairo yard and can ship it at a week's notice. Besides, we have large stocks in the south and cars in transit at all times that can be diverted to you.

When you want CYPRESS—which is the best value of lumber today, send us an order. We will fill it promptly.

WE ARE THE CYPRESS SPECIALISTS

When in the market for "CYPRESS" remember "GREGERTSENS"

British Timber Importers and Merchants

BROWNING & COMPANY

(Established over a Century)

IMPORTERS of and
AGENTS for

— ALL KINDS OF —
**CANADIAN
WOOD GOODS**

22/3 LAURENCE POUNTNEY LANE, CANNON STREET,
LONDON, E.C.4.

OFFERS OF AGENCIES INVITED

BRITISH IMPORTERS

**CANADA CAN
SUPPLY YOU**

Britain's greatest store-house of timber, Canada, offers the logical market for British importers. The "Canada Lumberman" is the medium through which British importers can reach the complete lumber and timber industry of the Dominion in all its phases. The "Canada Lumberman" will, through the use of its advertising columns, bring you into close touch with the whole trade, which can only be reached by the nationally read lumber journal of Canada.

The Canada Lumberman and Woodworker
347 Adelaide Street West, - TORONTO, CANADA

Sample copies, detailed information, advertising rates, will be gladly supplied. Address the Publishers direct, 347 Adelaide Street West, Toronto, Canada, or

Our London Office—16 Regent St. S. W. 1.

NEW ZEBRA, WOOD, WESTERN UNION, and PRIVATE CODES USED.

Telephones:

1391 Long Distance.
400 Private Branch Exchange.

Cables:

"HILLAS," HULL

W. N. HILLAS & COMPANY
WOOD BROKERS
FOR EVERY CLASS OF TIMBER

Head Office: HULL, England

To the Lumber Companies of Canada:

You have the Goods. Place your Lists with full particulars in our hands. We are in daily touch with all the Buyers in the United Kingdom.

PLEASE NOTE. We pay cash against all documents, and take the whole of the Delcredere risk on Buyers.

COX, LONG & CO., LTD.

ARE THE EXPORTERS OF THE



BRAND

White Pine Quebec Hardwoods

Red Pine Quebec Spruce

ALSO LOWER PORT SPRUCE

(BEST STOCKS)

LONDON: (Head Office) 17 Sherborne Lane, E.C. 4
Cables: "Lignitic" London

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River Driver's Boots for Hard Service

THE boots here shown are representative of a line of footwear for the bush, which is second to none in the Dominion. If you examine a sample you will notice the workmanship of thoroughness and extreme strength. You will also note that our packs are made of a very high grade oil tanned leather, thick, and of even texture. Our shoe packs and other lines afford a variety which should cover your every need. Reliability is what you are looking for. Reliability is what we guarantee.

*Made With a
Knowledge of
the Needs
of the Men
and Sold
With a
Guarantee*



Our New Catalogue

awaits your postal. It is just off the press with a comprehensive showing of all the footwear needs of lumbermen. Send for one.

The COPELAND SHOEPACK CO., MIDLAND
ONTARIO, CANADA



Long-Bell Service to Dealers

It is the policy of The Long-Bell Lumber Company to co-operate with dealers in the sale of lumber and creosoted products. In other words, this manufacturer believes its obligation to the trade has not ended until the dealer has actually sold the lumber and creosoted products. To that end The Long-Bell Lumber Company provides selling assistance as follows:

NATIONAL ADVERTISING
 FREE ADVERTISING CUTS FOR DEALERS
 FREE METAL SIGNS FOR DEALERS
 FREE LANTERN SLIDES FOR DEALERS
 THE LONG-BELL BULLETIN

The National Advertising deals largely with the fact that products of this manufacturer may be distinguished by this trade marked brand:

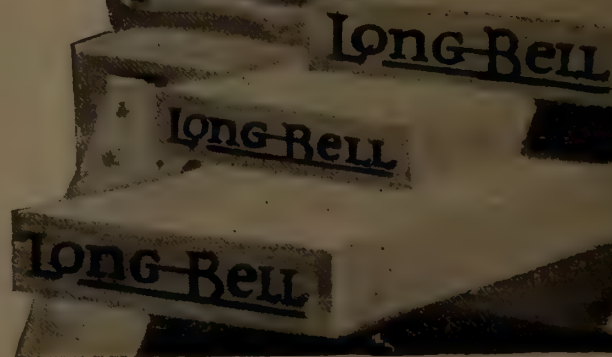
Long-Bell
 THE MARK ON QUALITY
Lumber

The advertisements all carry this displayed line: "ASK YOUR DEALER FOR LONG-BELL BRAND." The Long-Bell Bulletin is a little monthly service paper containing merchandising ideas for lumbermen. Any Long-Bell salesman will put you on the mailing list.



The Long-Bell Lumber Company
 R. A. LONG BUILDING KANSAS CITY, MISSOURI

Manufacturers of Southern Pine Lumber and Timbers, Oak, Oak Flooring, Gum; California White Pine, California White Pine Sash and Doors, Screen Doors, 3-ply Veneers; Creosoted Lumber and Timbers, Posts, Poles, Piling, Ties and Wood Blocks.



Cutting Capacity 300,000 Ft. per Day

McFADDEN & MALLOY

Red & White Pine **LUMBER** In Any Quantities

The above is supplied by us in all standard grades and dimensions. All lumber is of guaranteed quality and grade as ordered. Our location and facilities enable us to give our

patrons the utmost in service and prompt shipments. Let us quote on your requirements. You will find our prices right, and our product satisfactory.

Mills at: - SPRAGGE, ONT. & BLIND RIVER, ONT.

J. Burstall & Co.

Purchasers and Shippers
of all kinds of Timber
and Lumber

HEAD OFFICE:

Royal Bank Building QUEBEC

BRANCH OFFICE:

Board of Trade Building MONTREAL

ALSO

J. Burstall & Co., Ltd.

57 GRACECHURCH STREET

LONDON, E.C. ENGLAND

H. R. Goodday

AND COMPANY

EXPORTERS OF

SPRUCE AND PINE

New Brunswick Agent

F. E. NEALE,

Chatham, N.B.

Head Office: QUEBEC, P.Q.

WOOD-MOSAIC CO., Inc.

Main Office, New Albany, Indiana.

Band Mills:—New Albany, Ind., Louisville, Ky., Jackson, Tenn.

We have on hand:

QUARTERED WHITE OAK		POPLAR	
242,000'	5/8" No. 1 Common and Better	48,000'	3/8" 1st & 2d, 8" and up chief-10"
24,500'	5/4" No. 2 Common		
18,800'	10/4" No. 1 Common and Better	16,000'	5/8" 1sts and 2nds
QUARTERED RED OAK		19,000'	4/4" No. 1 Com., 12" and up
30,000'	4/4" No. 1 Common	39,600'	12/4" No. 1 Common and Better, chiefly 1sts and 2nds
63,000'	5/4" No. 1 Common and Better	25,400'	18/4" No. 1 Common and Better, chiefly 1sts and 2nds
34,300'	6/4" No. 1 Common and Better		
PLAIN WHITE OAK		WALNUT	
53,800'	5/8" No. 1 Common and Better	67,000'	1/2" No. 1 Common and Better
73,000'	4/4" No. 2 Common	67,800'	5/8" No. 1 Common and Better
25,000'	5/4" No. 2 Common	100,000'	4/4" No. 2 Common
PLAIN RED OAK		HICKORY	
114,000'	5/4" No. 1 Common and Better	10,800'	8/4" Log Run
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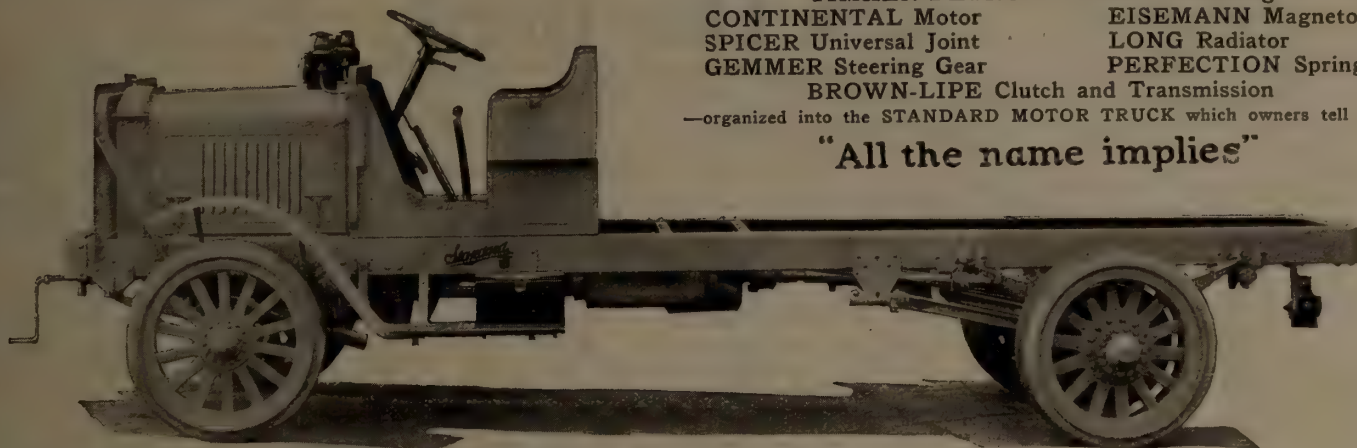
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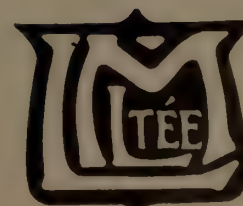
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Canada Lumberman

and Woodworker

The National Lumber Journal for Forty Years

Issued on the 1st and 15th of every month by

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Advertisers will receive careful attention and liberal treatment. For manufacturing and supply firms wishing to bring their goods to the attention of owners and operators of saw and planing mills, woodworking factories, pulp mills, etc., "The Canada Lumberman and Woodworker" is undoubtedly the most direct and profitable advertising medium. Special attention is directed to the "Wanted" and "For Sale" advertisements.

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Greater Lumber Production is the Solution

At a time when greater production, a larger export trade and radical measures to correct the adverse exchange situation are being urged on all sides by public bodies, national trade associations, the daily press, banking institutions and other organizations, the air is rife with rumors that an embargo is about to be placed on lumber or, at least, its export considerably restricted. Whether such a move comes from the Board of Commerce or the Federal authorities, matters little and just how far the proposition is seriously entertained at the present time cannot be gauged.

During the present period of industrial unrest and readjustment any wild rumor may be set afloat and will gain considerable credence, while theorists, politicians, special interests and others are ready to proclaim sundry cure-alls for the prevailing high prices in every commodity which the people of the Dominion buy or consume. Now some contractors and others, it appears, have been unduly active in making representations to Ottawa, that Canadian producers of wood products are favoring American purchasers at the expense of Canadians and selling their stocks in too great quantities across the line in order to reap the advantage of being paid in American funds. They have even gone further and alleged that Americans are hoarding up their own supplies of lumber and corraling everything in sight on this side of the border, for which they are willing to pay a higher figure than can be obtained at home. It is also charged that if lumber cannot be obtained there will be stagnation in building operations, soldiers' settlement plans and various other undertakings.

The fact is overlooked that the shortage in lumber stocks is not applicable to Canada alone but such a condition is world wide; that lumber enjoys no protection but enters the markets of the world

in open competition not only in its own line but with all substitutes. The causes which have led up to the present acute situation in wood goods need not be reviewed as they are apparent and widely known to every one who has given any thought or study to the problem. During the war production was reduced each year and when the conflict terminated a sudden demand of unprecedented proportions set in which no one in the industry foresaw. Now that manufacturers are straining every nerve to increase production and, that too in the face of many obstacles such as rapidly rising costs, inefficient labor, etc., and endeavoring to relieve the situation, both at home and abroad, the proposed solution of the whole problem is federal regulation, control and interference.

At the recent convention of the Canadian Lumbermen's Association in Quebec the members thoroughly discussed the situation and passed a strong resolution that, in view of the disparity between the exports and imports of the Dominion and the resulting effects upon the value of Canadian currency in American exchange, every effort should be put forth to increase the exports of all classes of materials, whether manufactured or the natural products of the forest, farm, mines or fisheries.

This is the only economic solution of the great financial issues which the country has to meet and, for the federal authorities, to place restrictions upon the export of lumber, when Canada can utilize only a comparatively small portion of her annual cut, will result disastrously to the expansion of the lumber industry and kill enterprise and initiative on the part it is seeking to measure up to in satisfying the demand.

The federal authorities for years placed an embargo on newsprint and the result has been that the price of that commodity has increased four fold since the regulation went into effect, while the order has been openly defied and is now being fought out in the courts by firms who maintain that they have the right to market their goods wherever they please.

There has been no profiteering on the part of Canadian lumbermen; they are not favoring United States customers at the expense of Canadians, and no charge of discrimination has been established. The lumbering business does not differ in any respect from any other business. The price of the product depends upon the cost of production and whether values rise or fall, demand and supply will automatically adjust this state of affairs. This is a fundamental law of economics and why should lumber and newsprint activities be singled out for exceptional treatment? A policy of interference and restraint will only add to the complexity of the whole situation and invite reprisals for there are certain woods which Canada must import from the United States and certain others which the United States must obtain from Canada such as our maple and birch. Enlarged production will sooner or later relieve the present shortage so far as the supply of lumber is concerned. The desired end will not be attained by repressive measures, unwarranted meddling, arbitrary control, and placing artificial barriers upon a commodity which is required in every land to a degree never known in the history of the world.

Receipts from U. S. national forests in the fiscal year 1919 were greater by \$783,484.79 than in the previous year. This is the largest increase ever made in a single year. The receipts totalled \$4,358,414.86.

To this total the grazing business contributed \$2,609,169.85, the timber business \$1,540,099.96, special uses (i.e., the occupancy of lands for miscellaneous purposes), \$136,822.99, and use for water-power development, \$72,322.06. The receipts from grazing exceeded those of 1918 by \$883,347.91, while the receipts from timber declined \$93,549.46. Special uses showed a gain of \$15,616.05, and water power a falling off of \$21,645.29.

The falling off in the receipts from timber was not due to any material reduction in the current timber sale business, but chiefly because in 1918 settlement was secured under a court judgment of a claim against one of the transcontinental railroad companies amounting, with interest, to \$89,264.

Why Lumber Quotations are so Stiff To-day

The Primary Cause for Higher Price Levels is Increased Cost of Manufacture, Added Stumpage, Expensive Hauling and Exalted Wages of Men

Why is lumber so dear? Why should it go up in price and be so scarce? The public are asking this and many other questions and vague, unsatisfactory answers are given in a large number of instances. A propaganda campaign is generally a paying investment if well conducted and instructive. A certain Iowa firm of retail lumbermen believe in educating the people and giving data on what causes the abnormal prices for forest products.

This concern have been publishing a series of talks and they are remarkably good ones too.

The observations made respecting timber, cutting methods; stumpage, haulage and other vital problems largely apply to the present state of affairs in the Eastern and Western provinces of Canada. In fact so closely do conditions parallel that all connected with the industry will appreciate the many strong points raised. It always pays to be frank, straightforward and open in business deals and publicity and the Iowa firm for their candour and thoughtfulness in seeking to throw light on a perplexing situation have no doubt added to their prestige in the community, their weight in the business world and the goodwill of their patrons. Canadian yardmen might well follow similar methods. Here is the advt.:-

Lumber Prices—Manufacturing Costs

The strong demand from every section for lumber has influenced present prices no doubt, but the primary reason for the higher price level is the increased cost of manufacturing.

Stumpage or standing timber a few years ago had but little if any value, for the supply was so great and demand so small that there were no buyers. Thousands of acres were offered at \$2.50 an acre with few takers. As the middle west settled up and a demand for lumber came, stumpage began to have a small value, and with increasing demand for lumber, and the dwindling forest supply, stumpage has increased steadily from year to year. There is a carrying charge on stumpage much greater than is ordinarily believed to be we are sure. Before a sawmill company can logically erect a plant it must have fifteen to twenty years' timber supply back of it to insure operations. There is a constant carrying charge on this timber. For instance, if timber costs to-day \$5.00, in ten years, with interest and taxes and forest patrol, it becomes \$12.87 timber, allowing but 10 percent for patrolling, taxes and interest, leaving but 6 percent for interest, no more than is paid on a first class Iowa farm loan. The Iowa farm loan is safe, the timber investment is unsafe, on account of forest fires. A bolt of lightning, which is the most prolific source of forest fires, may start a blaze, which before help can be gotten to the forest, develop into a fire which will consume thousands of acres, and ruin the holder. Timber cannot be insured against forest fires.

Logging expense is very much higher to-day than ever before, due to timber being farther from transportation, rougher logging ground, and higher wages, emphasis on the wages. Years ago when we had \$20.00 lumber, stumpage lay right alongside the railway, so the logging expense was very small. Today many mills are hauling logs over their own railway a distance of 30 miles, the roadbed constructed over the roughest land that lies out of doors, and built at a cost per mile equal to the finest roadbeds in the east. Bear in mind, too, that these logging railways have no other source of income, they are built expressly for hauling logs from forests to sawmills. Stumpage on level ground is gone, a sawmill operator looking for stumpage on level ground is like a man looking for a good pair of shoes for \$2.50. There is no such thing. The wise operator chose smooth ground, of course, as long as it was obtainable, but now our timber in the west comes from the sides and tops of high and rough mountains, and if the consumer could but see the ground off of which his lumber comes he would marvel at it being produced at the price it is.

Machinery and all mill supplies have advanced tremendously.

The Part that the Worker Plays

Years ago, in the old days, woodmen were plentiful, wages low, the lumber jack was a rover. Today he is a family man, a skilled and trained man. Steam power today supplies the power of the old-timer, the present man is employed for skill, and is paid well for such. In order to get the right kind of men to come to the woods and saw mills and bring their families it is necessary for the operating company to build houses, modern ones, too, supply a church and

pastor, schools; in fact, at every large plant there is a modern little city.

Up to a few years ago, except in a few items, fir lumber, which comes from Washington and Oregon, was not used, yellow pine was the common wood. Today the southern pine mills cannot begin to supply the demand, because so many of them have cut their timber and gone out of business. So we have to go to the forests of the west for our supply.

Now, logging costs in yellow pine forests are low compared with logging costs in the west, because southern pine is located on practically level ground; wages are lower in the south than in the west, and freight rates are only half from the south that they are from the west. Yellow pine mills can make big profit at present prices, on account of lower manufacturing costs as outlined and much lower freight rates. The average pine mill is about 600 miles away, the coast mills 2,500 miles. So it is plain to be seen that in a few years we must expect all of our lumber supply from the west, and when we get it from such a distance, and when manufacturing costs have risen to such an extent, we cannot expect lumber to be sold at the prices that prevailed years ago.

Whalen Company Wants Daily Ferry Service

Sir George Bury, President of the Whalen Pulp and Paper Mills, Ltd., Vancouver, with Mr. E. I. Madigan, the general auditor, recently made a tour of the company's mills in the northern part of British Columbia.

During this tour the new car ferry service from the Swanson Bay mill to Prince Rupert was inaugurated by the Grand Trunk Pacific. This car ferry will take nine cars each time and the run from Swanson to Prince Rupert will occupy about twenty-four hours. The Whalen Company is now endeavouring to have this ferry service such that they will be able to ship carloads every day. This service means that the company will be able to load pulp, lumber and shingles for railway carriage to the East direct from the mills without any transfer at Prince Rupert. By this arrangement a great saving in time and money will be made. Under previous arrangements merchandise had to be handled two or three times before the final landing in the cars.

Under the system which is now being inaugurated there will be the one handling. A great many of these car load shipments will consist of lumber and shingles as the large part of the pulp output from the different mills is destined for the Orient, principally Japan.

Clarke Bros. Are Increasing Their Output

A. G. McIntyre, president and general manager of Clarke Bros. Ltd., Bear River, N. S., was in Toronto recently on business. The company are erecting a sulphate pulp mill of 10,000 tons annual capacity on which good progress is being made although, owing to the extreme cold weather, construction has been shut down for the present. It will be resumed, however, in the near future and, it is expected, that all the equipment will be installed and in operation early in the fall. The plant will contain three digesters and all the latest installations in the way of wet machines, a recovery system, shipping facilities, etc.

Clarke Bros. have recently been adding considerably to their sawmill undertakings and have completed a new plant at Victoria Bridge four miles from Bear River, N.S. The mill will have a capacity of 50,000 feet a day of softwoods. At Stillwater, nine miles from Bear River, one of the company's mills has been overhauled and brought up-to-date with the result that the cutting capacity is now 30,000 ft. At Lake Joly is located their hardwood mill. This is now equipped with two single cut band saws, with ball bearings, of the Fay & Egan type, and two gangs of men are operating. The new installations and addition to the working force will result in Clarke Bros. will quadruple their output of hardwoods this season. The new mill at Victoria Bridge is now in operation and working admirably. The company are conducting five camps this winter and also have a large number of jobbers taking out logs for them, so that the cut for 1920 will be considerably ahead of any during the past few years.

Returned Soldiers Make Good Lumbermen

Enterprising Northern Ontario Firm Gives the Boys Chance and has no Foreigners in Camp—Overseas Men Who Know How to Deal with Reconstruction

"Yes, we believe in giving the returned soldier preference in our operations, all other things being equal, and we have found in the great majority of instances that they have made and are making good. We are returned men ourselves and know the sacrifices that many of the boys have made and the great service that they rendered to the Empire during the late war, not a few of them giving up splendid positions to go to the front. All the members of our firm saw service overseas as well as did our walking boss, Major P. L. Bonsall, our accountant, Lieut. E. P. Whaley, our foreman, A. A. Gallagher, our timekeepers, Messrs. Hay, Barry and Cunningham, our scaler, Samuel Bailey, and fully seventy-five per cent. of our men, who are now engaged with us in either sawmill or logging operations. We have two camps of about one hundred men each and another of one hundred and fifty men and have the contract for taking out 250,000 ties this year for the Canadian National Railways. We do not claim any special honor or praise for giving employment to so many returned men but think that we are doing what is fair and just by them and affording them an opportunity

McFadden of McFadden and Malloy, Spragge, Ont. Major Herron, who commanded one of the companies, is also a practical lumberman, who started as a lumberjack and finally became camp foreman. He later took out a large quantity of logs for J. R. Booth in the Temiskaming district and was for a couple of years in charge of the logging operations of the Rideau Lumber Co., Ottawa, in the same district. Major Herron next took several large contracts for supplying the piling, trestle and bridge timbers for the Canadian Transcontinental, the T. and N. O., the C. P. R. and C. N. R. in the northern portions of Ontario.

How "Soldiers Saw Mill" Began

Messrs. Martin, Herron and Gillies, after the close of the war, had a number of conferences regarding what they would turn their hand to on their return to Canada and gradually the idea of carrying on an extensive lumbering operation, which would afford employment to a large number of returned soldiers, took shape. Major Herron was the first to reach Canada in March last and, being familiar with the Northern country, he was not long in betaking himself to that district. He went up there to look over some township limits belonging to the Ontario government and generally survey the situation. He found that Wright Bros., of Thessalon, were operating a portable sawmill 140 miles west of Sudbury in Penharwood township and had a contract for taking out ties for the Canadian government railway. They had also bought the timber in the township at a public sale in 1918 conducted by the Crown Lands Dept. Mr. Herron purchased their equipment and timber rights and soon after the firm of R. B. Herron & Co. was formed.

The Kent-Cooper sawmill at Collingwood, Ont., was acquired and removing the equipment to Tionaga, mileage 125, on the C. N. R. was begun. This was also accomplished in record time. On July 12th last the mill was bought and two days later the work of shipping the machinery began. By October 1st of the same year the plant had been set up at Tionaga and sawing commenced. This is a distance of about 350 miles from the original site. The mill possesses a circular saw and carriage with gun shot feed, steam nigger and kicker, bevel gear live rolls, double edger, trimmers, butting saw and complete lath mill equipment. The cutting capacity is about 40,000 feet a day and the timber sawn is principally jack-pine. The work of running the mill was continued until the freeze up in the fall and operations will be resumed early in the coming spring. The company are also operating a well equipped portable mill at Mileage 122½ on the C. N. R. cutting on an average of 800 jack pine ties daily. This mill is run by a 70 h.p. engine and 80 h.p. locomotive type of boiler with excellent results. It is the intention of the company to establish another operation at Knat river, near by. A contract for supplying the Canadian National Railways with 250,000 ties during the present year will be carried out. Three camps have been set up and good progress is being made in logging.

Each Man Fitted for the Task

Up north, the operations of R. B. Herron & Co. have become known as the "soldiers' sawmill" and the returned boys are doing good work. Each man is set at whatever task he is best fitted for and is given every encouragement and opportunity. The great majority of them are measuring up to requirements and appear anxious and willing to do their very best. The proprietors being returned men themselves have a thorough acquaintance of what the boys can do and do not expect anything unreasonable. Very few veterans have been released and all seem glad of the chance to work in the open as they find the atmosphere and surroundings bracing and helpful. Those who are not able to wield an axe or a saw find employment in the cook house or around the camp at good wages. There are no complaints heard regarding the board or the accommodation and when the mill at Tionaga resumes in the spring it will be practically manned by returned soldiers.

In speaking to the "Canada Lumberman," Major Herron said that his firm were simply "doing their bit" in the reconstruction and readjustment problem and enabling all that they could employ to solve the same question. Instead of waiting around for something to turn up when they got back to Canada, he and his associates had gone about the work of turning up something and had lost no time. The success they have met with so far has not been disappointing and the future appears promising.



Major R. B. Herron,
Toronto, Ont.



Capt. J. P. Gillies, M.C.,
Blind River, Ont.

to return to civil duties and become repatriated, by providing jobs in the open air and at fair wages. We instruct our own representatives and the various employment agencies to make full inquiries when hiring labor for the woods and see that the veterans of the great war are given first consideration."

So spoke Major R. B. Herron of Toronto, a member of R. B. Herron & Co., who are conducting extensive sawmill, logging and railway tie operations at Tionaga, which is 125 miles west of Sudbury on the Canadian National Railway. His associates in the firm are Lieut.-Col. T. L. Martin, D.S.O., of Renfrew, Ont., and Capt. J. P. Gillies, M.C., of Blind River. They were all members of the 7th Battalion, Canadian Railway Troops, organized and recruited in the early months of 1917. From the time that official sanction was given at Ottawa for the raising of the corps until they were laying light rails in the Ypres salient in Belgium was a little over three months and they continued work until the close of hostilities. The members came from all parts of Canada between Port Arthur and Halifax. On January 11th, 1917, recruiting commenced under Lieut.-Col. Martin, the Officer Commanding, who is a well-known railway contractor and engineer. The battalion was mobilized on February 11th, set sail from St. John, N.B., on the 16th of the same month, landed in England on the 27th, left for France thirty days later, arrived there on the 29th March and on the 4th of April railway construction was begun. This shows how good Canadians can hustle and the Canadian Railway troops in the matter of expeditious organization and execution beat all world records in this branch of military service.

Captain J. P. Gillies enlisted with the 227th Battalion at Sault Ste. Marie but was later transferred to the 7th C. R. T. He has spent all his life in the lumbering game and is a nephew of J. J.

More Rational Basis and Stability in Prices

Something Should Be Done To Solidify Values, Remove Speculation and Bring About Mutual Basis—Process Should Be Gradual But Certain in Lumber Arena

In this discussion of the lumber market it is not our purpose to criticise any branch of the industry, nor to find fault with the present prices of lumber any more than with prices of other commodities. There is no reason why lumber value should not change proportionately with changes in values of other staple commodities—in fact any other eventuality would mean disaster, says "The Retail Lumberman" of Kansas City, Mo.

As a matter of fact lumber was very slow to respond to the forces that put prices on the upward movement, and even now lumber prices are very reasonable for most other commodities, especially the general run of farm products.

But, notwithstanding the comparative reasonableness of lumber prices, the present situation presents a very interesting study.

In retail lumber circles there is grave apprehension as to the ability of retail dealers to finance their business unless there is a definite halt in the upward trend of prices. For instance, we have heard that the majority of dealers in the smaller towns did not make enough money during 1919 to pay for one car of lumber.

On the face of it, that may seem like an absurd statement. At the least it is startling, if true. Let us analyze it. A car of common lumber today will cost the dealer \$1,500.00 or better. One dealer paid \$2,700.00 for a car containing drop siding and shingles. Mixed cars of yard stock run as high as \$3,500.00 to \$5,000.00. The average small town yard does not make over \$150.00 to \$200.00 net, per car. Exceptions must be made in the case of towns that are having booms—oil, gas, or otherwise.

What is Average Dealer Earning?

It would seem, therefore, that there is reason for the statement that the average dealer did not earn enough in 1919 to pay for a car of lumber.

Will the small town dealer be able to remain in business, and what would be the effect on the lumber industry if the small yards are forced to quit?

We have always maintained that it is vitally important to make it easy for people to GET lumber. On this theory the small town yard is a most important factor in the industry. Lumber cannot properly be placed in the class of necessities. Lumber is a necessity in the general sense, but in an additional sense it is not. For instance, a farmer is living in a house that has been standing for twenty-five or thirty years. It is in a more or less dilapidated condition, and in fact should be replaced by a new, modern farm dwelling. BUT, that house CAN be made to serve for several years longer. The same is true of barns, outhouses and other farm improvements. On the latter theory, then, lumber enters the class of luxuries—something people want; and should have, but something that they can get along without for a more or less indefinite period.

If, by reason of continued increase in values, building is discouraged, or because the small town yards find it impossible to finance their operations and are forced out of business, and people are compelled to go a long distance to the larger markets for their supplies, the use of lumber will be substantially curtailed. This eventually would be disastrous for retailer and manufacturer alike, and every effort possible should be made to avert it.

We do not believe that manufacturers, as a class, are to blame for the present market condition any more than any other factor in the industry, because we have heard many representative manufacturers deplore the conditions that now exist. It would seem that the manufacturers, as well as the retailers, are the victims of influences over which they have little if any control. At the same time, if corrective influences can be brought to bear no time should be lost or effort spared to accomplish this.

Lack of Price Stability is Risky

Perhaps one of the most dangerous phases pertaining to the market at present is the almost total lack of stability of prices. Consumers who want to build may go to their dealers for prices, only to be told that prices named are good for five days, or ten days, as the case may be. The dealers must protect themselves in that manner because they have no assurance that if they promise to supply material for a building, for delivery within thirty days, they can buy that material at wholesale prices prevailing at the time they make their estimate, in case they do not have the stock, or a sub-

stantial portion of it already in their yard. Five days or ten days do not allow time enough for the consumer to make his arrangements to build. So we have in this another influence the tendency of which is to discourage building.

Dealers are looking forward to the time when the reaction in prices will set in. They are afraid of being caught with large stocks on hand that were purchased on the peak of the market. To avoid this, they are trying to regulate their buying according to their immediate requirements, which, under the circumstances, would seem to be the logical course. It would be a catastrophe if lumber prices were to decline sharply, or in trade parlance, "take a slump." In fact, as we view the situation, and we include in this all values, wages as well as commodity prices, everything should move together, gradually. Any other process means industrial and commercial disaster.

All Must Recede in Concurrence

Lumber values must not, and as a matter of fact cannot, recede until wages and prices of other commodities recede concurrently. In our judgment the most necessary thing to-day in the industrial world, is to educate labor to understand that commodity prices—which mean the cost of living—cannot be substantially lowered unless wages, which constitute the major element of the cost of production, are reduced. Such reduction must be gradual in order to prevent upsetting the balance between the incomes of the working men and living costs. If such a process of education can be put into operation and made effective, it will be possible, we believe, to maintain the balance between incomes and living costs, and thus gradually reach a more reasonable price basis as applying to all commodities, including lumber and building materials of all kinds.

But—SOMETHING ought to be done, and done NOW to start things back to a more rational basis.

WHAT IS that "something"?

How can it be started?

WHO will lead the way?

Eastern Firm Will Have Big Cut

Chappell Bros., Sydney, N. S., report that the timber cut for this season exceeds by far that of previous years.

Operations are being conducted by the firm this year in the Sydney River district and in Cumberland county. The total cut is both districts so far has reached about two million feet and if favorable weather continues it is expected that the four million mark will easily be attained. Conditions during the past two months have been almost perfect both for hauling and for cutting and indications are that no trouble will be experienced this year in removing the timber cut from the woods.

Reports from the woodsmen of Victoria County are also very favorable and a large cut is expected there.

Will Build Extensive Telephone Lines

Four hundred miles of telephone lines are to be laid through the forests of the upper Ottawa district as part of the scheme of the Ottawa River Forest Protective Association for the prevention of forest fires. The decision to proceed with the construction of 200 miles of these lines at once was reached at the annual meeting of that organization, which convened in Ottawa recently.

Arthur H. Graham, chief fire inspector, stated that last season was one of the worst for forest fires in many years. He said 20,000 acres, or 31 square miles of valuable forest were destroyed by fire started from lunch fires, careless smoking by campers, travellers and berry pickers, and slash burning without fire rangers permit.

Britain Will Issue Housing Bonds

At a recent conference held in Downing Street, London, Eng, the Premier and the Chancellor of the Exchequer and a deputation of mayors from the Provincial boroughs, discussed the housing problem. It was decided that there should be a simultaneous issue of housing bonds at an agreed rate of interest by the various authorities throughout the kingdom for the erection of houses.

Is Camp "Jumping" Professional Business?

How Certain Lumberjacks Are Taking Advantage of Logging Companies, Hampering Work and Adding Fresh Fuel Daily to Flame of Discontent

"After an extended trip throughout all parts of the province during which I visited many logging camps, I have been able to size up production conditions for the coming year. I estimate that the increased cut of white pine in Ontario will be about thirty-five per cent. over that of 1919, hemlock twenty per cent. and Norway pine and spruce about the same as during the past season," remarked a well-known Toronto lumberman, recently. "Operating conditions have on the whole been fairly good and, while there is too much snow in some centres, and better progress might have been made with road-making provided there had been the usual January thaw, there is on the whole little to complain of, except in regard to labor. Hauling the logs to the streams from the skidways is now going on. Some firms are still cutting and putting the sticks of timber on skids."

Continuing, he said that he had been visiting the camps for many years and never saw the men so comfortably housed, well fed, and cared for as during the past season. There are few complaints on this score but, on the other hand, the restlessness of labor and its inefficiency are everywhere commented upon. The speaker added that there were more camp "jumpers" than ever. He was, during the past few days, supervising the loading of some twenty odd cars of lumber in the Sudbury district. The material consisted of 1 x 11 and 3 x 11 white and Norway pine. Application was made to an employment agency at Sudbury to send up a number of loaders and up they came. Three gangs of six men each were required for the work of loading three cars a day and the pay was three dollars a day of nine hours, transportation, board and lodging. Some of the men did not go on the job at all, but turned around and went back by the next train; others labored only an hour or two and then quickly disappeared. The change in the personnel of the gangs averaged two gangs a day and one day all the members ceased piling, dropping out one by one. No cause was given for the sudden change of mind on their part. The disposition seemed to be how soon all could quit the job.

Constantly Going Back and Forth

"Just to give you an example of the way these 'jumpers' are meandering up and down the railway lines," he continued, "I got on the train at Sudbury the other day to go a distance of 125 miles. There were men enough to fill two cars and part of a third coach. At the end of my journey the laborers had all been distributed. The next day I returned to Sudbury and, when I started, there were only two lumberjacks aboard, but before the train reached Sudbury there were three car loads returning from the camps, and that too when work is now at the most active period and wages never as high as they are at present.

"The discontent is simply awful and operators all experience the same trouble. One company recently increased the wages of its helpers to eighty dollars a month in an effort to try and hold them, but with little success. Now how long is this state of affairs going to be permitted? It seems to me that something should be done either by concerted action on the part of the lumbermen or by federal regulation. I heard it rumored that some employment agents, who get two dollars per head from the companies for each man sent out, are clandestinely fostering the 'jumping' business by sending the men out, with the secret understanding that they are to return the next day or as soon thereafter as possible. One or two agencies are said to collect the two dollars per head from the logging and lumbering companies for engaging the men and then divy up with the 'jumpers,' who do no work but travel up and down at the expense of the firms. How true this charge is, I cannot say.

"No, it does not seem to be a matter of wages. That will not cure the present evil which has become very pronounced. I heard of one concern, which placed its men on piece work in the woods for cutting logs and putting them on the skids. The men, who worked in twos and threes and applied themselves diligently for a while, earned as high as \$180 a month, and yet were not satisfied. Several quit at the close of the month. The Bolsheviks, the One Big Union, the Reds, the I. W. W. and other cults appear to be quietly but effectively getting in their nefarious work.

Concerted Action Should be Taken

"If some united action were taken by the lumbermen so that there would be a pay day only once a week and that no man, even if he did quit before, could draw his cash until the end of the week,

there might be some mitigation of the trouble. As it is, when these chaps apply for their time, furnishing no excuse at all for leaving, they are handed out what money they have made right on the spot and then depart for pastures new. Some employers are too ready to give such fellows their pay. The 'jumpers' used to complain of the board, the wages, the sleeping accommodation and other things, but there are no grievances on this score now. It is simply pure cussedness, chaos, anarchy, confusion, restlessness and inefficiency all rolled into something, which should be checked in the interest of law and order, progress and expansion of the industry at a time when greater production of forest products is urgently needed and there is not nearly enough lumber to go around. Up and down the country these men go, laboring only a few hours at most and then back to town, only to be sent out again and entailing losses and delays on the part of the companies in cutting, skidding, hauling and shipping. The last few weeks have been the worst ever."

All Logging Camps on Open Shop Basis

The logging camps of British Columbia are now all worked on an open shop basis, the arrangement having recently gone into effect. Practically every member of the B. C. Logging Association signed the agreement which has been posted in all the camps and reads as follows:

The operators will hire their men through an employment office conducted by the B. C. Logging Association. There will be no discrimination in the matter of work. Union men and nonunion men will be engaged without any question as to their affiliations, it is said, but the camps will be "open" with work for all.

The following are the chief clauses of the notices to be posted at the logging camps:

"(1) No discrimination whatever will be made against any man, nor permitted to be made, on account of his citizenship, his political affiliation, his religious beliefs or his affiliation or non-affiliation with any lawful organization whatsoever.

"(2) The 'open shop' principle is adopted and will be maintained. This means that no discrimination will be shown either by employer or employee against any man who is law-abiding and who is capable and willing to fill his job.

"(3) Suggestions from employees will be welcomed at all times and will receive full consideration, but no suggestion or demand originating outside our own camp will be considered.

"(4) Men who do not honor and respect the laws and constituted authority of the Dominion of Canada and the Province of British Columbia and who are not ready to uphold such laws and authority at all times are not desired and will not be tolerated in the camps.

"(5) It is the wish and expectation of the management to work at all times in perfect harmony and goodfellowship with the men, and to meet them in a spirit of equity and fairness.

"(6) It is hoped that all employees will recognize the fairness of the foregoing principles and will give cheerful approval thereto, so that the relations between employer and employee will be those of real co-workers and result in accomplishments of which all may feel proud, and furthermore will be to the material betterment of all concerned."

Making Good Progress in Logging

Although late in starting operations the work at logging in the camps of the Eastern Lands Department of the Canadian National Railways at Foleyet, Ont., has been progressing favorably. Cyril T. Young, head of the department, estimates that the cut during the coming season at the mill at Foleyet will be six million feet. Samuel Lowe, late of Chew Bros., Midland, who was for some years in charge of logging for Glover and Casham when they operated in the Thessalon district, is now foreman of the camps of the C. N. R. and under his direction cutting has proceeded expeditiously. T. W. Crawford, late of Milnet, has been appointed superintendent of the C. N. R. mill at Foleyet, and entered upon his new duties.

Wholesalers Discuss Many Live Problems

Adjusting Disputes with Railways, Increase in Freight Rates, Data Desired by Board of Commerce and Market Situation Come Up for Consideration

At the regular monthly meeting of the Wholesale Lumber Dealers' Association, Inc., which was held at the Albany Club, Toronto, on February 20, there was a large attendance, thirty members being present while a number of new ones were welcomed. A. C. Manbert, the new Chairman, presided for the first time and a most interesting session was conducted at which a number of important matters came up for consideration and discussion.

The first item touched upon was that of the United States customs officials collecting a ten per cent. duty on maple exported from Canada, classing this material as a "cabinet wood." It appears that the customs regulations stipulate that maple not further manufactured than sawn comes under this head. The collection of the duty on maple was brought up at the last meeting. H. Boulton, secretary, read correspondence which he had had with Washington, the National Hardwood Lumber Association and other bodies in regard to the question. A. E. Eckardt reported that the matter had come before the Executive and they felt that it had better be left to stand for the time being as, if the proposition was pressed, it might be held that the same ruling which obtained with respect to maple might be applied to exports of birch across the line. It was decided, therefore, to leave the matter in abeyance.

Increase in Freight Rates Foreshadowed

Mr. Eckardt, chairman of the Transportation Committee, spoke in reference to the proposed increase in freight rates and said he understood that augmented rates had gone into effect already on certain roads across the border, amounting to a twenty-five per cent. advance. Such being the case a similar move was likely to be made in Canada and no doubt it would come suddenly—perhaps by federal regulation owing to so many thousand miles of line now being owned by the government. He did not believe that the lumbermen would have much chance in successfully fighting the increase but, at the same time, he thought they should ask for a hearing to go into certain matters and have them simplified, such as the minimum weights of cars, overcharges, etc., from which a great deal of trouble and misunderstanding arose with the transportation lines.

Mr. Manbert spoke along the same lines and said so far as his own firm was concerned, most of the claims against the railways were based on cars sold at a delivered price and the bulk of such complaints arose from overweights.

Standing Committees for Year Appointed

The Chairman reported that the standing committees for the year had been appointed and referred to the importance of the work which they had to do in their respective spheres of activity. The committees for 1920 are as follows, the first named in each case being the Chairman:

Transportation—A. E. Eckardt, D. C. Johnston, A. E. Clark.
Trade Relations—W. E. Bigwood, John McBean, Alex. Read.
Admission and Membership—A. G. Gordon, Alex. Gordon, Maurice Welsh.
Bureau of Information—H. G. McDermid, A. E. Cates, J. L. MacFarlane.
Fire and Marine Insurance—W. C. Laidlaw, G. E. Spragge, Guy H. Long.
Arbitration—J. P. Johnson, Alf. Read, R. G. Chesbro.
Legislation—Frank Kent, N. H. Hocken, J. L. Campbell.
Inspection—R. McDonagh, J. E. Littleton, K. M. Brown.
Audit and Finance—C. G. Anderson, Wm. A. Walker, R. F. Carter.
Terms of Sale—W. C. Gall, A. H. Leak, F. H. Bigwood.
Entertainment—A. K. Johnson, D. C. Johnston, D. Barclay.

Questionnaire of Board of Commerce

A. E. Eckardt brought up the matter of the recent order of the Board of Commerce, No. 37, in regard to building materials, in which it is set forth that before March 31st next all dealers in building material in Canada shall deliver to the secretary of the Board of Commerce at Ottawa, a statement showing the cost price to them of each article or class of building material being sold or offered for sale, with their selling price thereof to a contractor or other individual, for use in the building of houses and stating the dates as of which such cost and selling price is reported. The document went

on to state that certain vendors inferred because no personal service had been made upon them of the Board's order that compliance was unnecessary; that the information required was claimed to be insufficient to serve any practical purpose; that obeying such an order was burdensome and unnecessary as no unfair profits are being made. There has not been a general response. The Board declared notice had been published in the "Canada Gazette" for three weeks and that failure to comply would be a breach of the Act.

The order also stated that the object is to secure sufficient information to proceed intelligently with further and more extensive inquiries; that the proclamation must be obeyed and that all persons, who disregarded the order, would suffer appropriate statutory penalties. The order applies to and includes all producers and vendors, whether manufacturers, wholesalers, jobbers, retailers or otherwise, in foundation walls, plaster, rough and manufactured lumber, glass, paint, roofing, plumbing, hardware, kitchen necessities and sundries.

It was pointed out by several speakers at the meeting how many of the questions could not be answered and were incomplete and vague in character, considering the low stocks on hand, fluctuating prices, etc. The Secretary was instructed to bring the order before the Retailers' Association meeting in Hamilton and secure their opinion and the matter was referred to the Executive of the Wholesalers' Association for action and a report thereon at the next regular meeting.

The rumor in regard to the proposed embargo to be placed on lumber or restricting its export was touched upon incidentally and the opinion prevailed that the report was not to be taken too seriously and that there was no need for action.

The secretary was instructed to send resolutions of condolence from the Association to J. B. Jarvis in the death of his wife and to the family of the late John E. Eyer, who passed away a few days ago.

Scarcity of Lumber Stocks in West

A. S. Nicholson, who recently returned from the Coast where he spent nearly a year as western manager for Terry & Gordon and is now attached to the head office of the firm in Toronto, was given a warm welcome as a new member and congratulated on "graduating from the retail to the wholesale ranks," as the Chairman humorously expressed it. Mr. Nicholson related some of his experiences in the west and told of the changes that have taken place in the lumber business in British Columbia since his first visit there some fifteen years ago. He did not think there was any immediate prospect of a reduction in prices as logs which a year ago were selling at \$10, \$15 and \$20 were now commanding \$17, \$23 and \$28 with a premium on top of these figures and were very scarce. Mr. Nicholson told of his visit to the Queen Charlotte Islands where spruce was being taken out for aeroplanes by the Imperial Munitions Board and of the wasteful methods that had been followed in sawing and rafting by men who had no practical acquaintance with the lumber business. On Graham Island particularly the extravagance had been most noticeable.

R. G. Chesbro, who lately returned to Toronto from a trip to the Coast, was also called upon. He had visited a number of the mills and found stocks very low—about twenty-five per cent. of normal and the demand exceptionally keen. "The policy prevailing is not to take any orders except when a carload is on hand and that of green lumber when the lot is sold to the highest bidder," added Mr. Chesbro amid laughter. "I went west on a combined business and pleasure trip but the latter was about all I got out of it," he concluded.

The Situation Outlined in Britain

C. W. Wilkinson, of the Union Lumber Co., who returned some time ago from a visit to England, stated that conditions over there were very much the same in the lumber line as they were in Canada, except for large quantities of spruce which the British government held overseas and also on their purchases made in this country which had not yet been shipped. Out of the 700,000,000 feet bought in Canada a large portion of which had yet to be moved over the water. There was little white pine in the Old Country and not

a great deal to go across. All the lumber on hand in the Motherland has been used so far for manufacturing purposes and the house building campaign about which so much has been heard, had not yet got under way.

Mr. Manbert called attention to the methods and markings of Swedish manufacturers, their stocks being carefully sorted, graded, sized and put up. He thought as far as possible Canadian manufacturers might follow along these lines. Mr. Manbert referred to the expiration of the Business Profits Tax and called attention to the resolution, which had been passed at the convention of the Canadian Lumbermen's Association in Quebec city, to the effect that the tax be not reenacted as it had proved inequitable in principle and operation to individual initiative and enterprise. The convention had, however, approved of the continuance and extension of the income tax in conformity to the necessities of the government to meet its incurred obligations arising out of the war. All taxes, he added, should come out of earnings or increased increment and not out of capital. This was the only fair and equitable method. The levying of a tax based on the volume of business would penalize such industries as lumbering and bestow unfair privileges on other lines of manufacture where the turnover was smaller than in the lumber

business but the profits much larger. In the lumber line while the figures were large in volume, the percentage of profit was relatively much smaller than in many other enterprises.

Lieut. H. W. Larkin, of the Larkin Lumber Co., was welcomed as another new member of the association and spoke of some of his observations while overseas. He stated that the destruction to the forests of France during the war and particularly in the area around Lens was appalling. The forestry policy of that country was an admirable and progressive one and the cut was systematically undertaken. The annual harvest was equal only to the annual growth thus ensuring permanence and perpetuity to the wooded resources of the country.

Norman C. Hocken of the Hocken Lumber Co., Toronto, also added a few words in reference to present market conditions and outlook.

It was decided that, at the monthly meetings of the Associations, it would be advisable to hear outside speakers on important topics such as the exchange situation, the legality and proper form of contracts and other subjects closely allied to the lumber business. This, it was thought, would add to the interest and vary the character of the gatherings.

Bigger Output of Lumber to Meet Demand *How Can an Arbitrary Law or Federal Embargo Correct Situation Created by Conditions Over Which No Government or Body of Men Has Control*

By A. E. Clark, Toronto

So much publicity has been given to the present situation with regard to prices and shortage of lumber, that the subject seems worthy of some little review. To say that the lumber business is only following out the clear cut trail of nearly all other lines of business is not enough. Going back to pre-war conditions, lumber trade just prior to the declaration of war was verging on the edge of a very unhealthy condition. An almost complete cessation of building operations and the curtailment of all factory activities along regular lines still further reduced trade during the early months of the war. However the regular consumers of lumber must not lose sight of the fact that soon after the different countries were settled into the long drawn struggle, the demands on the country for all classes of material grew by leaps and bounds. Since the greater portion of these were exports, including shells and guns and were sent abroad, they had to be heavily crated. The natural result of such demands was that soon what had seemingly been a surplus supply of lumber was converted into shortage and that very largely without the knowledge of the regular consumer.

Facing Acute Labor Situation

Added to the difficulty of the huge demand, the lumber producer was soon faced with a very acute labor shortage as the class of labor used in woods operations was called into action through their fine physical condition to take their places both as regulars and in the forestry battalions. The men, who are to-day making such serious complaint about prices and shortages, must remember that lumber producers have never yet had the opportunity to build up their reserve supplies and, in fact, the present 1920 cut is the first year in which there was even the possibility of getting stock to normal. No one can gainsay the fact that prices are materially higher than pre-war prices but this true of all commodities, and in a comparison of prices, the consumer in fairness to Canadian lumbermen must not pick out Quartered Oak or some other product of the United States as a basis of comparison.

Prices of the true Canadian lumber products have advanced on a far less percentage basis than foodstuffs, wearing apparel, or almost any building commodity. What apparently is an acute shortage of supplies to-day cannot be ascribed to American purchases entirely, in fact, the American purchasers bear but a small portion of the blame. Canadians in building operations and in furniture and implement manufacturing have for some years used very large quantities of Southern Pine, Oak, White Ash, Gum and Poplar to the exclusion of our Canadian woods, which has naturally driven the Canadian manufacturer to find other markets for his product. These markets were found in our neighboring southern country and overseas.

Correcting the Exchange Situation

A short time ago the Government was helping us to get these markets and congratulating us on selling in these markets and aiding to correct a difficult exchange situation. But during the war period the United States lumberman has fallen into the same difficulties of production that have faced the Canadian and has no sur-

plus of supply to furnish Canada. As a result Canadian manufacturers come back and are ready to use Canadian lumber once more and in a few isolated cases are objecting to the situation they have found—that is, the Canadian manufacturer has more than an ample market and for the moment cannot relieve Mr. Consumer's difficulties who has flown back from his American source of supply and asked the Canadian producer to relieve him.

Coupled with this situation comes the fact that lumber supplies during war times were consumed in entirely different channels from pre-war periods. We are almost five years behind in our housing and repair problems. Is it fair or just to censure lumber producers for having fallen into a world-wide difficulty? With curtailment production and no reserve the lumberman cannot be expected to meet a five years' deferred demand. Given a reasonable amount of time and with an adequate labor supply, increased production should very soon correct the situation, but to talk embargoes and curtailment of markets only adds to the producer's difficulties by making him cautious about how far he extends his operations and adds new capital to increase production and help to relieve shortages.

During the past five years labor conditions have tended to reduce production through the lack of men. The cost of labor in lumber production has increased by an amount estimated to be about 260 per cent., whereas efficiency is estimated to be about 62 per cent. of normal. Stumpage values, ground rents and fire ranging costs have also advanced, until it can be said and proven that lumber prices to-day have not advanced in proportion to costs of labor,

New Form of Business Petition

So active is the paper business in Canada and so far behind are most of the mills in deliveries that a customer of one of the leading companies making book papers recently sent in the following petition which is headed "Form of Prayer to be used when ordering goods from Canadian mills":—

O Omnipotent, Arrogant and Unholy Monopoly: Thou who holdest the weak and long-suffering manufacturer in the hollow of Thine Almighty Hand, and dost crush out his very heart, nor yet carest so much as a Tinker's Damn for his sufferings: Vouchsafe to draw near, with as little scorn as possible, and attend to the pleadings of thy most unworthy servant, who now approacheth thine exalted Footstool with his miserable order.

Do not "turn it down" we beseech thee; we do not even dare to hope that it will be accepted in its entirety: but O Great Potentate, we plead with thee for at least 25% of it: we request delivery in June, but O, thou King of the Ananias Bunch, if thou wilt but ship it six months after, in December we shall wash thy holy feet with our joyful tears, and our children shall rise up and call thee blessed. Amen.

of flour, of oats, of meat or of the necessary camp and logging equipment. In British Columbia labor unrest and strikes have seriously hampered and curtailed log production and left the lumberman with a very inadequate supply of logs to take care of an ever-increasing demand for building materials.

How can an arbitrary law or embargo placed by the Government correct a situation created by conditions over which no Government or special body of men have control? Production of lumber is not carried on entirely by multimillionaires as a great deal of the product is placed on the market by smaller operators with a very limited capital at their disposal.

In regard to the allegation that stocks of lumber are being hoarded up in the United States, any statement to this effect is so preposterous that it is scarcely worth refuting. Lumber production in both the United States and Canada has fallen off steadily every year since the outbreak of the war and the sudden building boom, which set in last year, resulted in tremendous calls upon all stocks in hand for structural purposes. In Canada, for instance, during 1919 the total value of the permits in thirty-eight cities was \$73,684,453 while in 1918 the aggregate was only \$35,454,930. The same story applies to building operations in the United States where in 120 cities the entire expenditure in this line was \$1,170,773,197 and in 1918 returns from the same centres showed only \$372,793,978. The year 1919 was the busiest one in the building arena of any ever known across the border, the previous high record in these same cities being in 1909 when the permits issued reached \$888,114,741.

Should Not Hamper Increased Production

As costs of production mount the small producer's capital is such that he must reduce his production or increase his capital. The latter is often easier said than done. War profits tax has placed this man in such a position that the amount he can keep and add to his capital is small in comparison to the needs of the situation. Each man must make a living and if his quantity production is reduced and his living necessity increased, then this greater need must be supplied by a larger profit on the smaller production. The sooner the manufacturer is permitted to get back to putting all his effort into an increased production with all trade restrictions removed, the sooner we reach the goal of old business situations.

Retaliation is the natural reply to embargo, and should we find ourselves with an embargo on coal or steel or a number of the species of lumber needed in Canada but not produced here, we would possibly be in a much more serious condition. If half the energy were expended in speeding up our production and if half the paper used in discussing our difficulties were turned into discussions of plans and efforts for speeding up, our chaos would soon be converted into affluence.

Easterners Purchase Valuable Timber Land

"Geo. F. Goodspeed of Wilton Maine and Geo. M. Goding of Wilton Maine and Liverpool N. S. have recently purchased thirty six thousand acres of timberland in Queen's and Shelburne, Nova Scotia. They have also leased the rights to cut the timber from about twelve thousand acres of adjoining lands. The timber consists of about 80 per cent. pine and 20 per cent. spruce. There is also quite a lot of pulpwood.

The Canadian Government Railway runs through the property and also several rivers leading to the railroad and tide water. Mr. Goodspeed acquired three-fourths interest and Mr. Goding one-fourth interest in the company which was formerly owned and operated by the Sable Lumber Company."

Protecting Farm Machinery with Sheds

A. O. Fisher of Barrie, Ont., who is a member of the selling staff of the R. Laidlaw Lumber Co., Toronto, wrote the "Canada Lumberman" in a recent issue directing attention to the effective work that could be done by retail lumber dealers throughout the country during the winter months in calling upon their rural customers and urging them to erect proper buildings for the housing of their farm implements. Mr. Fisher stated that it was amazing the number of farmers who left their equipment out doors in all kinds of weather to rot and warp.

His excellent article has been reproduced in a number of Canadian papers and recently Mr. Fisher received a letter from the B. C. Forest Branch, Department of Lands, Victoria, congratulating him on the timeliness and thoughtfulness of his observations.

There has been issued by the latter department a neat, illustrated booklet entitled "Protect Your Farm Machinery," which is being widely distributed. The brochure states that an eight foot binder, which cost \$175 in 1913 costs \$270 today, and that housing a binder doubles its life and goes on to point out that an implement shed

will pay for itself in a few years and that a farmer cannot afford to not build an implement shed. Another expression is "Nature, which rolled out your fertile prairies also settled your lumber woods in British Columbia. British Columbia buys your wheat; buy British Columbia lumber."

Writing to the "Canada Lumberman", an eastern yardman, who has obtained several copies of the B. C. publication for distribution among his customers, states that the loss of farm machinery is evident to every one who travels both by car and train and the annual loss of millions of dollars is accounted for by the miscare which leaves the implements out in all kinds of weather and in the burning sun. The need of erecting implement sheds cannot receive too wide publicity.

Windsor Lumber Firm Acquire New Site



Walter T. Piggott, Windsor, Ont.

Erection of a million-dollar hotel by a syndicate composed largely of financiers from Jackson, Mich., and a few Windsor men will be undertaken at the corner of London street west and Dougal avenue, Windsor, Ont., on a site 105 feet by 402 feet, purchased recently from Walter T. Piggott by O. M. Mason of Jackson, Mich., representing the syndicate. A huge block of apartment houses will be constructed on the rear portion of the property, which fronts on Park street. The property has a frontage on London street west of 105 feet, running clear through to Park street, along the east side of Dougal avenue, having a frontage of 402 feet on the last named street. In connection with the sale of the site, Walter T. Piggott of Windsor, in a communication to the "Canada Lumberman" says: There will be no change in the personnel of the firm by the real estate deal that was closed recently but it will mean that we will be able to operate our business here to a great deal better advantage than we are operating it at present. We have been established here for over twenty-five years, purchasing the business from W. G. Nutson and assuming control in April 1894. Mr. Nutson was located on our present location for about twenty-five years before us, and our trade has expanded to such an extent that we have outgrown a whole half block in the down town district for our lumber yard and planing mill. The property has increased in value very much during the last twenty-five years so that the interest on the investment and the taxes made our cost to operate too much and when we had the opportunity to dispose of it at a good figure we embraced it. We are pleased to tell you that we have secured a sight on the Essex Terminal Railway which contains seven and one-half acres, where we will have our private siding and also our planing mill. We have until September 1st next to give up possession of our present property and will have our new plant in operation by that time. We will run our new plant by electrical power, and it will be one of the most up-to-date and modern in the country, with a first class dry-kiln in connection.

Walter T. Piggott has been in the lumber business all his life and has always taken an active part in the development of Windsor. He was born in Chatham and is a son of John Piggott, a veteran lumberman who retired some time ago after fifty years connection with the industry. Walter T. Piggott was for three years a member of the Chatham city council, and during that time was a member of the board of works and chairman of the industrial committee. He is a member of the Border chamber of commerce, the Retail Merchants' Association, the Oddfellows, the Windsor and Essex Golf and Country Club, the Elks and Transportation Clubs of Detroit, and the Builders' and Contractors' Association of Windsor, of which he was president during the year 1916. He is a director of the Windsor, Essex and Lake Shore railway, and in 1909 was managing director of the road. When Mr. Piggott was president of the Builders' and Contractors' Association he suggested the slogan, "Watch Windsor Grow."

Mrs. Johnson: "How does yo' feel dis mawnin', Joe?"

Mr. Johnson: "I feels bad—mighty bad! I wish dat Providence would have mussy on me an' take me."

Mrs. Johnson: "How can you expect it to ef you won't take de doctor's medicine?"

Retailers' Gathering Arouses Wide Interest

Splendid Reports Presented on Work—Hamilton Extends Unbounded Hospitality—

Progress Achieved All Along Line—New Officers Live and Resolutions

The second annual convention of the Ontario Retail Lumber Dealers' Association, which was held at the Royal Connaught Hotel, Hamilton, on Tuesday and Wednesday, February 24th and 25th, was one of the most successful, harmonious and progressive gatherings ever conducted by any organization of retailers.

The reports presented were all encouraging and optimistic. A lively interest was taken in the proceedings from the opening until the close at the highly-enjoyable banquet on Wednesday evening. The discussions were conducted on a high plane, and more generally participated in by the rank and file than during any previous assembly. Many matters of importance were dealt with in detail, and crystalized into resolutions which were adopted unanimously, and will result in a great forward movement on the part of the Association.

The attendance was very large, all portions of Ontario being represented, and the Hamilton members of the trade certainly left nothing undone to contribute to the welfare and comfort of the visitors.

PRESIDENT PATTERSON REVIEWS WORK OF PAST YEAR

President Thomas Patterson of Hamilton, presented an interesting and instructive report as follows:

It is a great pleasure to me to welcome you to Hamilton on the occasion of our third Annual Convention. Hamilton, as you all know, is one of the most active manufacturing centres in Canada and its consumption of lumber is very large. We feel that it is most fitting that the members of this Association should visit Hamilton for their meeting and we trust that before long we will again be honored by being selected as your hosts for the Annual Meeting.

I do not desire, on this occasion to burden you with a long President's address. I feel that it is my duty to lay before you simply something in the nature of a review of the most important matters that have come before our Association during the past year, and in connection with them to make such comment and recommendations as appear to be called for. From the Association point of view the year has been marked by an increasing tendency on the part of our members to make use of the services of the Association. The Association is being looked upon more and more as a business institution. During the first year of our existence as an association we had to deal to a great extent with problems of organization. Last year we were able to devote much of our time to matters of service and we trust that this will be increasingly the case in the future. Our Association is a business institution which must depend for its existence upon the services which it can render to the individual members.

General Objects of the Association

From our secretary's report you will learn the details of many matters which he has dealt with during the past year. It would not be right for me to take up your time by referring to them also, but I may be permitted to give expression to some of the conclusions which these matters have induced me to reach. In the first place I want to refer to the general objects which we have in mind and are attempting to carry out through our Association. Co-operation is our chief aim and purpose, and co-operation may be effected in many ways. Without co-operation we get only what is left over. With co-operation we get all that we are entitled to. Therefore, I believe that the time has come for us to consider the manner in which we are co-operating and how our co-operation can be rendered most effective. Generally speaking, our Association is made up of a large number of individual members who make use of the services of our central office in connection with a wide variety of their trade difficulties. Within the general Association we have local districts which have been organized to a greater or less degree as circumstances have permitted. Within these local districts we have a few local branches. No serious attempt has yet been made to carry out our plan for co-operation, to its logical conclusion by the formation of a series of local branches closely covering the whole of our territory, organized upon standard lines and furnishing the machinery for holding frequent local meetings to deal with local problems. I

believe that the most important matter we have before us to-day is the further organization of our Association along these lines.

The Value of Local Branches

Local branches which we have formed are pointing the way for the formation of others and proving the value of local as well as province-wide organization. I do not know what form of organization we should adopt for these local branches, but the matter should not be a difficult one to work out, and I would suggest, first of all, that it be discussed to-day and that a special committee be formed to submit a report upon it at the general meeting to-morrow. I am firmly convinced that the welfare, in fact the very existence of our Association, depends upon the successful formation of a large number of aggressive local branches. I would suggest that, in connection with the appointment of a committee on this subject, it be partly composed of members from those districts which have already formed local branches.

The next matter to which I wish to refer is the composition and the duties of our standing committees. We have standing committees on legislation and transportation, insurance and workmen's compensation, membership, trade relations, arbitration, and publication. During 1918 our secretary found it a very difficult matter to arrange for the appointment of local representatives on the committee on legislation and transportation and on the committee on insurance and workmen's compensation. It involved a large amount of correspondence before the committees were finally drawn up and appointed. During 1919, although he requested the district associations to appoint their representatives for these committees the matter was not attended to by the local associations and we were obliged to continue in existence the same committees as we had in 1918. This is not a satisfactory state of affairs. Either these committees do not appeal to the local members as of practical value or else the local associations do not take their responsibilities to the general association as seriously as they should. The other committees are arranged for differently and do not involve this difficulty. I would urge that we go into this subject very thoroughly and consider how we can best arrange for the creation each year of such effective committees as are required for the welfare of the Association. If necessary we can appoint a special committee to consider this matter and report to-morrow.

Should Not Neglect Work in Hand

I cannot impress upon the members of the Association too forcibly the necessity for going into the consideration of all these matters in a business like manner, and also the necessity for giving a business like consideration to the interests of the Association in regard to all its other work. Our secretary reports to me that during the past year he has found a regrettable disposition on the part of many of the members to neglect the Association work. On several occasions he has addressed circular letters to the members upon matters of direct and considerable importance to us and the response to these circulars has been practically nil. This is not as it should be. If our secretary's work and the services of the Association are of value to us get behind this thing and do some genuine co-operating. I do not believe there is one man in this room who does not appreciate the great importance of the work of the Association. Therefore, I believe that one of the most practical things I can say to you to-day is by way of advice, and that advice is: write as many letters as you can to the secretary and never fail to reply to his letters.

Creation of Traffic Department

I understand that the report of the Chairman of our Transportation Committee which will be presented to you to-day, will contain a most important recommendation regarding the creation of a Traffic Department by our Association. That a Traffic Department is a practical part of Association work, and can be made a very valuable part of our service, to our members, has been demonstrated very fully elsewhere. As our Association grows we should be able to plan and put into force other services of a similar nature. One at a time, however, is good fishing, and I hope that during this meeting, Mr. Barrett will be able to submit an outline of a proposed Traffic Department which will meet with your approval, and that in the very near future, we will be able to establish this service.

Trade Relations have been the subject of much of the work done



Thomas Patterson, Hamilton
Retiring President of Association



John B. Reid, Toronto
Newly-elected President of Association



E. M. Barrett, Ottawa
Newly-elected Vice-Pres., O.R.L.D.A.



Horace Boulton, Toronto
Secretary-Treasurer of O.R.L.D.A.

by our Association during the past year. The Secretary's report will give details of much of this work. The events of the past year in this connection bring us face to face with several delicate problems, to which I ask you to give careful consideration. Our great object in forming this Association, was to be able to present a united front to the various forces which are so continually working more or less in a direction contrary to the individual interests of our members. We have to consider to-day the problem of making our influence felt, so that unscrupulous wholesalers, manufacturers or jobbers will have a healthy respect for us and will realize that they cannot afford to ride rough shod over our members in such matters as failing to deliver material under contract, selling to our customers, refusing to allow claims made for shortage, low grade, etc. We have also to consider the report by our Committee on Trade Relations, who held conferences during the early part of 1919 with a similar committee of the Wholesale Lumber Dealers' Association. The result of this conference will be laid before you in the report of this Committee, and it is for you to decide whether this result meets with your approval, or whether we shall attempt to force the issue still further.

The Standardization of Millwork

We have many other important matters to consider to-day, such as standard millwork sizes, standard moulding designs, standard grading of soft woods, etc. Each of these might well take up all of the time that we have at our disposal during this convention. We must endeavor to reach our conclusions within a reasonable time and to draft them in such definite form as to permit of practical results being secured at an early date in such cases as we consider it advisable to do so. The matter of grading rules alone, is something which we cannot discuss too fully. We should consider in the first place whether it is in our interest to draw up such grading rules and to put them into practice. If we decide in favor of doing so, we will then have to devise ways and means of carrying out the idea to the best advantage.

A suggestion has been made to our secretary by one of our members that we should endeavor to induce the manufacturers of wood working machinery to educate men for positions in wood-working plants. The scarcity of skilled employees of all kinds is slowing up output in every direction and anything we can do to improve the situation will be worth while. It may be that we can devise a practical solution of this problem and I hope you will consider it carefully.

I need not make any extended reference to the Monthly Bulletin published by our association. It has been the means of keeping up interest in the work of the Association, and financially it has added an important amount to the receipts of the Association, as will be shown by the report of the secretary. I suggest that we devote part of our time to a discussion of the Monthly Bulletin with a view to advising the secretary whether it is filling the bill in our estimation, and giving him useful suggestions for increasing its value to the members.

Some Criticism of Price Lists

I would specially suggest that we discuss the price list which is published in the Bulletin. There has been a certain amount of criticism of this list. We want it to be as valuable as it can be and I hope that the members will come out frankly with any suggestions or criticisms which they may have to offer on this subject and on the subject of the Monthly Bulletin in general.

I have tried in these few remarks to outline some of the matters which I consider to be of most importance to us. I think I have mentioned sufficient to persuade you that the work of the association is growing rapidly and that its importance is increasing daily. I think also that what has been said is sufficient to convince you that, during the short time at our disposal here to-day and tomorrow, we should deal with the work as systematically as possible. With a view to facilitating matters, I suggest that we appoint a committee on resolutions, whose duty it will be to go carefully over all the reports that are presented and from them prepare a series of resolutions to be presented to the Association. In this way each important suggestion can be submitted to the general meeting in a systematic manner and dealt with according to its merits.

Development of Association Spirit

It has been suggested to me, and the suggestion meets with my very heartiest approval, that I should include in my remarks some few references to the very encouraging growth of the association spirit among all the branches of the lumber industry and trade in Canada. The importance to all of us of keeping this point of view in mind, and doing all we can to promote the development of the association spirit in all the branches of the lumber business, can not be over estimated. We now have active and successful associations representing the manufacturers, the wholesalers and the retailers in the lumber business. Each of these associations is working vigorously in its own field and the manufacturers and wholesalers are setting examples to us, of all that is praiseworthy and commendable in their work. I urge the members of the Ontario Retail Lumber Dealers' Association to keep before them the same lofty ideals of association activity, and to consider their association not solely as a means for the development of their own individual welfare, but as a factor in the improvement of conditions generally throughout the whole lumber business. In short, I am convinced that the more we are able to look upon our association, and the other associations, as branches of one big association which exists for the betterment of the whole lumber business in Canada, the more surely will we be able to work out those ideals of individual and collective service for which our own association was created. The most inspiring feature in connection with the history of our association, during the two years of its existence is the whole-hearted co-operation which has been extended to us by the Associations which represent manufacturers and wholesalers. We should strive continually to deserve this co-operation and to repay it in full measure.

Great Factor for Good of Trade

I have only a few more words to address to you before concluding. These are by way of exhortation to you to do your utmost for the Association, and by way of expressing to you the great pleasure which it has been to me to occupy the honorable position of president of your Association during the first two years of its existence. I honestly feel that we have in this association the greatest factor for the good of the trade that can possibly be created. I want to see its influence grow, its membership increase to two or three times what we have to-day, and I want to see the day, as I believe I soon shall see it, when this Association contains not only the leading 160 dealers of Ontario but every dealer who believes in giving and getting a square deal.

WORKMEN'S COMPENSATION AND INSURANCE

W. C. Laidlaw, chairman of the Committee on Insurance and Workmen's Compensation, presented an important report, as follows:

The duties of your committee on insurance and workmen's compensation during the past year have been largely in the nature of watching conditions, rather than taking any definite action. We have no report of transactions to present. Therefore, our report is in the nature of a consideration of some matters which we consider of interest, together with our suggestions thereon.

Insurance.—The insurance lessons of the past year are identical with those of former years and serve to emphasize the regrettable fact that many of our members do not give the problem of insurance the careful thought that it requires. In the first place, the past year has witnessed a most remarkable advance in the cost of materials, and we fear that many of our members have not realized, as fully as they should, the responsibility that this places upon them in connection with insurance. Whether a retailer is the absolute owner of the stock in his yard, or whether the ownership, in case of loss by fire, will be found to be vested in the wholesaler or manufacturer who sold it to him, his responsibility is the same. A retailer to-day, though he may have less in his yard than he had a year ago, may be carrying a considerable larger value in stock, and he should see to it that this value is as fully insured proportionately as was the value of stock which he carried a year ago. In many cases, a fire in a retail yard to-day, would unfortunately involve a great deal heavier loss to the retailer, or the wholesaler who sold the stock, than a fire twelve months ago would have involved. Your committee feels therefore that it should urge all members of the Association to make a close study of this subject at once, and see that their insurance is adequate.

Reducing Fire Risk in the Yards

We frequently hear retailers making the statement that the rate of insurance which they are obliged to pay is very high, even considerably higher than they think it should be. While this may be the case, retail lumber dealers have it in their own power to reduce the rates very considerably by systematic attention to those factors which are recognized by the insurance companies as reducing the risk. We would impress upon our members the importance of reducing the risk in their yards in every practical manner, by the installation of standpipes, hose, etc., so that when fire does commence it can be got under control immediately. In every factory there should be a fire brigade organized along lines similar to those of volunteer fire brigades in the small towns. The Chief should be held responsible for the equipment and for keeping it in proper order. Fire drills should be held at regular periods, once a month not being any too frequent.

We believe that our Association can be of very definite value to its members by continually impressing upon them the importance of this subject, and we would like to see it referred to at frequent intervals in our Monthly Bulletin. The fire waste in Canada is very great, and educational campaigns are needed to call attention to it. Our Association should do its share in this educational work, and our members should endeavor to promote the adoption of the most modern methods of fire prevention by retail lumber dealers in Ontario.

Operate Inter-insurance Exchange

An interesting association development in connection with insurance has recently taken place in the United States, where the National Retail Lumber Dealers' Association has organized and will shortly have in operation an inter-insurance exchange. Inter-insurance is accomplished by the interchange of contracts of indemnity among parties at interest—the policy holders. As a practical method of securing effective insurance at the lowest possible cost, consistent with financial safety, the inter-insurance exchange has already been proven a success in other cases. The interesting feature in connection with the exchange organized by the National Retail Lumber Dealers Association is the fact that it has been intimated to us that members of our Association will be able to take out insurance in this exchange. We expect at an early date to be able to report more fully upon this subject.

Workmen's Compensation.—The most important matter in connection with the Workmen's Compensation Act which we have to draw to the attention of our Association this year is the fact that apparently a strong effort is being made by the labor unions in Ontario to have the amount of compensation increased from 55 per cent. of the injured workmen's wage to a full 100 per cent. We feel that this would not be either just or wise. We would like to

hear this matter very thoroughly discussed by our Association at this annual meeting.

Several members of the Association have submitted to our secretary, matters relating to workmen's compensation during the past year. Only one of these cases requires comment by your committee. In this particular case an employee had sustained a slight injury on the end of his fingers which came in contact with a rip saw. He was injured on May 30th, and returned to work on June 13th. The accident was reported to our member by the young man's father on June 4th. On June 5th the member sent his first notice to the Workmen's Compensation Board. On June 13th he sent in the employer's subsequent statement on form 9. This was immediately after the workman returned to work. On June 26th the Compensation Board issued a cheque to the workman. On June 30th they sent our member a letter reminding him that form No. 7 had not been sent in, and stating that they proposed to issue an order against him for compensation on July 4th. Our member immediately sent in form 7, which was in their hands before July 4th. Nevertheless, the order was issued, to be paid within ten days, and payment was made under protest. Both forms 5 and 9 had been sent in on good time and the Board could easily have overlooked a slight delay in sending in form 7, as neither the workman nor the doctor suffered any loss or delay, nor had neither of them made any complaint against our member and it was not at first apparent that the workman would be absent for more than seven days. Our member complained against this ruling. The Board may be strictly within the letter of the law, but we believe that the law should be capable of a liberal interpretation and that the intention of the legislature never was that it should be stretched to cover cases of this kind. Your committee takes the ground that the Workmen's Compensation Board should endeavor to enlist the sympathy and co-operation of employers as well as employees, whereas the course they adopted in the case referred to above, and in other cases which have come to our attention, is calculated to antagonize the employer.

LEGISLATION PROBLEMS AND TRANSPORTATION

E. M. Barrett, of Ottawa, Chairman of the Legislation and Transportation Committee, outlined the progress that had been made on many vital matters coming under these headings and made a number of valuable suggestions as follows:

Mechanics' Lien Act

At our last convention your committee recommended that this matter be placed in the hands of a legal firm to prepare. This was done and Messrs. Jennings & Clute drafted a measure which was approved by the Executive Committee and placed before the Legislature, with the result that we were promised that the matter would be gone into during the recess but owing to the change in Government since then we have been obliged to go over some of the ground again. Our Secretary, however, has placed the matter before Hon. Mr. W. E. Raney who has asked us to again submit our recommendations so that he may have a committed appointment to go into it at the conclusion of the approaching session of the Legislature. We have instructed our lawyers, Messrs. Jennings & Clute, to do this and to urge that the bill be taken up early during the coming session and brought to a conclusion without waiting for a hearing during the subsequent recess; and the matter so stands.

Forestry Preservation

We feel that some action should be taken in Ontario towards copying the example of New Brunswick, Quebec and British Columbia in having the public-owned forest-lands placed under a united and technically-qualified management with a view to:—

Firstly—Placing the entire woods administration in the control of the Provincial Forester and a staff of experienced and technical men.

Secondly—That the staff or commission be composed of two Government members and two representatives of the wood using industries and to have full authority over the selection and appointment of all fire-rangers, timber scalers and other employees and to provide for the public duty for which there is no provision to-day, viz.:—The supervising of timber cutting and the ensuring of permanently productive forests.

White Coal

We believe that the greatest good can be derived for the people of the Province of Ontario by the rapid national development of our great water powers with a view to producing electric energy to replace coal and other fuel and would strongly recommend that a committee be appointed to investigate the progress made by Gov-

ernments of other countries such as Norway and Sweden, etc., in this direction. For the benefit of those who have not had an opportunity of studying the importance of this question it may be in order to add that the recent noteworthy development of the steam engine has been accompanied by its greater complication as a machine, so that the cost of maintenance, as well as the necessity for skilled labor in its upkeep has been a serious problem, which has been conspicuously emphasized during the war. On the other hand the greater simplicity and ruggedness of the construction of electric machinery provides a very great freedom from this handicap. There is also a distinctly progressive advantage in every manner, especially as to cost and efficiency, in the adoption of electric power. We, therefore, believe that it is to the advantage of the lumber industries and the people generally to request greater Governmental energy in the development of this commercial necessity.

Re Jacobs Bankruptcy Act

This question was discussed at our last convention and the matter has been fully gone into by your committee who find that the proposed act is widely favored, as it is apparent that it is intended to separate the wheat from the chaff. The main purpose of the measure introduced by Mr. Jacobs is to see that the debtor can get a discharge from his creditors. Under the Ontario Act at present if an honest man who has been up against it, fails and makes a settlement at so much on the dollar after his effects have been disposed of by the assignee, he is by no means relieved of the remaining amount due unless he secures a discharge from every creditor. No legal means can be undertaken to force creditors, who may hold out to sign a receipt in full, as it were, and thus the insolvent may have the obligation hanging over his head perpetually. Times may get good, he may decide to re-enter business, but he cannot do so in his own name and has to resort to various expedients. There is no distinction made at the present time between the honest and dishonest trader in the matter of securing a discharge or release, and under the law all are treated or regarded alike. Every one is thrown into the discard.

Business Assessment Act

With regard to this act it would appear that the members of the Retail Lumber Dealers' Association of Ontario are satisfied that it is a just one, insofar that we have not been able to obtain any information from them regarding any objections they may have to it. However, I want to go on record, personally, and say that I consider it an unjust piece of legislation and one that should be rescinded or at least replaced by a more equitable assessment act.

Labor Contracts and Agreements

There is an item that comes under the legislation heading which we would like to refer to but which we hesitate in doing because we thought it should really come under the observation of the committee on Trade Relations but as they may not have dealt with it we wish to bring it before the convention for discussion so that something may be done towards having the proper legislation enacted that will result in making all labor unions come under the Act Respecting Incorporation.—What we mean by this is that when a firm or employer signs a wage scale or working agreement with its, or their, employees there does not appear to be anything which makes the contract binding upon the employees as was instanced in the recent regrettable labor trouble in Winnipeg, where employees who signed agreements with their employers went out on strike in sympathy with other strikers. There should be some means through the law of the land that would make every individual member of a union responsible for the acts of that union as a body.

Workmen's Compensation Act

In addition to the recommendations made at our last annual convention which were dealt with by the legislative committee we believe that we should acquiesce in the action taken by the Canadian Lumbermen's Association of which Mr. W. C. Laidlaw was chairman, as follows:—

1. That all assessments should be based on the so-called Current Cost Plan, that is to say, deferred claims shall not be capitalized.
2. That any firm or corporation able to show satisfactory evidence of its financial stability may elect to stand outside the operation of the funds connected with the group in which the industry would be otherwise included and may pay individually the amount of the compensation awarded by the Board.
3. That all doctors, nurses, etc., shall be under the jurisdiction of the employer instead of under the Board, providing that such medical care and hospital accommodation are adequate and satisfactory to the Board.

Federal Banks

We would recommend that the lumber interests of Canada or even Ontario take some action towards promoting a Federal Banking System and we hope that the Ontario Retail Lumber Dealers

at this convention assembled, take the initiative in that connection and appoint a special committee to be known as the Banking Committee whose primary duties will be to take such steps and collect the data, detail and information necessary in forming a banking syndicate with a view to bringing about a Federal Banking System in Canada.

We may add that this suggestion arose out of a request that the banking syndicate referred to, give their attention to the matter of organizing a Lumbermen's Bank to be devoted to, and operated by, the interests of the lumber industries.

Housing Act

With regard to the Housing Act we would respectfully request that this matter be discussed on the floor of the convention as it appears that in many quarters the act is not being administered to the satisfaction of the public generally. The difficulty in the most part, appears to be that those in charge of the local commissions are not sufficiently qualified to deal with the matter in a practical way.

Transportation—Increase in Rates

At our last convention we drew attention to the fact that we thought the increase in railway rates was a war measure act. We find, however, that this increase is still in effect (i.e. 15 per cent. with a minimum of 1c per 100 lbs. and subsequently an additional 25 per cent. with a minimum of 5c per 100 lbs.) and that the increase is likely to remain in effect indefinitely and in view of the proposed further increases we hope this convention will carefully consider the advisability of appointing a strong committee to meet with a committee of the Canadian Lumbermen's Association and similar bodies to place before the Board of Railway Commissioners



Some of Hamilton's public buildings: City Hall at top, Court House in centre, Post Office at bottom

arguments favoring reduction in railway rates and to point out that further increases in rates can only result in causing greater labor unrest as a result of its direct effect on the high cost of living.

Weighing of Cars

We find that the great majority of claims against the carriers are due to errors in weights. This being the case we would recommend that such action as necessary be taken forthwith, to have the weight-masters at the different scaling points placed under the jurisdiction and pay of the Board of Railway Commissioners.

Interchanging Order

Some of the members of the Association have been notified that a new regulation has been issued by the Canadian Pacific Railway to the effect that freight from interchanged lines will not be placed for delivery on team or public sidings and that same would be accepted for delivery on private sidings only. This appears to be an arbitrary order and has many disadvantages to the public. It interferes with competition and adds considerable delay and expense and should be opposed.

Stop Over Rates and Privileges

We feel that this is a very important heading and embraces an opportunity for the convention to air their many grievances and might be discussed under heading as follows:—

The Proposed Increase in Freight Rates and the Relation Thereto of the Canadian National Railways.

With Regard to the Milling of Cars in Transit and the Necessity for Depositing the Amount of the Charges of the Through Way-Bill with the Company until the Cars Are Milled and Then Rebated the Amount.

The Increasing of the Charge from One to Two Cents per Hundred Pounds.

Private Sidings, Their Uses and Abuses.

Traffic Department

It has been suggested that a traffic department be organized in connection with the association. We would recommend that action be taken along these lines, and that care should be taken to secure a fully qualified Traffic Officer for that purpose and one who will be capable of disposing of the many vexing questions the moment they arise.

Freight Credits

It will be gratifying no doubt to our members to know that the complaint by this Association together with other associations early in 1919, lead the Canadian Railway War Board to give up their attempt to cancel freight credit arrangements and to acquire bonds from consignors and consignees. This is an example of the great good to be derived from co-operation.

SECRETARY TELLS OF DOINGS DURING PAST YEAR

Horace Boulton of Toronto, Secretary-Treasurer of the Association, in his annual report, which was a most comprehensive one, said:

Mechanics' Lien Act

Ever since the organization of our Association we have been endeavoring to induce the Ontario Government either to introduce a number of radical amendments to the Mechanics' Lien Act or to introduce a completely new act to take the place of the present one. The chief object we have had in view is to give the retail lumber dealers a reasonable amount of protection. Every dealer is more or less familiar with the way in which the present act works out to the disadvantage of firms which supply material for buildings. The unscrupulous contractor, or owner, or a combination of the two, can, under present conditions, take long chances in speculative building, or even in ordinary building for occupation. If the speculation turns out unsuccessfully the owner or contractor loses little or nothing, except his prospective profit, while the lumber dealer is lucky if he recovers a small fraction of the cost of the material he has supplied. Responsibility, under the present act, is not placed where it should be. The person who stands to benefit from the erection of the building should carry all the responsibility. Undoubtedly this was the original intention of the framers of the present act, but it has been affected by many judicial interpretations and amendments to the act, and has worked out otherwise so that the owner or contractor, if he desires to do so, can shift the loss on to the shoulders of the man who supplies the material.

Mr. Boulton then outlined the steps taken up to the present to secure a new act.

Workmen's Compensation Act

The Workmen's Compensation Act of Ontario has been under frequent consideration by the directors, the legislative committee, and the insurance committee of our Association. Last year a deputation from our Association waited upon the chairman of the board and submitted to him a number of suggestions regarding the operation of the Workmen's Compensation Act. We cannot say that our suggestions have lead to any definite changes in the situation. It appears, in fact, that in a number of cases our members have had strong reason for complaint against arbitrary rulings made by the board in regard to a number of matters of routine. In various cases our members have reported what they considered to be unfair rulings relating to fines for errors or omissions in making out or submitting reports, and similar matters. These subjects are referred to in some detail in the report of the chairman of our committee on Workmen's Compensation. Some of our members have also drawn our attention to the fact that there is evidently a campaign in progress on behalf of labor to provide that compensation shall be paid up to a full 100 per cent. of the wages of the injured employees. We have been asked to submit this matter for discussion at the present meeting. The report of our committee will also deal with this subject.

Freight Credit Arrangements

Many matters of definite importance to the members of our Association have been dealt with by your Secretary during the past

year. It will not be possible to go into all of those in detail, but the important ones will be mentioned and explained.

Early in the year 1919 our Association took strong objection, in co-operation with several other associations, to a proposal brought forward by the Canadian Railway War Board. On February 3, 1919, the Canadian Railway War Board issued a circular No. 97 regarding the collection of transportation charges including demurrage and storage charges by railways operating in Canada. The circular provided that beginning with March 1, 1919, payment of such charges should be on a cash basis, and that credit arrangements then in existence which might conflict with the new regulations should be cancelled. Arrangements were to be provided for extending credit for a period not to exceed seven days after receipt for shipment in cases of prepaid consignments, or after delivery at destination in cases of collect consignments, providing the consignor or consignee as the case might be, should file a surety bond or bank guarantee in an amount satisfactory to the treasurer or other properly designated officer of the carrier.

This circular was an amendment of a similar circular No. 86 issued by the Board during the autumn of 1918. From the first, our Association, in co-operation with the Canadian Manufacturers' Association, and other associations, made strenuous objection to it. At our Annual meeting on February 11th, 1919, a resolution was passed objecting to the proposed cancellation of credit arrangements. Following this, the Secretary of the Association, with the approval of the Chairman of our Committee on Transportation, corresponded with the Canadian Railway War Board, explaining our objections in detail. The Canadian Railway War Board opposed us strongly until early in April. On March 3rd they advised us that the former credit arrangements would be continued until a date not later than June 1st. We protested again, and the Board advised us on March 10th that an opportunity would be provided in the near future for a further conference between the railways and the shippers.

The objections submitted by ourselves and other interested shippers, finally had the desired effect, for a circular was issued by the Canadian Railway War Board on May 6th superseding circular No. 97 and leaving the situation to all intents and purposes, the same as it had formerly been.

This subject has been dealt with here somewhat in detail in order to illustrate the fact that vigorous co-operation in a matter of this kind is undoubtedly valuable. Had we, in co-operation with other shippers, not protested as we did, a heavy burden would have been placed upon all shippers in Canada.

Mr. Boulton next referred to the successful summer trip of the retailers to the Georgian Bay district, the warm welcome accorded the visitors and the educational and social features of the 1919 outing. He also dealt with the creation of the proposed Traffic Department and the shortage of skilled employees for planing mills, sash and door factories, etc.

Standard Millwork Sizes

At our annual meeting in February, 1919, a resolution was arrived in favor of the adoption of standard millwork sizes for the Ontario trade. In connection with this subject circular letters have been

addressed to all members of the Association asking them to express their views and report the sizes which they would consider most suitable. The reports received indicate a practically unanimous opinion in favor of the adoption of standards if suitable ones can be worked out. There is considerable difference of opinion, however, regarding the actual standards that should be adopted. The reports sent in to the secretary show that quite a large number of the trade have a preference for the following standard finished sizes for white pine, red pine, spruce and hemlock:

Standard Finished Sizes

Thickness Rough	Dressed....
1/2 in.	3/8
1 in.	13/16
1 1/4 in.	1 1/8
1 1/2 in.	1 3/8
2 in.	1 7/8
3 in.	2 1/4

Rough	Dressed Four sides	Flooring
4 in.	3 3/4	3 1/2 face
5 in.	4 3/4	4 1/2 face
6 in.	5 3/4	5 1/2 face
8 in.	7 3/4	6 1/2 face
10 in.	9 3/4	
12 in.	11 3/4	

While there is considerable diversity of opinion regarding the best sizes to adopt there is a general desire on the part of the members to see something done and an inclination to accept whatever standards are finally decided upon.

The advisability of adopting standard moulding designs has also been submitted to all our members and there is a general desire for action by the Association in this connection. The manner in which it will probably be most practical to deal with these two subjects is by the appointing of a special committee, or possibly two special committees who shall be empowered to investigate the subjects and submit a definite set of standards. These standards can then be submitted to the members and a vote taken upon them by mail, or you can entrust your committees with power to establish such standards as they decide upon. The matter is of sufficient importance for a very thorough discussion during the present meeting.

Mr. Boulton next dealt with the value of Local Association Branches, Plan Books and Terms of Sale, all of which have been fully referred to previously in these columns.

Cost Accounting

There was much interesting discussion at our Annual meeting last year in regard to the "Cost of doing business." The discussion concluded with a lengthy resolution and with instructions to the secretary to furnish to each member a copy of the Cost Survey issued by the National Retail Lumber Dealers' Association of the United States. The National Association kindly favored us with sufficient copies for this purpose and they were distributed early in the year. While referring to this subject it will be interesting to our members to report an experience of one of our members. In the Monthly Bulletin an effort has been made to present the importance of accurate cost accounting, in practically every issue. One of our members, when forwarding his cheque for membership last year advised us that he had had a very successful year's business which was "largely due to having joined the Association." He had read many of the articles on cost accounting which appeared in the Bulletin and finally had discovered that he was selling his stock at dangerously low prices; in some case getting less than 3 per cent. more than what the stock cost him. The articles in the Monthly Bulletin induced him to change his methods and to check up everything that went on in the office and plant. In 1917, before joining our Association, the manager and the secretary-treasurer of this company had worked very hard and were surprised at the end of the year that they had only broken even. They commenced the new year by checking up their next contract, which showed them that they were far too low on their labor cost and selling prices. At the end of 1918 they found that they had made exceedingly satisfactory net profits on their year's operation. In a letter to the secretary they then said "We feel that credit is due your Association, for, the publication of the items in the Monthly Bulletin that attracted our attention, set us thinking about the cost of doing business."

It is important, when considering this subject of cost accounting, under the peculiar conditions which exist to-day, to give as careful study as possible to the fact of the rapidly increasing cost of materials and labor.

The Secretary then took up the matter of increased freight rates and soldiers' civil re-establishment in which the members of the



Some historic spots of interest in the parks of Hamilton

association, in order to assist in getting returned men settled upon farms in Ontario, offered to furnish them with such lumber as they might require for the erection of buildings at cost prices.

Ethical Grading Practices

An interesting and practical suggestion in regard to a particular feature of the retail trade was made by one of our members early in the year. This member stated that a wholesaler, who called upon him said he had a very fine grade of No. 3 white pine lath for sale, so fine in fact, that it would pass for No. 2 lath anywhere and that some retailers were selling it for a No. 2. The member reporting this matter said that this, to his mind, was not square business on the part of the retailer. He suggested that mill men should be asked by our Association to stencil the grade of lath on every bundle, or if a stencil was not possible, to mark the figures 1-11-111.

Shingles by the Square

During the past few months, arrangements have been made by the manufacturers of shingles in B. C. to put into effect a change in the method of marketing shingles which is of importance to our members and should be very minutely discussed at the present meeting. Commencing April 1, it is proposed by the B. C. Shingle Agency and by the Shingle Branch of the West Coast Lumbermen's Association to supply the market with shingles produced by their members on the basis of what they have decided to call a "square." Each unit bundle is to contain a quantity of shingles sufficient, according to the statement of these associations, to cover 1/4 square (25 sq. ft.) In the past, four bundles of random width shingles have always been sold as "1000." In the future four bundles under the new system will be equivalent of material to cover 100 square feet of roof.

In introducing this change, the Associations state that it has been brought about in order to meet the wishes of retail dealers and their customers. Undoubtedly the Associations have given the subject a great deal of minute study. Whether their conclusion will

meet with unanimous approval on the part of the retailers remains to be seen. A discussion of the matter at this meeting will be advisable.

It is hardly practical to give in this report a detailed analysis of the manner in which the Western Associations have worked out their new unit. An outline of the situation, however, will be attempted. The Associations, in explaining the situation say:—

1. A canvass of the trade has shown that $4\frac{1}{2}$ inches is the most common weather exposure on 16 in. shingles. On 18 in. shingles, investigation has shown that $5\frac{1}{2}$ in. is the most general and efficient exposure. The manufacturers accordingly specify these exposures.

2. The "square" unit on 16 in. shingles specifies twenty-two double courses per bundle, four bundles per "square." The width of the bundle is to be 20 in. with $1\frac{1}{2}$ in. tolerance per course for "fits" in packing. This gives $22 \times 2 \times 4 = 176$ single courses per "square." The lineage per course is $18\frac{1}{2}$ in. and the standard weather exposure $4\frac{1}{2}$ in. $176 \times 18\frac{1}{2} \times 4\frac{1}{2} = 14652$ in. or 101.75 square feet covering capacity per "square."

3. Allowing for $\frac{1}{8}$ in. spacing between shingles in laying, the area covered will be slightly increased, to 103.45 square feet.

4. With 18 in. shingles the "square" unit specifies eighteen double courses per bundle, four bundles per "square," and the width of the bundle 20 in. with $1\frac{1}{2}$ in. tolerance for "fits" in packing. Figuring in the same manner as for the 16 in. shingles, a covering capacity is shown, in the case of 18 in. shingles, of 101.75 square feet, and allowing $\frac{1}{8}$ in. spacing between shingles in laying, this is increased to 103.55 square feet.

5. The shipping weights on Red Cedar Shingles, packed by the "square" are given as follows:—

- All 16 in. shingles $5\frac{1}{2}$ thickness — 160 lbs. per "square."
- All 16 in. shingles $6\frac{1}{2}$ thickness — 140 lbs. per "square."
- All 18 in. shingles $5\frac{1}{2}$ thickness — 160 lbs. per "square."
- All 18 in. shingles $5\frac{1}{2}$ thickness — 150 lbs. per "square."

Hardwood Flooring Standards

At our Annual meeting in February, 1919, a resolution was carried to the effect that Canadian hardwood flooring manufacturers should be urged to standardize thicknesses and tongue-grooving, and, if possible, to adopt United States standards. Your secretary has circularized the hardwood manufacturers in Canada on this subject and has been advised by them that a certain set of grading rules, including standard thicknesses, was adopted on November 15th, 1916. Your secretary is in possession of a set of these rules, furnished by the Seaman Kent Co., Ltd., and suggests that if our Association desires to discuss this subject more fully it should call upon the representative of Seaman, Kent Co., who is in attendance at the meeting on behalf of his firm, who are members of our Association.

The Demands of Labor Unions

Your secretary recently received from the eastern district of our Association a letter stating that the Ottawa District Council of the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America had submitted to them a proposed agreement to become effective May 1st, 1920. The agreement included a number of very important demands relating to increased wages, hours of labor, union control of factories, the use of the union label on all work produced, etc. Enquiries have been made by us at some other points in Ontario where

a somewhat similar situation was understood to have developed. The secretary has with him correspondence on this subject which will be available if the members from the districts concerned desire to introduce a discussion upon this matter.

Shipments Secured

During 1919 your secretary was called upon to carry out negotiations with some manufacturers and wholesalers who had not completed their contracts for the delivery of material, and seemed inclined to repudiate them. While they have not had so many cases of this sort to deal with as we had in 1918, we believe that our efforts in this direction are of much importance to the trade, and that members who have difficulties of this class to contend with should make use of our services when they fail to obtain satisfactory results themselves. There have been some cases which we have not been able to bring to a satisfactory conclusion, and there have been others in which we have obtained very encouraging results.

The Possibility of an Embargo

It has been suggested to your secretary, by a prominent member of the Canadian Lumbermen's Association, that our Association might discuss the present situation in connection with the scarcity of lumber on the Canadian markets, and the possibility that the Canadian Government may be urged to consider the advisability of placing an embargo upon the export of Canadian lumber to the United States. The situation is one which demands a very careful study before any conclusion is reached. Your secretary submits it, not as having come from any member of the Association but as a subject which you may possibly desire to discuss. It is probable that the Canadian Lumbermen's Association would appreciate our co-operation in connection with this matter. They feel, according to assurances which have been given to your secretary that the interests of the retailers coincide with those of the manufacturers in this connection. At first glance, the retailers may feel that an embargo upon lumber exports from Canada would be to their advantage insofar as it would increase the available supply for the Canadian markets and thereby tend in the direction of lower prices. It is pointed out, however, by the manufacturers, that Canada is dependent upon the United States for very important raw materials such as coal and iron, and that the United States are in a position to retaliate if Canada adopts such a measure as an embargo on lumber. Your secretary hesitates even to suggest a line of discussion upon this subject and submits it without comment.

The balance of the address of the secretary-treasurer dealt with details of disputes, and negotiations conducted by the Association during the year, dealing largely with personal matters between various wholesalers, manufacturers and retailers, and illustrating forcibly the good results that can be obtained by a policy of moderation and compromise.

Considering that pork packers utilize everything about a hog but the squeal; that the little drops of blood are so expertly camouflaged as beef tea cubes by the billion; that elegantly ornamented "imported" cigarettes are made of what used to be the waste and the floor sweepings of cigar factories and tobacco warehouses, there ought to be found a far greater and more profitable market for sawmill waste of all sorts—especially when so many millions of people are constantly lugging about and fondling dolls of all kinds stuffed with sawdust.



J. C. Scofield, Windsor, Ont.
Re-elected Director, Southern District



K. J. Shirton, Dunnville, Ont.
Re-elected Director, Western District



W. M. Tupling, Orillia, Ont.
Re-elected Director, Central District



Grant P. Davidson, Ottawa, Ont.
Re-elected Director, Eastern District

THE RESOLUTIONS ADOPTED BY THE RETAILERS

Moved by K. J. Shirton and seconded by J. J. Cluff, Seaforth:—That the Ontario Retail Lumber Dealers' Association instruct the secretary to secure incorporation for the Association under an Ontario charter.

Moved by T. C. Warwick, Blenheim, seconded by Fred Richardson, Ingersoll:—That this Association recommends that its members should, as far as possible, confine their purchases to Made-in-Canada goods, with a view to doing whatever is in their power to remedy the existing adverse rate of exchange.

Moved by Wm. Laking, Hamilton, seconded by W. C. Irvin, Toronto:—That this Association approve the steps taken by our committee in connection with the Mechanics' Lien Act, and desires them to continue their efforts to have a new act passed by the Legislature of Ontario.

Moved by J. S. Bond, Toronto, seconded by Chas. Hubbell, Thamesville:—That our committee on Legislation be instructed to watch impending legislation as carefully as possible, with a view to being prepared for dealing with any developments which may be unfairly adverse to the interests of our members.

Moved by H. S. Ludlam, Leamington, seconded by Fred Richardson, Ingersoll:—That the Secretary be instructed to get out further copies of the "terms of sale" card and that they be printed in larger type about 16 in. x 12 in., and that an issue of 500 copies be printed so that each member may have at least one copy, and members who desire several copies may be furnished with them.

Moved by Fred Richardson, Ingersoll, seconded by M. H. Armstrong, Burlington:—That our members be urged to pay particular attention to the serious importance of a complete and accurate cost accounting, especially in view of the possibility of important legislation being passed in this connection at almost any date, and that the members be requested to furnish the secretary as frequently as possible with any important information on this subject, which they may have, for publication in the Monthly Bulletin.

Moved by J. J. Cluff, Seaforth, seconded by D. C. Baird, St. Marys:—That the departments of labor in the Dominion Parliament and the Legislature of Ontario be urged to pass legislation providing that all labor unions shall be incorporated.

Moved by E. M. Barrett, Ottawa, seconded by K. J. Shirton, Dunnville:—That the Ontario Government be urged to adopt more modern and effective methods of forest preservation and that the management of Ontario Forests be placed under a department devoted exclusively to reforestry and preservation.

Moved by G. P. Davidson, Ottawa, seconded by James Harriman, Niagara Falls:—That when the order of business for the election of officers is reached, we recommend that the Association also appoint representatives for the two following committees: Legislation and Transportation and Insurance and Workmen's Compensation.

Moved by E. M. Barrett, Ottawa, seconded by W. M. Tupling, Orillia:—That our secretary be instructed to ask the Board of Railway Commissioners for an explanation of their order permitting the C. P. R. to refuse inter-switching with other lines except for delivery to private sidings.

Moved by W. M. Tupling, Orillia, seconded by J. J. Cluff, Seaforth:—That this Association approve of the steps

taken by the Canadian Lumbermen's Association in opposing the re-enactment of the Business Profits Tax and approving the extension of the income tax in conformity with the necessities of the Government to meet its incurred obligations arising out of the war.

Moved by W. Saunders, Dutton, seconded by John T. James, Bridgeburg:—That our committee on Transportation be instructed to act in conjunction with other associations, which may be seeking improvements in traffic conditions from the shippers' point of view, and especially to co-operate in any effort to remedy the present unsatisfactory conditions relating to overcharges and failure of the railway companies to furnish weighing particulars; also that we support any efforts in the direction of having the weigh-masters in the employ of the Railway Board of Canada instead of the railway companies.

Moved by J. B. Mackenzie, Georgetown, seconded by F. W. Bryan, Collingwood:—That this Association appoint a small special committee to study the question of standard millwork sizes and the question of standardized moulding designs, and that their report be furnished to the Secretary for publication in the Monthly Bulletin.

Moved by K. J. Shirton, seconded by B. F. Clarke, Glencoe:—That the members of the Association be urged to take immediate steps for the formation of local branches wherever possible, and that the five districts be urged to encourage the formation of local branches within their respective territories, and that the incoming directors be requested to assist the secretary in this connection by attending organization meetings wherever possible.

Moved by E. M. Barrett, Ottawa, seconded by T. J. Roussel, Hamilton:—That in any localities where our members are threatened with excessive demands on the part of the labor unions, they be urged to communicate without delay with the secretary and take no steps without first ascertaining from the secretary whether he has any information of similar demands being made by unions in other parts of the province.

Moved by E. M. Barrett, Ottawa, seconded by B. F. Clarke, Glencoe:—That the motion carried at our organization meeting, which provided for furnishing local associations with financial assistance up to \$100 per association for organization purposes, be rescinded.

Moved by A. Rhind, Toronto, seconded by J. E. L. Streight, Islington:—That we recommend that our association should co-operate with educational authorities with a view to establishing classes in woodworking plants to be operated in connection with technical schools and that the secretary be instructed to communicate with the Minister of Education on this subject.

Moved by K. J. Shirton, Dunnville, seconded by James Harriman, Niagara Falls:—That this Association appoint a committee on the subject of lumber grading rules, this committee to have power to confer with representative committees from the Canadian Lumbermen's Association and the Wholesale Lumber Dealers' Association on this subject, and that we recommend that a joint committee for this purpose should consist of about nine members, three to be elected from each of the three associations.

Moved by W. M. Tupling, Orillia, seconded by J. S. Bond, Toronto:—That this Association take immediate steps in the direction of securing an expression of opinion from

the members as to the proposal for the creation of a traffic department and freight audit bureau and that the secretary with the advice of the directors be authorized to take action as soon as possible, for carrying out this proposal, provided that it meets with the general approval of the Association, and also that the secretary be authorized to communicate with the Wholesale Lumber Dealers to ascertain whether they would be disposed to co-operate in the creation of a joint traffic bureau for the two associations.

Moved by T. C. Warwick, Blenheim, seconded by James Sparling, Meaford:—That the next annual meeting of the Association be held in Toronto and that it be held during the second or third week in February, subject to the call of the president; also that the directors be empowered to provide for a three-day meeting if they consider it advisable, and that the advertisers in the Monthly Bulletin be permitted to display their products at our annual meeting provided they do so entirely at their own expense.

Moved by J. B. Reid, Toronto, and seconded by J. B. Mackenzie, Georgetown:—That the Association hold an annual Summer trip as usual.

Moved by E. M. Barrett, Ottawa, and seconded by W. C. Gardiner, Toronto:—That the selection of the places to be visited and the time be left in the hands of the incoming president and the secretary to decide the route and other details.

It was decided to continue the Trade Relations Committee in office for another year.

Moved by W. M. Tupling, Orillia, seconded by K. J. Shirton, that the Trade Relations Committee be empowered with the secretary to draw up an order form which shall be published in the Monthly Bulletin and that legal authority be consulted with a view to having the same made as binding as possible and that the Secretary receive opinions as far as possible with respect to the form published.

Moved by J. J. Cluff, Seaforth, seconded by B. F. Clarke, Glencoe:—That the chairman or presiding officer of each local association or branch be ex officio one of the directors of the O.R.L.D.A.

Moved by Wm. Laking, Hamilton, seconded by W. E. S. Savage, Mimico:—That a hearty vote of thanks be tendered the retiring president, directors and other officers of the Association who have served so faithfully and satisfactorily since the Association was organized.

NEW OFFICERS AND COMMITTEES

Officers of the Association for 1920:—

President—John B. Reid, Toronto.

Vice-President—E. M. Barrett, Ottawa.

Secretary-Treasurer—Horace Boulton, Toronto.

Directors—Eastern District—G. P. Davidson and local chairman of Ottawa Committee.

Southern District—J. C. Scofield, Windsor, and chairman of local committee.

Central District—W. M. Tupling, Orillia, and T. H. Hancock, Toronto.

Northern District—F. E. Hollingsworth, Sault Ste. Marie, and local chairman.

Western District—K. J. Shirton, Dunnville, and W. J. Aitchison.

Stratford Branch—Robert Oliver, Listowel, and D. C. Baird, St. Marys.

Orangeville Branch—J. A. Matthews, Orangeville, and J. B. Mackenzie, Georgetown.

The retiring president, Thomas Patterson, was on mo-

tion elected a director for the coming year and each immediate past president will be ex-officio a director.

The Legislation and Transportation Committee was appointed as follows:—B. F. Clarke, Glencoe, Ont., Chairman (Southern District); J. S. Bond, Toronto (Central District); Wm. Laking, Hamilton (Western District); Howard Hesson, Sault Ste. Marie (Northern District); F. R. Anglin, Kingston (Eastern District); W. G. Gorvett, Arthur (Orangeville Branch); E. K. Kalbfleisch, Stratford (Stratford Branch).

Insurance and Workmen's Compensation Committee:—W. C. Laidlaw, Toronto, Chairman (Central District); H. A. L. Swan, Ottawa (Eastern District); W. A. Hadley, Chatham (Southern District); W. J. Aitchison, Hamilton (Western District); Mr. Andress, Sudbury (Northern District); J.



Guy H. Long, Hamilton
The Chairman of Local Reception Committee

J. Cluff, Seaforth (Stratford Branch); J. B. Mackenzie, Georgetown (Orangeville Branch).

The 1920 Membership Committee is composed of E. M. Barrett and Local Executive Committees.

Arbitration and Inspection Committee, composed of local secretary and board, to be appointed for local purposes.

Some Jottings of the Sessions

On the afternoon of the first day of the convention the delegates were taken by special car to the plant of the P. B. Yates Machine Co., where they were shown through the extensive establishment by G. W. Robinson and C. H. Dankert. Demonstrations were given on a number of wood-working machines. Mr. Guy Long also had his "Little Giant" tractor on exhibition and it attracted a good deal of attention. This machine is a wonder. Taking a Ford truck as the foundation for the invention, a powerful little "iron horse" has been built. By using the Ford engine and the front end of the Ford truck, a chassis and traction connection has been evolved, with the result that a semi-tractor with an eight ton pulling capacity is seen.

The delegates were entertained in the banquet room of the Royal Connaught hotel on Tuesday evening February 24th to a delightful exhibition of moving pictures and vaudeville by the Seaman, Kent Co. of Toronto, who showed a film of about one thousand feet, depicting how hardwood flooring is made from the tree to the finished product.

The proceedings closed on Wednesday night with a splendid banquet which was attended by nearly two hundred retailers, wholesalers and travelling salesmen. A capital programme was put on, the speeches were bright and witty and the associations of gathering will long be remembered. The hosts were the Hamilton lumber dealers who were accorded a hearty vote of thanks for their generous hospitality.

Fuller reference to a number of leading features of the convention are, owing to limitations of space, held over until the next edition of the "Canada Lumberman."

Personal Paragraphs of Interest

Geo. W. Grier, president of G. A. Grier & Sons, Limited, has left Montreal for the South.

M. C. Small, of the Logging Division of the Laurentide Company, Limited, Grand Mere, is on a visit to California.

H. W. Robinson Fort William, Ont., manager of the Pigeon River Lumber Co., who was seriously ill, is able to be around again.

R. Tourville M. L. A., of the Tourville Lumber Mills, Limited, has been elected a member of the council of the Montreal Chambre de Commerce.

Aird Flavelle of Thurston-Flavelle, Limited, Port Moody, B. C., spent a few days recently in Toronto and in Lindsay on a visit to his many friends in the East.

J. L. Campbell, of Campbell, Welsh and Paynes, Toronto, who has been confined to his home with illness for some time, is able to be around again.

Sidney Anderson of Anderson, Shreiner and Mawson, wholesale lumber merchants, Toronto, who has been spending the past few weeks in England has returned home.

R. G. Chesbro, of Toronto, Eastern representative of the Allen-Stoltze Lumber Co., of Vancouver, has returned from an extended trip to the Coast.

Ed Letherby, of Chew Bros., Midland, Ont., who has been spending the winter months at Los Angeles, Cal., intends returning home within the next fortnight.

Duncan McLaren of the Union Lumber Co., Toronto, who has been confined to his home by illness for some time, is able to be around again.

W. F. V. Atkinson of Sault Ste. Marie, Ont., chief forester for the Spanish River Pulp and Paper Mills, Limited, spent a few days in Toronto, recently.

Calder, Henderson & Livingston, of Glasgow, Scotland, have admitted into partnership James McDunn, who has been associated with the firm for the past eighteen years.

Ormsby Oliver of the Oliver Lumber Co., Toronto, and wife, are spending a few weeks in Florida. Joseph Oliver and wife left recently for the Sunny South to spend the remainder of the winter.

Walter S. Marzett, representing F. Reddaway & Co., manufacturers of camel brand belting, Montreal, was in Toronto and other cities recently, calling upon a number of sawmill and wood-working operators. This firm turn out fibre belting of all kinds.

Alex Read, of Read Bros., Toronto, who, with his wife, has been spending the past few weeks in Bermuda and other points south, is expected home about the middle of the month. He has been having a very enjoyable winter holiday.

J. J. St. Louis, who was for several years with the Rathbun Co. of Deseronto and later purchasing agent for the British Chemical Co. Trenton, Ont., has taken a position with the Fesserton Timber Co., Toronto and will look after the latter's customers in Western Ontario.

William R. Lunan, the chief lumber inspector of the Montreal Harbour Commissioners, died on February 14th at his residence in Montreal, aged 74. He was one of the oldest employees of the Commission.

D. M. MacMillan, of Brantford, who returned some months ago from service overseas, and previous to enlisting was in the lumber line in Minneapolis and other cities in the west, has joined the selling staff of the Fesserton Timber Co., Toronto, and will look after the trade in Toronto and vicinity.

Mrs. Janney, wife of the late Wm. Janney, who was vice-president of Shurly-Dietrich, Limited, saw manufacturers, Galt, Ont., died recently in Toronto, where she has resided for the past four years. Her husband predeceased her six years. She is survived by two sons and one daughter.

J. A. McBean, of McBean and Verrall, wholesale lumber merchants, Toronto, is a member of the committee on hardwood grading rules of the National Hardwood Lumber Association which will meet in Chicago on March 18 and 19 when several proposed revisions of the present rules will come up for discussion. There are sixteen members on the committee and Mr. McBean is the Canadian representative.

The many friends of J. B. Jarvis, of the Elgie and Jarvis Lumber Co., Limited, Toronto, are extending sympathy to him in the death of his wife who passed away recently from pneumonia. Previous to her own illness she had been nursing her children, who were down with influenza. Mrs. Jarvis is survived by her husband and two children, by her mother, Mrs. Mary Rogers, and by a brother in Edmonton.

Large Interests Negotiating for Shipyards

A company represented by Capt. E. V. Argon, is negotiating for the purchase of the shipbuilding yards which were operated by the Foundation Co. of B. C. Limited, at Victoria, B. C. While the identity of the company or the interests behind the deal have not been disclosed, the plans of the new concern call for the construction of forty or more wooden steamships. The vessels will be larger than those constructed by the Foundation Co. for the French Government, being all from 4000 to 4500 tons register. The construction of these steamers will provide work for the yards for several years, and might develop into a permanent industry, including the possibility of the construction of steel ships.

Price Bros. Make Big Earnings

A stock dividend of 22 per cent. has been declared by the directors of Price Bros., Ltd., Quebec, on their capital stock. This dividend is payable on February 25 to shareholders of record the same day. The company's outstanding capital stock now amounts to \$5,000,000, and with the payment of this latest melon this amount will be increased by \$1,100,000 shares, giving the company a total paid-up capital of \$6,100,000 out of the authorization of \$10,000,000. The new stock will be equal to one new share of stock for each 4.54 shares now held.

Following the announcement of the declaration of a 22 per cent. stock dividend the shares jumped to 320 on the Stock Exchange, an advance of 20 points over yesterday's close.

How Many Strikes Reduce Log Output

Speaking of logging prospects in Northwestern Ontario, John Stirrett & Sons, of Port Arthur, state that owing to strikes and unrest in the camps the cut will not be nearly as large as anticipated some months ago. They add:—When we started operations here last fall we figured on getting out about ten million feet of lumber and three hundred thousand railway ties. At that time things looked to be very fair toward fulfilling our expectations. Early in November we had a strike in our tie camps which has had the effect since of curtailing our operations in this respect so that as far as we can see just now, we will not get more than one-third our original quantity. This strike was engineered by the O.B.U. which in this district is handled solely by the foreign element of our population practically all the members of which are Finlanders.

We had our logging camps nicely running at the beginning of the year and thought that we would be able to escape any difficulties along this line but were sadly disappointed therein inasmuch as another strike was called on January 2, engendered by the same organization and with little or no notice.

These two episodes have sadly handicapped our operations and now that the season is practically over we find our output very much curtailed. In fact, it looks now as if we will not have much more than half our output of lumber and only one-third the quantity of ties we originally figured on getting. This is a great loss not only to ourselves but we imagine to the country at large particularly as the crying need at this time is production.

Our wages costs have gradually increased since starting not only as far as the individual money paid to men is concerned but also respecting the poor class of labor available. We claim that two men now at the increased wages are not as efficient as one man was some years ago. This we feel is very conservative figuring. Our observations as far as other operators here are concerned are practically on a par with our own troubles, the aggregate result being that there will not be more than fifty per cent. production all through the district. Practically all companies have had their own times with strikes and rumors of strikes until one is tempted to wonder when or where the whole thing will end.

Advertisements are funny things sometimes, for example, these, that were actually printed:

"I will make coats, caps and boas for ladies out of their skins."

"I want an overseer who can take care of 5,000 sheep who can speak French fluently."

"Wanted: A girl who can cook; one that will make a good stew."

"I want a husband with a strong Roman nose with strong religious tendencies."

"I will sell a fiddle of old wood that I made out of my own head and have wood left, enough for another."

"For Sale: A small stock of the same whiskey drunk by his majesty on his recent visit to Dublin"

How Overhead Carriers Save Time and Labor

Method Adopted by Toronto Firm is Applicable to Any Plant—Production is Speeded Up, Stock Handled Rapidly and Economically—The Operation

Formerly when labor was plentiful and comparatively cheap the handling of material in the process of manufacture did not receive the attention it deserved. Nothing was thought of taking a couple of men away from their work to help push a truck load of stock from one machine to another. The present scarcity of labor, and its high cost, has forced the factory owner to use every means at hand to conserve it. In this effort for greater efficiency the moving of the work about the plant is not being overlooked.

A firm who, in this respect, has kept abreast of the times is the Watt Milling & Feed Co., Limited, of Toronto, Ont. This concern recently installed an overhead carrier system to facilitate the handling of the material in the plant, and it has proven to be a labor saving, cost reducing feature.

Mr. Allan Watt, when asked his opinion, was very enthusiastic about the overhead system. He stated that they would not be without it for anything. It has replaced four men who were formerly employed behind the different machines and in moving stock about the plant, and where the stock used to be picked up and laid down a number of times before it was finished, it is now whisked from one operation to another with a minimum of labor and effort. Larger loads can be moved with fewer men and with greater ease and rapidity. Another feature is that a small pile of lumber, or another carrier load of material, on the floor does not prove a serious obstacle as the load is easily lifted clear of all obstructions.

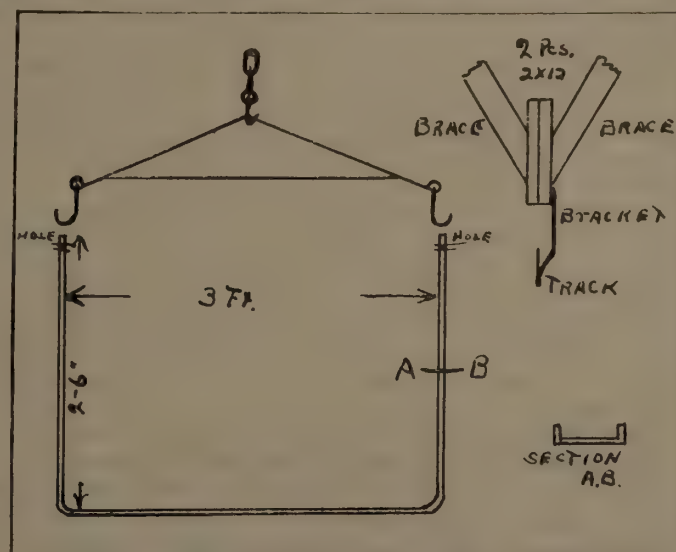
The accompanying plan gives an idea of the system installed. The main overhead track forms a rectangle, enclosing most of the equipment. Where it goes between the second sticker and the band resaw it feeds both machines. The same at the far end, where it is used to carry stock to and from the last machine. This machine, a sticker, is used largely for thin oak.—T & G flooring. The oak is resawed on the bandsaw, then picked up and carried to the sticker. After being matched it is raised and run out to the dry storage. The shorter lines, as indicated, take the finished material from two of the stickers and feed the rip saw.

At each intersection marked X on the drawing a switch is provided, so that the trolleys may be run on the main track or switched off at will. At these points a small section of the curved track is hinged and is arranged so that it may be dropped down on top of the main line, thus making connection with the side line. It takes only a few seconds to make the change.

The second illustration gives an idea of the methods used to support the overhead track and the U beam used for carrying the stock. The former is self explanatory and need not be dwelt on in detail. As most of the material manufactured is in long length the ordinary form of truck frame is not suitable. Instead, steel in the form of a shallow U beam, has been taken and bent, as shown. Two holes were drilled near the top for the hooks attached to the

tackle. This tackle is shown in the drawing. Two of these bent U beams are taken and placed on the floor, separated to accommodate the length of material being handled, and the stock is piled in or drops in as it leaves the machine. When full it is picked up and placed where desired.

The carrier, which runs on a track, is a short trolley on two wheels with an efficient type of quick-acting chain block attached. Using the bent beams on long stock necessitates two trolleys and blocks being used, one for each end. It is a simple matter to run the blocks into position and attach the hooks, then a few pulls on the chains and the work is off the floor and away. If the passage is obstructed the load can be raised sufficiently to clear. A few

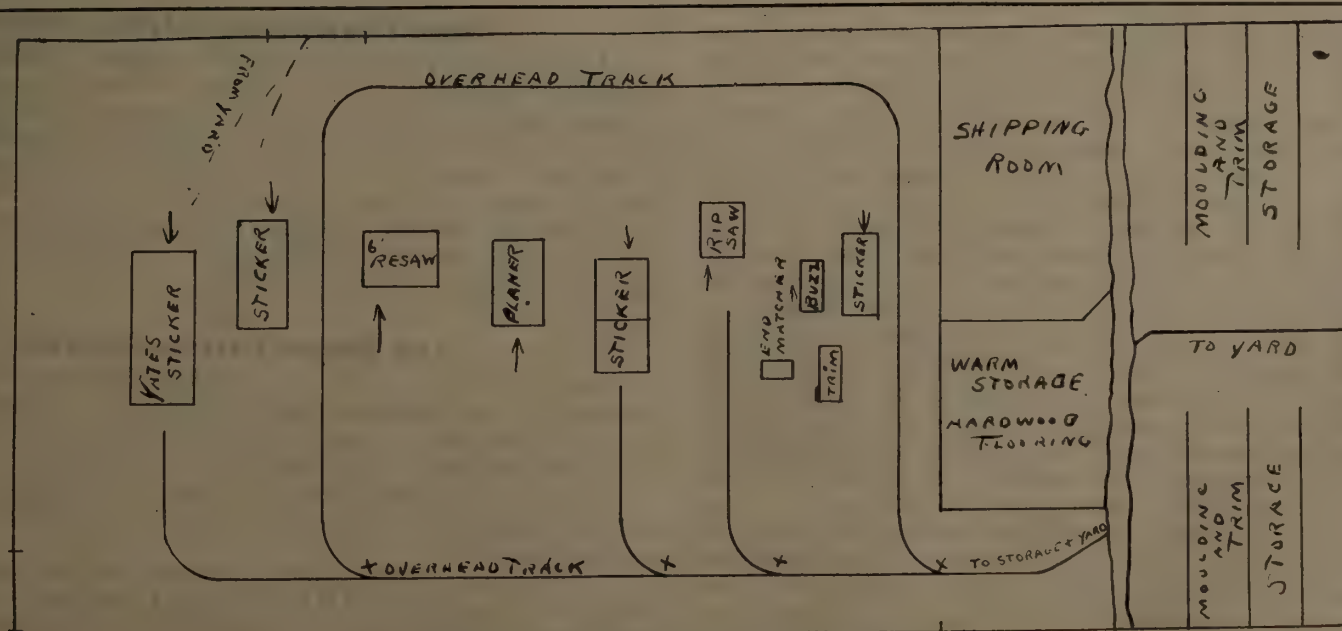


Type of equipment used with overhead carrier

edgings on the floor or even a small pile of lumber or other material does not interfere with the moving of the work as it would were the trucks employed.

The overhead carrier system is capable of wide development and may be used in any woodworking and furniture factory. It can be installed on a small scale and gradually extended to touch every machine in the factory.

With such a system a good idea might be to have a central parking area where all loaded trucks could be placed until required for the next operation. This is possible, as a loaded truck from the centre of the parking area could be readily picked up and placed where desired. If this were done the space around the machines would be kept clear and production aided.



Layout of overhead carrier in Watt milling plant

Keeping Tab on Ontario Timber Cut

At the recent representative gathering of the Northern Ontario Development Association held at North Bay, W. F. V. Atkinson, chief forester of the Spanish River Pulp and Paper Mills, Sault Ste. Marie, Ont., moved the following resolution in regard to the conservation of the forest resources of the province which was adopted:

Whereas the re-organization of the natural resources of our country, and more especially, this province of Ontario, are now imperative, in order to secure the maximum benefits for their owners, who are the citizens of this province, and

Whereas the methods heretofore employed in the administration of the public forests in this province are not now sufficient to produce the required need, and

Whereas the very best methods should be employed for this purpose, which can only be determined by careful study of local conditions by a permanent and efficient staff of duly qualified officers,

Therefore be it resolved that the Government be requested to take the following steps to this end:—

First—That the entire woods administration be transferred to the control of the Provincial Forester, and a staff of experienced and technical men, thus concentrating the management of the forest resources in the hands of a single branch, who are technically qualified for such important duties. This will provide for the carrying on of a duty for which no provision to-day exists, namely the supervising of the timber-cutting, and the ensuring of permanent productive forests.

Second—As a temporary measure, the appointment of a Forest Advisory Board, similar to the New Brunswick Board, consisting of three government members, and two representatives of the Wood-using Industries, to have full authority over the selection and appointment of all Fire Rangers, Timber Scalers and other employees, thus ridding the staff of patronage interference, and securing discipline and efficiency.

Third—The drafting of a plan, by which a permanent forest staff, under the Provincial Forester, be created to become effective within twelve months; the employees of this service to form a definite part of the Provincial Civil Service, absolutely devoid of any political influence, and to be continuously employed, depending on their efficiency and integrity only, and securing to them on disablement, an adequate pension.

Fourth—That the first duties of the proposed Forest Service shall be to obtain, by the best methods available, a preliminary estimate of the merchantable forest stand in the Province, as a preliminary basis for future regulations.

Lumbering Activity All Along the Line

The last issue of the Labour Gazette, Ottawa, says a considerable number of men were supplied for surrounding lumber camps from Halifax. The lumber companies at New Glasgow increased their woodsmen, but a slackening in activity occurred around Christmas. At Sydney a demand for men for the woods was noted. Charlottetown reported lumbering quiet, a large number of lumbermen being transferred to the woods in New Brunswick. At Campbellton the lumber camps were reported well supplied with men. Lumbering operations showed great activity at Fredericton, with a decided shortage of help. Bathurst also reported increased activity, with demand for lumbermen for logs, pulpwood and ties. Quebec reported the surrounding lumber camps in full swing, with a scarcity of men. At Sherbrooke also the lumber camps and some of the sawmills were very busy. From Ottawa and Hull a number of men went into the woods, somewhat relieving the labor shortage. Peterborough reported lumbering operations more active than for some years. A new mill started at Lakefield. The camps are very busy, many men and teams being employed. The lumber camps near Owen Sound were busy. A big demand was reported at Port Arthur and Fort William for tie makers, experienced bushmen, pulp cutters and loggers, experienced men being difficult to secure. A demand for men for the lumber industry was reported from points in Manitoba, Saskatchewan and Alberta. At Dauphin experienced bushmen and men to cut cordwood were required. At Lethbridge lumbering was reported good with normal supply of men.

At Cranbrook few vacancies existed for the lumber trade, but men were wanted to cut pulpwood logs. Fernie reported continued activity in the lumbering industry, with demand for swamper. The past nine months was reported to have been one of the most prosperous periods for the industry for many years. Plenty of men were available, though for various reasons they seemed unwilling to remain in the camps for more than a month or so. At Nelson, Trail

and Rossland activity was reported. At the beginning of the month there was some demand for labor, but later there was no scarcity of help. A very busy season was anticipated. A demand for loggers was reported from Kamloops and Vernon following milder weather. New Westminster reported that the sawmills were very busy until ice in the river stopped operations. At Vancouver the lumbering trade was not very busy, some camps closing down for winter, but others still operating. Saw and shingle mills were busy but found difficulty in getting cars to ship the goods ordered. At Prince Albert the sawmills were temporarily slack. Nanaimo reported lumbering generally active, but at Victoria the lumber industry was reported as continuing to give good employment.

More Sawmills Needed in the East

Some few weeks ago Mr. Chas. Harnish placed his forest lands in the hands of Mr. Chas. Corbitt and Mr. Arnaud for sale along with many others, says a recent despatch from Annapolis Royal, N. S. During this time Mr. Harnish's property changed hands. Some people claim that if forest land changes hands in the next five years as it has been changing there will be no wood or timber available. In this connection Mr. Corbitt says: I have a block of wood and timber land five to six miles from the town. The main post road goes through the centre of it. There is enough growing wood and timber to rot down five sawmills, four pulp mills and three stove mills, and will be enough small growth of wood or timber left for the next three generations. What we want is some more smart men in our place and a saw mill every five miles apart."

Would Prohibit all Pulpwood Exports

An effort to get the Government to prohibit the exportation of all unmanufactured pulpwood to other provinces or in the alternative to put a Royalty or duty on such export, was made in the Quebec Legislature by Fabien Bugeaud, of Bonaventure, and supported by W. R. MacDonald, of Pontiac. Hon. H. Mercier, Minister of Crown Lands, said that the matter was an important one and required careful study and a survey of the situation, after which the Government would take proper action to protect the interests of the province.

Eyes Directed to Canadian Spruce Forests

W. P. Hinton of Winnipeg, vice-president and general manager of the Grand Trunk Pacific Railway, in a recent address in Chicago, said that more mills are necessary to relieve the present shortage of newsprint paper and that the mills would not be built in less than two years.

There is no lack of pulpwood in either Canada or the United States at present, Mr. Hinton declared, and added that "great inroads are being made in the forests. As the trees are cut the source of supply recedes into the North and haulage to the mills becomes greater and expense of manufacture consequently is increased.

"The present crisis is turning the eyes of capitalists to the spruce forests of British Columbia and to the practically exhaustible pulpwood supply along the Fraser River. These pulpwood forests are unbroken to the Arctic. Considerable pulp already is manufactured in the province, but most of it goes to Japan."

Urges Government Shipping Policy

A provincial government shipping policy under which British Columbia would export her lumber and other natural products to foreign markets and not, as now, be subject to dictation from San Francisco and Seattle shipping interests, was urged in the B. C. legislature recently by Mr. M. B. Jackson, Liberal member for the Island's riding. He made a plea, too for conservation of the timber wealth of the country, claiming Canada is annually cutting more than nature is annually replacing. A provincial scheme of land clearing also was advocated by him.

New Harbor Rates on Lumber

The following are the new Montreal Harbour rates on lumber approved by an order-in-council. All the rates on merchandise have been advanced, the average increase being 20 per cent.:

Cordwood, slabs and other firewood, 10 cents per cord.

Timber and lumber, hewn or rough sawn, 15 cents per 1,000 feet board measure, or \$2.50 per carload when handled by rail and measurement unknown.

Timber and lumber, planed and finished (except as otherwise specified), 20 cents per 1,000 feet board measure, or \$3.00 per carload when handled by rail and measurement unknown.

Railway ties, 30 cents per 100 pieces of 8 feet length.

Railway ties, 60 cents per 100 pieces of 16 feet length.

Development in Quebec Housing Scheme

In a previous issue attention was called to the Quebec Government scheme for erecting workmen's dwellings and providing garden cities, and the difficulties which were encountered, largely owing to opposition in Montreal to the regulation framed under the act. Canada is vitally interested in all plans which were made for better housing and which will provide for the undoubted shortage in house accommodation; while it is obvious that lumbermen are also interested in such schemes providing as they do a market for a large amount of lumber.

The difficulties referred to above have resulted in the Quebec Government scheme being discarded, and numerous amendments made to the law with the object of simplifying the procedure, and abolishing the elaborate machinery set up, which it was found, retarded the expeditious construction of homes. The technical commission appointed to carry out the provisions of the act now disappears, and with it the levy of 2½% based on the amount of loan to the town or city, which was required to meet the expense of the commission.

The Government will now simply allot the amount of the federal grant to the municipalities, and leave each municipality the absolute control of the construction of the buildings and the full responsibility which the work involves. In turn, the municipalities will make loans to individuals or housing companies. The security for the loan to the municipalities will take the form of bonds at 5% taken *at par*.

Provision is made whereby a municipality may appoint a commission to do the work for any length of time and delegate to such commission all or any part of its powers. The bill permits of the construction of a tenement consisting of three dwellings at a total cost of \$13,500. A clause to this effect was put in at the request of the city of Montreal, with a view to make sure that "flats" of three storeys could be erected and would receive the financial assistance under the act. According, however, to Mr. T. Adams, City Planning and Housing Advisor of the Commission of Conservation, the federal grant, which will be distributed by the provinces, cannot be used for three "flats", so that there will apparently be a conflict between the Federal law and the Quebec provincial law on this point. It is a vital point inasmuch as in order to make workmen's dwellings a financial success, it will be necessary, except in exceptional circumstances, to erect three storey tenements. According to Mr. Adams, building under the Federal law will mean an outlay of 12% on the part of those who want to build,—a very high rate of interest which does not seem hopeful for the extensive construction of workmen's dwelling.

Continuance of Lumber Exports is Vital

The statement made by the Board of Commerce counsel in Winnipeg that Canadian lumber supplies are being depleted to the famine point by shipment to the U. S. is denied by lumbermen in the East. Any suggestion that lumber export to the States be restricted will meet with strong opposition.

E. H. Lemay, of Montreal, one of the largest exporters of Canadian lumber stated recently that any restriction of export to the States would mean restriction of output and would sound the death knell of the lumber industry in Canada.

"The United States is not the only market that Canada is shipping to," Mr. Lemay added. "Our firm also ships heavily to the United Kingdom and to every big port in South America. Canada could not begin to consume a fraction of the lumber her mills turn out. Were we to be curtailed in our shipments to the nearest market we would soon be in a position where we could not compete in the overseas markets. Lumber is one of Canada's basic exports and the continuance of our export trade in this commodity is vital to her economical existence."

A comparison of last year's total lumber export in the Montreal Board of Trade handbook reveals an interesting situation which gives rise to the present agitation. Canada shipped in 1919 144,375,152 feet of lumber, which is 85 million feet more than the 1918 total and the highest export since 1905. To ship this lumber required over fourteen thousand freight cars.

Perfection Hollow Blast Grates

The Perfection Hollow Blast Grate Company of Indianapolis, Pa. whose advertisement appears in another column is not really a new concern, but the old company reorganized for the exclusive purpose of caring for the increasing demands of that branch of the business of the Machinery Clearing House, whose manager is also the original patentee and owner, and is also one of the largest stock-holders. The company is now arranging to keep a stock of all sizes on hand for immediate shipment, as the iron market is so uncertain that it has been almost impossible to secure castings at any price. The

firm established a new uniform price as low as it is possible to provide service that is up to their requirements.

The recent coal scare has created an unprecedented demand for Perfection Hollow Blast Grates. It is estimated the saving of coal on such bars now in use will amount to \$10,000,000 a year, and, at the same time, turn over for domestic purposes enough wood to supply 100,000 families. This puts that much value into the manufacturers' pockets who are fortunate enough to have a set installed. Such a source of conservation would appear to be well worth looking into.

Acquire Large Acreage of Forest Lands

The Long-Bell Lumber Company of Kansas City, Mo., has practically completed the purchase of a large acreage of Fir forest lands from the Weyerhaeuser Timber Company, of Tacoma, Washington. This timber is located in Cowlitz and Lewis Counties, Washington, and is reputed to be as fine a stand of fir as there is now in existence. In buying this tract The Long-Bell Lumber Company is looking well into the future, preparing its position as the largest lumber manufacturer.

This purchase will increase the white pine and fir stumpage holdings of the Long-Bell Lumber Company in Washington, Oregon and California to 234,000 acres, their Pacific Coast interests including the control of the Weed Lumber Company of Weed, California.

Transfer Timber Bonus is Raised

An order-in-council has been passed by the Quebec Government raising the transfer bonus for timber limits to \$20 per mile or fraction of mile. The order as published in the Quebec Official Gazette reads as follows:

"Whereas the transfer bonus for timber limits is presently of \$4 per mile or fraction of a mile, and that it is expedient to increase it,

"It is ordered that the transfer bonus for timber limits be increased from \$4 to \$20 per mile or fraction of mile."

Probate of Lumberman's Will

The Toronto General Trusts Corporation has applied for probate of the will of John Henry Eyer, a Toronto lumberman, who died on February 1, leaving property valued at \$70,288.

Holdings in the Eyer Lumber Co. are valued at \$28,000, and his home at 602 Avenue road at \$23,200. Jane McBeth Eyer, a sister, receives a life interest in \$15,000; the widow, Mrs. Ida Eyer, household goods and personal effects and a life interest in the residue so long as she remains unmarried. In the event of her marrying again she is to receive \$1,000 a year.

The residue of the estate is left to two children, Bruce and May Eyer.

An Ideal Timber Condition Pictured

That Canada could go far in paying all taxation by the output of her gigantic forests and the proper conservation of same was demonstrated by a discussion by the Dominion Land Surveyors at a session of the annual meeting in Ottawa following a paper read by H. Claughton-Wallin, F. E., of the forestry branch. It was stated that in the Jura mountains, in France, where the commune owns the large pine forests, that the residents there live free of taxation by the output of timber and the sale of firewood. The same also applies to parts of Sweden, and it was pointed out that Canada's resources in this respect were equal, if not better than these countries.

New Wharfage Rates Not Well Received

The new tariff of wharfage rates for Montreal which have been put into force by an order in council, have not been well received locally. Business interests affected by the new tariff strongly opposed the general increase of 20 per cent., and measures were taken with a view to show that the new rates would be detrimental to both the exporters and importers of the port. The chief ground of complaint is that the rates have been put into operation without those affected being given an opportunity to state their case fully. The advances, it is complained, are unjust and excessive, and are not warranted by the general trade situation. Steps are being taken to put the case fully before the Minister of Marine in the hope that some modification at least may be obtained. It is claimed, on behalf of the Government and the Harbor Commissioners, that an increase is necessary owing to ever-mounting general costs. The lumber trade is largely interested in the new tariff as the wharfage charges for lumber have been considerably increased.

Improvements in Conserving Western Timber

The reforestation of logged-off and burned-over lands in British Columbia on a scientific basis will be one of the chief tasks of his department this year, according to a statement by Hon. T. D. Pattullo, minister of lands. Closely allied with this work in forest protection, and the minister said he was pursuing actively the installation of wireless telephones and wireless telegraph services. Negotiations are still being carried on with Ottawa with regard to airplane patrol and when proper arrangements are completed a chain of defence against fire will be effected. The forestry administration is being greatly strengthened.

Hon. Mr. Pattullo expects an increase of \$100,000 in the revenue of the lands department over the estimates of last year, or actually \$400,000 more than the revenue of last year which was greater than the estimates of the year by \$600,000.

The building up of permanent markets, foreign and domestic, will receive a great deal of attention, he stated, and every effort will be made to place the lumber industry on a basis which will ensure the continuation of the prosperity of the present. The minister referred to present markets as more or less unstable and said that the industry would never be on a sound basis until regular markets have been established.

"We must be able to accept orders from, say, Japan, Australia and Great Britain at any time, knowing that we can fill them without delay. If we establish the fact in the Orient that British Columbia Douglas fir is the best wood to be had for various purposes we create a standard and must be in a position to supply a given market's demands," said he.

English Oak is Reported Cheap

The State is encouraging the home grown timber trade in England by all possible means. The Chief of the Disposal Board of the Timber Supplies Department says that there is no likelihood of cheaper timberland in England before next summer. Every effort is being made to develop to the fullest extent the use and consumption of home-grown timber and especially to emphasize the value of British oak, elm, beech and other native hardwoods. At the present time British oak is almost cheaper than softwoods. The Chief of the Disposal Board states that the Housing Department has given an order to the Timber Supplies Department for Oak for window frames, etc., in 1000 houses, and that the Board of Trade has circularized railway companies requesting them not to use anything but English oak for certain specified purposes. The Port of London Authority has purchased a large quantity of elm for covering the quays, and the City of Nottingham has recently given a large order for native wood for street paving blocks.

Canada Metal Company Men in Convention

Forty-five salesmen gathered recently at the head offices of the Canada Metal Co., Limited, in Toronto, to attend the annual convention. This institution has become more important and far-reaching in its benefits and results with each succeeding year. It was in 1911 that the first sales conference was held. At that time the staff was comparatively small and the business of the Canada Metal Co. had not attained the national proportions and large volume which characterize it to-day. The year closed has been the biggest and best in the history of the company. W. G. Harris, president and manager of the organization, extended a cordial welcome and said that it was a great pleasure to meet once more the representatives at the home office. He wished to impress upon all that their watchword was service and it was upon the foundation of service that the Canada Metal Company's splendid business had been built.

Mr. Wm. G. Harris, Jr., vice-president, presided at the business sessions, and delivered a pointed and effective address along the line of efficiency. He stated that the gathering was a sales promotion convention and spoke of the value of constructive criticism in the building up of a bigger and broader business, adding that they should all resolve to make 1920 a year of progress and expansion. The business of the company he said, had grown rapidly until they were now the largest dealers and manufacturers of white metal alloys in the Dominion of Canada.

At the various sessions many leading topics were discussed and practical demonstrations given in the manufacture of sheet lead and lead pipe. The salesmen were shown the pure pig lead being melted and poured into slabs, and the different stages of rolling sheet lead to different thicknesses. Various tests were made to demonstrate why the Canada Metal Co., Limited, are able to guarantee uniform quality and thickness.

In the evening the whole staff was entertained to dinner at the Queen's Hotel, and subsequently, Mr. Harris, Jr., made a presenta-

tion to every one of a life insurance policy. He stated that this move was a slight token of appreciation from the firm for the loyalty of its managers and salesmen and to commemorate the largest year's business in the history of the company.

Votes of thanks were passed unanimously to Mr. Harris, Sr., and to Mr. Harris, Jr., for their kind consideration to the employees. A similar expression of esteem was tendered to Mr. H. C. Crow for the able assistance he had given to the managers of the branches and the salesmen during the past year. This resolution was supported by both the president and the vice-president of the company. On another evening a most enjoyable theatre party formed the attraction.

On the following day the usual presentations were made to the winners of the various sales competitions. Mr. L. J. Martin and Mr. Willis were first and second in the general sales competition. Mr. White from the West was successful in winning first place for the Harris Heavy Pressure Sales Competition and received a handsome gold watch and chain, Mr. Garrett, who also hails from the West, was second in the contest.

Each day of the convention was filled with practical demonstrations and a few hours were spent in the nail plant, under the guidance of the superintendent. It was explained to the visitors that even though 50 tons of nails were being turned out every twenty-four hours, yet it was impossible to keep up with the orders. Nails varying in size from 3/8 in. up to 8 in. were made on the different machines in the presence of the salesmen. Other interesting features were wire drawing, making staples and bale ties.

Will Wage War on Pine Beetle

War has been declared by the forest branch of the department of lands on the pine beetle which has for years been carrying on its destructive work in certain sections of the interior of the province, according to a statement made by Hon. T. D. Pattullo, Minister of Lands for British Columbia.

Mr. Ralph Hopping, an entomologist who has had wide experience in fighting the pine beetle on both sides of the international boundary, has been loaned temporarily to the province by the entomological branch of the department of the interior at Ottawa, and Mr. Hopping is now on the ground directing operations for the curtailing of the energies of the bug, and, it is hoped, for its ultimate control.

The beetle bores its way through the bark of the green pine; works its way upward in the sapwood depositing eggs at intervals as it goes. The larvae then tunnel laterally for a few inches then remain dormant until fully developed when they bore their way out through the bark and attack untouched trees.

Producing two broods each year, they multiply rapidly and kill many trees in a year as they have no taste for timber that has been already encircled by their progenitors.

In the affected areas salvage work is now being carried on by cutting down the sound timber and arranging for the burning at the proper time of the green slash, which is a favorite rendezvous of the bug. The forest branch has tackled a big job, as the bug is strongly entrenched in certain areas, but a thorough campaign is being planned and it will be carefully and systematically carried out.

Large Timber Tract Changes Hands

A large timber deal was recently completed in the purchase by Messrs. Bloedel, Welch & Stewart of a considerable tract on Vancouver Island just north of Union Bay. Half a million dollars is said to have been the price paid. The tract, which is held under crown grant, consists of 6000 acres and the fir and cedar timber available is said to average 40,000 feet per acre. It is a railway proposition and three miles of line will be put in to transport the logs to tidewater. Camps are now being constructed and by April 1 it is expected that 100 men will be on the payroll. The new camp is almost opposite Myrtle Point, on the east side of the Gulf of Georgia, where the same concern has for some time carried on a large logging enterprise.

First Permanent Wooden House Building

The first permanent wooden house under the new building scheme was completed and occupied near Norwich, England. The house was erected by a Norwich firm which has converted its aircraft factory into a workshop for making standardized sections for these houses. The manufacturers state that they will be able to turn out similar houses at the rate of 50 per week. The total cost, providing for six rooms, is about \$3,275 (at normal exchange) and such houses may be completely erected within one month.

Why Short Lengths Should Be Used

Owing to Lumber Supply Being Below the Demand
and Likely to Continue for Some Time

During the few years that preceded the war, much was said at lumber gatherings and in lumber journals, about the necessity for using short length lumber, principally for purposes of conservation of the forests, says the "Gulf Coast Lumberman."

The manufacturers talked a good deal about it, and whereased and resolutely that the dealer ought to buy and use a certain amount of short lengths, but no genuinely intelligent effort was ever made to bring the use of short lengths into anything like favor with the dealer.

They tried to get rid of a certain amount of short length stock in flooring, etc., by specifying in the grading rules that the mill would be permitted to load a certain percentage of less than 10 foot lumber when an ordinary 10 to 20 foot order was placed. This, of course, was bad business and not sound legally, because you can't make any man take or pay for anything not specified in his order, and the mills were practically powerless to enforce the rule book suggestions, because the buyer controlled the market consistently for years, and dictated the policy.

But the high priced markets of the past year have done more to bring short lengths into favor than years of education or centuries of arbitrary loading rules could possibly have done. In the good old days when any desired length of B & Better sold for about what planing mill refuse costs nowadays, the dealer had no incentive to buy short lengths. He was satisfied to buy long lengths and saw them up where short lumber was needed.

But the fact is that in every frame structure there is a large percentage of lumber that must be short length, such as the siding and boxing between the doors and windows, etc. In some houses where there are lots of windows, the short length lumber in the house averages considerably more than 50 per cent. of all lumber used. It stands to reason, therefore, that if short length lumber is needed, short length lumber will be purchased and used in times like these when lumber is scarce, particularly if the mills will make it worth the dealer's while to handle it.

At the present time lots of mills are shipping short lengths in cars calling for assorted lengths, and the dealers don't like it worth a cent. They take it and stand for the deal, paying the same price for the shorts as for the long lumber, because lumber is so hard to get that they have no choice in the matter, but it is not good business, and in the long run won't pay the man who plays the game that way.

This is a time when short lengths should be used as much as possible because we have a lumber supply that is below the demand, and is likely to continue that way for some time to come, but short lumber is not worth as much as long lumber, and when arbitrarily shipped is a car that calls for assorted lengths of stock, the short lengths should be invoiced at a price commensurately less than the price of the long lumber.

To make a dealer take short lengths that he does not order, and pay the same price for them as for the long lengths, is pure piracy, and will react on the fellow who does it, just as certain as certain can be.

Dealers everywhere are placing orders for short length lumber, and buying quantities of it at short length prices, and it is teaching them economy and thrift. There is no reason why short lengths should not always be utilized where they can be used to economic advantage, and it is safe to say that as a result of the present market situation their use has come to stay.

But the fellow who sells one thing and ships another simply because the buyer is hard up for the stock and can't help himself ought to change his methods, and change them quick. Short lengths are a valuable building commodity. They are honest and legal. They should be treated as such, and not rammed down someone's throat without his consent by main strength. They should be listed on the order, fairly priced, and the deal should be open and above board.

Shingle Trade Had Satisfactory Year

Had the supply of cars been up to the average of normal times during the last two months of the year, the statement was made recently that the shingle output in British Columbia for the year would have created a new record. As it is, it is expected that trade will come close to equalling the record of 2,250,000,000 shingles, which was established in 1917.

Prices during the year have taken a material jump. At this time last year quotations on the different grades ranged from about \$3.15 for 3x to \$4.50 for perfections, while today the figures are around \$6.50 for 3x to \$9 for perfections.

Were there sufficient cars to handle shingle shipments to the

other side of the line, the exchange situation would be materially helped, says a well known Vancouver authority, who points out that following the recent shipment of \$10,000,000 of Canadian gold to Chicago, the rate dropped three per cent. on the following day. There are hundreds of thousands of dollars worth of shingles piled up in British Columbia mills awaiting cars. A large percentage of the mills are closed and until cars are available to take away the present cut there will be no prospect of opening up.

At a meeting of the shingle manufacturers held lately, it was decided to change the packing system to make four bundles pack to cover 100 square feet of roof. Formerly shingles have been put up a thousand to the bundle which would make a square and a quarter. It was pointed out that all other roofings are sold on the square basis in conjunction with the producers south of the line. The new system will be in effect about April 1.

It will mean that 16-inch shingles will be packed 22-22 courses instead of 25-25 as at present and the recommendation will be made that they be laid 4½ inches to the weather. Eighteen inch shingles will be 18-18 instead of 20-20 and perfections 25-25 with weather exposure of 5½ inches. The new method will necessitate no change in machinery equipment.

New Argument in Lath Salesmanship

The dealer was contentedly munching a stick of chewing gum of his favorite flavor, and ruminating on the advisability of buying some stock for his yards.

Enter a live wire travelling lumber salesman:

"Good morning, Mr. Dealer," said the salesman. "Can you use a car of good lath?"

"Sure I can use 'em. Got some?" replied the dealer.

"Yes."

"What are they worth?"

"Sixteen dollars a thousand delivered."

"Sixteen dollars," shouted the dealer. "Why that's nearly two cents apiece!"

"Well," calmly asked the salesman, "what's wrong about that?"

"Too much," briefly commented the dealer.

"No it isn't. Now listen. You don't think anything of paying a cent for a little stick of chewing gum about three inches long, less than an inch wide, and an eighth inch thick, chewing it for half an hour and then tossing it aside. Why kick over paying two cents for a lath—a piece of lumber four feet long, an inch and an eighth wide and three-eighths of an inch thick that will last for years?"

"Say, young man," said the dealer, "I never thought of it in that way before. I guess you are right."

And right there the sale was made.

That was good salesmanship on the part of the travelling lumber salesman, but the point we are interested in is calling the attention of the dealers to the fact that that sort of salesmanship is good for them to use with their customers. The consumers are pretty apt to not see the analogy between lumber and many other commodities for which they freely pay money, and that are not nearly as serviceable as lumber.

There are many ways in which the dealers can meet the complaints of customers about present prices of lumber, which, while they are higher than they used to be, are low, compared to the prices of most other commodities.

Just remember there is an analogy between chewing gum and lath.—"Retail Lumberman."

Cut Around Thessalon Same as Last Year

The Hope Lumber Co. of Thessalon, Ont., report that last fall they encountered wet weather in logging, causing delays as well as an increase in costs. The labor situation has been a rather difficult problem as the company say that they did not secure the efficiency and cannot get the amount of logs put up that they should, while wages and the outlay for provisions are much higher than last year. All this makes the cost of operating considerably above what prevailed twelve months ago. The Hope Lumber Co. figure on getting out about the same amount of stock as last year, about six months' cut of ten hours daily at the mill. Mr. C. N. Carey, manager, states that there will not be an enlarged production of lumber at the mills in Thessalon this year and that prices will be high as the outlay for operating is so much above that of 1919.

"I'm bothered with rats," said Mrs. Casey, owner of the boarding house, as she talked over the back fence with her neighbor.

"Did yez buy any of thim rat biscuits for them?" suggested Mrs. Kelly.

"Now, Mrs. Kelly, what kind av a house do you think I'm runnin'? Sure, if the bastes can't ate what the rest of us do, they kin go hungry."

Eastern Lumberman Will Extend Operations

A provincial charter has been granted to W. D. Midmer Limited, Napanee, Ont. The authorized capital is \$100,000 of which \$40,000 will be seven per cent. cumulative, redeemable preferred shares. The object of the company is to trade as lumber manufacturers, merchants and dealers in building supplies and to acquire the business of W. D. Midmer, Napanee, and to carry on the same without any change in management. In a recent prospectus issued by the new company the following interesting facts are set forth:

The exceptional condition of the lumber industry, and immense amount of business now being offered to Mr. Midmer, with the prospect of greater demand and higher prices, led to the formation of the company for the following purposes: To obtain our own supply of lumber at first cost, by logging, and purchasing logs and standing timber. To establish saw mills and factories for the manufacture of lumber, lath, hardwood flooring, boxes, and certain lines of furniture. To carry out this plan, and to secure room for development, a freehold site of ten acres has been purchased on West street, near the Canadian National Railways, and sidings will ultimately serve the property, thus securing ideal shipping conditions for extensive business.

During the past two years Mr. Midmer's business has increased about five hundred per cent., and from present indications it appears this rate may be continued for some time. The existing plant at Mill and East streets is in first-class shape, much new machinery having been added. It has both water and electrical power, the combination giving about one hundred horse power, and it is intended to continue the retail business here, as the earnings of this plant have been sufficient during the past two years to pay seven per cent. on all preferred and common shares of the company.

The retention of the retail business down town will leave the new site clear for saw milling, kiln drying, floor manufacturing, and other heavy work, for either wholesale or export, at a low shipping cost. It is estimated that by dealing with timber in the way proposed there will be little waste, and the shavings and other refuse will provide steam for drying and power to operate a great part of the plant, which should prove very remunerative to the company.

New By-products from Douglas Fir

A new industry for British Columbia which, according to its advocate W. C. Oliver of the Douglas Fir Turpentine Co., of California, promises to have most wonderful possibilities, is being considered by Hon. T. D. Pattullo and the experts of the Forests Products Department.

The Douglas fir, which Mr. Oliver describes as "the most valuable economic timber in the world and one of the prime assets of British Columbia," can, he declares, be made to produce hundreds of millions of dollars worth of turpentine, resin and other by-products while at the same time the timber growth of the tree can be enormously accelerated.

Lumber Commissioner in New Quarters

William Robertson, B. C. Lumber Commissioner, is now located in his new offices on the ground floor at No. 1 Adelaide St. East, Toronto, where he has greatly enlarged quarters. The walls of the outer office or display room have been wainscotted with Douglas fir set with three ply, rotary sawn veneer panels of the same wood, making a most effective and attractive interior decoration. There is also a fine show window in which samples of B. C. forest products will be exhibited. The B. C. booth at the Canadian National Exhibition, Toronto, last fall was a striking and admirably arranged one and the directors awarded the Commissioner a diploma and gold medal both of which are now shown in the window of Mr. Robertson's apartments. He intends carrying on considerable propaganda work in connection with his department.

Pulpwood is Commanding Higher Prices

There has been a great increase this year in the cut of railway ties, cedar poles and pulpwood. Anything in the line of forest products is becoming exceedingly valuable by reason of the high prices commanded on every side. Naturally, the figure for pulpwood in Canada has jumped considerably and the prevailing quotation in Ontario for rough spruce per cord, f.o.b. cars, at all points south of North Bay, is \$10.00, whereas a year ago the figure was about \$8.50. Rough spruce wood is bringing \$7.50 per cord at Cochrane, which is nearly 500 miles north of Toronto. This lessened figure is owing to the higher freight rate. As the freight charges decrease by reason of location nearer the mills, so the price for wood increases. Considerable poplar is being cut this season and, in peeled form, is bringing \$10.00 per cord. Peeled spruce and balsam in old Ontario are commanding \$14.00 to \$14.50 per cord, f.o.b. cars at shipping point.

Among the firms handling a large quantity of pulpwood is the

Thompson & Heyland Lumber Co. of Toronto, who expect to purchase 20,000 cords this season. About one-third of this will be peeled wood. Mr. Heyland recently spent a few days at the plant of a large paper mill in Pennsylvania which makes book paper for a number of leading publications in the United States and is using hardwoods in the manufacture of pulp. In a large pile of some 20,000 cords Mr. Heyland states that fully 80 per cent. of the wood was beech, birch, maple, elm and second growth pine. At the request of the consumers the Thompson & Heyland Co. will send several cars of Ontario beech, maple, birch and swamp elm to Pennsylvania where experiments will be conducted as to its suitability and value in making book paper pulp. Of course, this wood is considerably harder and grown in a colder climate than that which is at present employed in the neighboring State, but it is felt that the experiment of using Northern hardwoods will be, at least, well worth trying out.

There is quite a large call for poplar at the present time. With the growing scarcity of pulpwood, attention is being more and more directed to poplar, which is of rapid growth. Trees of merchantable size are produced from the seedling in about twelve years, whereas in the case of spruce it requires many times this period to grow a tree that is, in any way, large enough to make use of in pulp production. Poplar at present brings about 1/3 less than the prevailing price for spruce, and in old Ontario it will constitute a fair percentage of the quantity which is being handled by the Thompson & Heyland Lumber Co.

Death of Mr. G. Plunkett Magann

Pneumonia resulted in the death recently of Mr. George Plunkett Magann, of Toronto, in his 71st year. He was a widely known and progressive lumberman, contractor and manufacturer, who although born in Dublin, Ireland, spent the greater part of his life in the Dominion. His early associations were with the lumber business and in later years he carried out many important contracts on work in connection with the Grand Trunk and Canadian Pacific railways and also for the Federal Government. The late Mr. Magann owned large timber limits in Ontario and the United States and at one time operated several sawmills in connection with his business. He was president of the Magann-Hawke Lumber Company; was one of the promoters of the Anglo-Canadian Mining Exchange, and was chief promoter of Canadian Builders, Limited.

He was a member of the Canadian branch of the United Irish League and was at one time spoken of as a prospective Senator.

Some time ago Mr. Magann was made a life member of the R. C. Y. C. He was also a member of the Toronto Hunt Club, the Knights of Columbus, and the Hamilton Old Boys' Association, of which he was a Past President.

He is survived by his widow, two daughters, Mrs. Ponton Armour, and Miss Esme Magann, and two sons, Messrs. George and Allan Magann.

Mr. Proctor Passes Away Suddenly

The sudden death, from pneumonia, of Mr. J. K. Proctor, of Wyncote, founder and for many years president of The Philadelphia Textile Machinery Company, and originator and inventor of the well known "Proctor" Dryers which occurred at Ocean City, February 11, 1920, has been a great loss to his many friends and business associates. Mr. Proctor is survived by his widow, Mrs. Sarah Jane Proctor, and two daughters, Mrs. A. D. Wallis and Mrs. L. B. Sain, both of Wyncote, and sixteen grandchildren.

In 1883 he founded what in 1885 became The Philadelphia Textile Machinery Company, now located at 7th St. and Tabor Road, Philadelphia, to build garment and other woollen machinery. By 1890 he started to design and perfect the drying system now known as "Proctor" Dryers, which have revolutionized the method of drying formerly used, and through which pass many of the products that are now in common use in this country, as well as abroad. Most of the smoking and chewing tobacco raised on this continent goes through this process, as well as many other products such as cotton, wool, hosiery, soap, paint, veneer, chemicals and clay.

Mr. Proctor was much interested in church work and for many years was actively interested in the Kensington Branch of the Y. M. C. A. He was much loved by all those with whom he came in contact.

Once an old colored man visited a doctor and was given definite instructions as to what he should do. Shaking his head he started to leave the office, when the doctor said:

"Here, Rastus, you forgot to pay me."

"Pay you for what, boss?"

"For my advice," replied the doctor.

"Naw, suh; naw suh; I ain't gwine take it," and Rastus shuffled out.

Review of Current Trade Conditions

Ontario and the East

Stocks growing lower all the while, more inquiries coming to hand and inability to supply even a small proportion of the needs sums up the tendency in the lumber situation during the past few days. There are many sizes and dimensions off the market altogether and some of the largest companies have not as much stock on hand as a live retailer in a fair sized city and will not have until the new cut starts to come on the market in May or June next. Prices are holding firm in all lines with the tendency of hardwoods to increase more perhaps than softwoods. In hardwoods, there is a decided shortage of dry stocks, particularly of the thicker sizes and in the upper ends. The call from implement firms, wagon builders, automobile and musical instrument manufacturers, is most insistent and inquiries for millions of feet are being daily turned down. Never was the search for materials of all kinds so active and never did carloads change hands so quickly. What limited stock is picked up is snapped up right away. There is no dearth of buyers and no cavilling over prices. The pronouncement is that "my figure is so and so and you may take it at once or leave it". The purchaser who hesitates for an hour or two and then rings up to say that he will take the stock at the figure mentioned, finds only to his dismay that it has been sold to some one else in the meantime.

There are many inquiries from across the border and shipments are going forward fairly well considering the shortage of cars, the recent storms have tied up the railway at certain points and embargoes that have been placed on freight at different locations. Stocks at all mills have been pretty well shipped out. Some talk with respect to the purchases of new cuts is heard and it is a trifle early yet to close any deals, although two or three are reported at a considerable advance over last year. The wholesalers are inclined to think that many of the mill men are asking an exorbitant figure and the latter respond that never were production costs so high as they are to-day, and never did they have to face so many difficulties and encounter such restlessness on the part of labor. Building programmes are proceeding apace in all the principle cities.

Eastern representatives report that very little B. C. material is coming through. Perhaps, in another month or six weeks, there may be some rough clears, flooring and ceiling available but so far as boards, shiplap and dimension are concerned, the business in this line is very slack and will be so for some time. A few shingles are moving and timbers have recently undergone a decided advance in quotations.

Retail yards are not buying much at the present time and are waiting to see how things develop in the building line this spring as many large projects are yet in advance. One yardman in a western town stated this week that he would not purchase any more for some time. "I have some thirty-five thousand dollars worth of lumber on my premises. Two years ago I had as large and representative a stock and the amount invested was only about fifteen thousand dollars and so I am going to mark time for the present" he added.

The daily press is filled with despatches from Ottawa and elsewhere in regard to the proposition of placing an embargo on lumber or otherwise restricting the export. It is stated that contractors and certain western interests have been complaining that dealers have been selling preferably to American customers who are willing to pay a very high figure for anything they can get their hands on, and then there is the additional inducement of the benefit of the rate of exchange which is running heavily against Canada at present, all shippers stipulating that they be paid in American funds.

It is thought that the Ottawa authorities have had enough trouble and dissatisfaction with the restrictions placed on newsprint paper to invite a repetition of any similar experience in the embargo line and, more particularly, at a time when Canada should become a greater factor in exports than in imports. If such a course is adopted it would result in repression on the part of the manufacturers of wood products and cause an incalculable loss. The lumber shortage is world wide and is just as acute across the border as it is in Canada and arbitrary regulation would not in any way ameliorate present conditions. Greater output will only solve the problem and this, all companies are seeking to carry out, even in the face of heavy odds. There has been no evidence of profiteering or unduly taking advantage of the existing famine.

The whole matter is ably summed up by a furniture manufacturer who recently stated:

"It appears to me that an embargo is not economically sound," "If it is right for Canada to place such an embargo, it is equally right for the United States to retaliate. We are dependent almost entirely upon the United States for hardwood used in Canada in the manufacture of furniture.

"We are popularizing birch, which is a splendid wood and plentiful in Canada, but we find that manufacturers follow the line of least resistance. Gum wood is easier to work. I certainly do not think it wise to advocate an embargo. The very large wood cutting this year will not be felt by the trade until next year.

"Manufacturers have been supplying the demand from their stocks and there is naturally a huge hole to be filled. Higher prices, of course, will stimulate production, for what has got to be supplied must be made this year. There will be no slump in prices for at least two years, I believe."

Great Britain

There has been during the past few weeks a decline in trade. January was a rather quiet month while the first part of February was a little livelier. Prices have been jumping by leaps and bounds and a policy of caution and reserve is being followed by most of the bigger buyers. They have become somewhat nervous about the high values that have been reached and wondering whether there would be a reaction. The result is that speculative buying has for the nonce ceased whereas, until recently, it created many transactions on the part of lumbermen who thought that they would get in ahead of the game. According to the "Timber Trades Journal," the end of the timber control has come and the government is now disposing of its stocks of timber to a syndicate of importers which has been formed to take over all softwoods, both landed stock and cargoes to arrive. The quantity of government hardwoods is small and can be easily disposed of. Railway sleepers which were bought last year by the Timber Buyer will continue to be delivered direct to the railways.

Montage L. Meyer, late Imperial Timber Purchaser has sent out a notice that, after the first of February, no sales of softwoods would be made by the Imperial Timber Disposal Section of the Board of Trade as arrangements had been made for the disposal of the whole of the Board of Trade timber stocks.

It will be extremely satisfactory to the trade to know at last that the authorities are dealing with the timber importers, and that the business of disposing of the Government holdings will be carried through on such terms as are likely to create the minimum of disturbance to the market. Naturally some reductions on current rates are likely to be made, but, on the other hand, when the goods are once transferred to timber merchants and are entirely out of the hands of the Government, a great sense of relief will be felt; and even if values should weaken a little for a time, the feeling of more security in the future will be ample compensation.

Speaking of recent advances an authority says: We have not yet reached the stage when a merchant cares to purchase battens at £40 to £42 in the expectation of turning them over at a pound or two advance in the course of a few weeks. It is not likely, however, that the quietness will last for long; values are extremely firm, and there is not the slightest doubt that an increase will have to be paid, and that we shall probably see still higher figures before open winter. The sawmills are extremely busy, and preparations are being made for the expected demand in the spring for the Government housing schemes. Great activity is reported in the retail business. Transport troubles are still most acute, and the old cry for more wagons is as loud as ever. In the Midlands many travellers are off the roads for the time being, as they state that until their customers get more of their old orders delivered they will not look at fresh specifications.

Exporters of timber abroad have time and again endeavored to explain how enormously the cost of production has increased during and since the war, but on the whole their explanations have been received with a shrug of incredulity by British firms. It is so easy to repeat the cry of profiteering when it applies to others. There has been an endeavor for some time past to impress on British traders that the Swedish and Finnish shippers have a case, and that the huge advances in the cost of timber are to be ascribed in a very great

(Continued on page 66)

**Second Hand
Machinery &
Equipment
Wanted &
For Sale**

Quick Action Section

**Special Lots
Of Lumber—
Positions
Wanted &
Vacant**

PUBLISHER'S NOTICE

Advertisements other than "Employment Wanted" or "Employees Wanted" will be inserted in this department at the rate of 20 cents per agate line (14 agate lines make one inch). \$2.80 per inch, each insertion, payable in advance. Space measured from rule to rule. When four or more consecutive insertions of the same advertisement are ordered a discount of 25 per cent. will be allowed.

Advertisements of "Wanted Employment" will be inserted at the rate of one cent a word, net. Cash must accompany order. If Canada Lumberman box number is used, enclose ten cents extra for postage in forwarding replies. Minimum charge 25 cents.

Advertisements of "Wanted Employees" will be inserted at the rate of two cents a word, net. Cash must accompany the order. Minimum charge 50 cents.

Advertisements must be received not later than the 10th and 20th of each month to insure insertion in the subsequent issue.

Wanted-Lumber

Stocks Wanted

Stocks of Lumber and Lath wanted—Spruce, Hemlock, Pine and Birch.

The Elgie & Jarvis Lumber Co., Limited,
4-5 18 Toronto St., Toronto, Ont.

Oak Wanted

Plump 4/4 Oak, red or white, green from the saw, 7 ft., 8 ft., 14 ft. and 16 ft. lengths. Grade No. 1 Com. and Better.

MERRITT & CO., LTD.,
5-6 Chatham, Ont.

Spruce and Shingles Wanted

We are always in the market for Spruce boards and 2 in., also Furring, Lath and Shingles.

RICE & LOCKWOOD LUMBER CO.,
4-11 Springfield, Mass.

Lumber Wanted For Cash

Will pay spot cash soon as on the cars at shipping point for Log Run Basswood, Elm, Birch, Maple, Beech, also Hemlock, Pine and Spruce Lumber and Lath, dry or new cut. Box 117, Canada Lumberman, Toronto.
3-6

Wanted To Buy Lath and Crating Lumber

All grades of Lath for immediate shipment or on contract for the season.

All kinds of crating lumber, rough or dressed.

Send good description, quote f.o.b. Chicago, stating quantity offered.

COVEY-DURHAM COMPANY,
4-5 431 S. Dearborn St.,
Chicago, Ill., U.S.A.

Basswood and Maple Wanted

Fifteen carload dry 1sts and 2nds or No. 1 Common and Better white winter cut Basswood, plump 1 in. thick.

Twenty carloads dry hard Maple, 1 1/4" x 3 1/4" multiples of 9" and 12" in length, one clear face and square edges.

Twenty carloads Hard Maple, 6 1/2" x 6 1/2" and 5 1/4" x 5 1/4" x 22" and 26" in length or multiples, practically clear stock and free from checks; can ship green.

For further particulars apply to Box 85, Canada Lumberman, Toronto. 24-t.f. 5

Wanted

4 x 4 White and Red Pine

BREWSTER LOUD,
1307 Majestic Bldg.,
Detroit, Mich.

Lumber Wanted

Spruce, Jack Pine, and Hemlock. Will contract for this year's sawing. Cash advance on logs at mill. Box 143, Canada Lumberman, Toronto. 4-7

Hardwood Lumber Wanted

Birch, Maple, Beech, Ash, Elm and Basswood, Dry or sawn to order. We send inspector. Box 166, Canada Lumberman, Toronto, Ont. 5-8

Lumber Wanted

Will contract for large and small stocks, Birch, Maple, Basswood and Ash. Advance on logs at mill. Box 142, Canada Lumberman, Toronto. 4-7

WANTED

White Pine Spruce
ALL GRADES.

Also LATH of all grades

JOHN F. BURKE,
2-t.f. Aeolian Bldg., New York City.

WANTED--Hardwood Lumber

One million feet 4/4, 6/4 and 8/4 No. 2 Common and Better Hardwood Lumber, Maple preferred. Want kiln-dried stock but will take air-dried if price is right. Quote f.o.b. Detroit. Shipment in 30 to 60 days. Write me, stating what you have.

BREWSTER LOUD,
4-5 1307 Majestic Building,
Detroit, Mich.

Hardwoods Wanted

We will take your entire cut of Hardwoods, full or mixed cars. Good prices and cash advanced. Our buyers will call and see you on request.

The Pedwell Hardwood Lumber Co.,
5 79 Spadina Avenue,
Toronto, Ont.

WANTED

**At once and during
shipping season 1920**

BASSWOOD—Genuine, White, 1" and 1 1/4" x 6" and wider, Rough.

BIRCH—5 cars 1 x 10 or 12" and wider, S.2.S. to 3/4" full. Even dressing essential.

1" to 3" x 12" and wider, 1" must be extra good widths. Rough.
Squares—10,000 pcs. 3 x 3-2"; 10,000 pcs. 3 1/2 x 3 1/2-2". Rough.
In multiples of 2'-10" and longer.

WHITE ELM—1 x 6 to 14" x 14" and longer. Rough.

HARD MAPLE—1", 1 1/4" and 1 1/2" x 10" and wider. Rough.

BEECH AND MAPLE—(Quarter Sawn)—2 x 8-4' 6"; 2 x 8 1/2-4' 0"; 1 1/2 x 8-4' 6"; 1 1/2 x 10-4' 9" 1 1/2 x 9-5' 0".

All above required for export trade. Must be strictly prime clear stock and must hold full thicknesses. IN FIRST LETTER state clearly which items you can ship at once and which items interest you for shipment when 1920 stock is ready, and quote prices, first letter, F.O.B. cars your mill.

COOKE BROTHERS,

4 Hospital Street,
Montreal, Que. 4-7

Sawmill Men!

Standard Hardwood Lumber Co., Weston, Ont., will buy your entire output, all grades and kinds. Highest cash price paid. 2-5

Birch Wanted

No. 1 Com. and Btr., 4/4" to 16/4". Name us your best prices delivered here for dry stock. Will contract for mill output in Birch, Elm, Basswood and Ash.

WARREN ROSS LUMBER CO.,
5 Jamestown, N.Y.

White Pine Wanted

4/4, 6/4, and 8/4.

No. 1 and No. 2 Culls.

Mill Run.

No. 1 Culls and No. 2 Culls.

BREWSTER LOUD,
4-7 1307 Majestic Bldg.,
Detroit, Mich.

Lumber Wanted

Send us list of lumber you wish to move either car lots or block. Advances made. Our buyer is now out and will call on you.

The Elgie & Jarvis Lumber Co., Limited,
4-5 18 Toronto St., Toronto, Ont.

PULPWOOD

We are open to purchase peeled Spruce and Balsam Pulpwood in carload lots. Quotations furnished on request. Also Deal ends.

The Jost Company, Limited,
1-t.f. 285 Beaver Hall Hill,
Montreal, P.Q.

Lumber in Large Quantities Wanted

Wanted large quantities of Hardwood Lumber, Birch, Hard Maple, Beech and other woods. Best prices, fair inspection and prompt shipment. Apply Box No. 133, Canada Lumberman, Toronto. 4-7

Birch, Beech, Basswood, Maple and Other Hard- woods Wanted

Will pay spot cash on cars shipping point on any of the above; dry or green; log run or on grade. Will send inspector.

Wallace H. Partridge, Inc.

4-11 Springfield, Mass.

Pulpwood Wanted

Wanted to purchase pulpwood in Nova Scotia, New Brunswick, or Eastern Quebec, for home consumption for Canadian Paper Mill.

Address stating price, quantity and location,

FRANK J. D. BARNJUM,
4-11 Annapolis Royal,
Nova Scotia.

Saw Mill Men

We are in the market for Hardwood Lumber of all kinds; will buy entire output with all grades; advances made and highest market prices paid. Write us full particulars of stock.

THE LONDON LUMBER CO., LTD.,
4-7 London, Ontario.

For Sale-Lumber

Piling

We can furnish Piling, any length or size, on short notice.

WM. POLLOCK & SON,
4-7 Englehart, Ont.

Sawlogs For Sale

20,000 to 25,000 pine sawlogs, on bank of river, near Worthington Station, on Soo line, C. P. R. Apply to Con. McGuire, Worthington, Ont. 5

Soft and Hardwoods For Sale

All kinds of soft and hard woods, rough and dressed. Sash, Doors, Mouldings, Special Millwork.

Brompton Lumber & Mfg. Co.,
4-5 Bromptonville, Que.

Lath and 2-in. Fir For Sale

Three cars No. 2 White Pine, dry and in first class condition, also 5 cars in transit No. 1 Common Fir, which consists of 2" x 4", 2" x 6", 2" x 8", 2" x 10" and 2" x 12", full width. Length from 8 to 20 ft.

FOLEY LUMBER CO.,
5 18 Toronto St., Toronto.

Black Spruce Piling For Sale

For immediate shipment, from 35' to 65' long, or can furnish any length or size on short notice.

ST. LAWRENCE LUMBER CO.,
5 81 St. Peter St., Quebec.

FOR SALE—SPECIAL

Thick Oak, Dry Northern Stock

69,000' 6/4 No. 1 Com. & Btr. Plain Oak
145,000' 2" No. 1 Com. & Btr. Plain Oak
125,000' 2 1/2" No. 1 Com. & Btr. Plain Oak
85,000' 3" No. 1 Com. & Btr. Plain Oak
20,000' 4" No. 1 Com. & Btr. Plain Oak

BUFFALO HARDWOOD LUMBER CO.,
4-7 Buffalo, N.Y.

B.C. SPRUCE

15c. per Thousand Feet

We offer slightly over one billion feet Seventy-five per cent spruce, balance pine, fir and hemlock. Close to G. T. P. Near Fort George. Timber well located on good drivable streams. For particulars, cruiser's report, etc., write

LOUGHEED & TAYLOR, LIMITED,
3-6 Calgary, Alberta.

RAILWAY SHIMS FOR SALE

Quantity	Size	Shims
250,000	1/4 inch	Shims.
250,000	3/8	" "
150,000	1/2	" "
150,000	3/4	" "
75,000	1	" "
75,000	1 1/4	" "
50,000	2	" "
25,000	2 1/4	" "
25,000	2 1/2	" "

Quality good, price right, shipment prompt.

FLEMING & GIBSON, LIMITED,
2x5 Juniper, New Brunswick.

Wanted-Machinery

Band Resaw Wanted

A good second hand Resaw, 4" to 6" blade. Give full particulars and lowest possible price. Box 128, Canada Lumberman, Toronto. 4-5

EQUIPMENT WANTED

Filing room equipment for twelve inch double cutting band saws. Write Bancroft Lumber & Mfg. Co., Bancroft, Ont. 5

Wanted-Lumber Wagons

Wanted to purchase 50 two-wheel lumber wagons. State what you have to offer.

Brompton Lumber & Mfg. Co.,
Bromptonville, Que. 4-5

Sawmill Wanted

Second-hand saw mill with circular or band, with gang or gang edger. Cutting capacity 50,000 feet in 10 hours. All machinery must be in good condition.

In answering please give full inventory and specification of mill.
Box 100, Canada Lumberman, Toronto. 2-5

For Sale-Machinery

For Sale

One Bolter and Lath Mill in good condition, for immediate shipment.

The John Carew Lumber Company, Limited,
Lindsay, Ontario. 5

Brown Automatic Engine

150 H.P. with heater, pump and all fittings from Boiler. \$850.00 F.O.B.

W. J. BRADLEY,
676 Shaw St., Toronto. 5

Blower Outfit

48" Double Sturtevant, Slow Speed Fan.
60" Single Sturtevant, Slow Speed Fan.
2 tons Blow Piping.
Shafting, Hangers, Etc.

Garlock-Walker Machinery Co., Ltd.,
32 Front St. W., Toronto, Ont. 5

Machinery For Sale

1 Eighty Horse Power Boiler.
1 Set of Governors for 25 H.P. Engine.
1 Three Block Log Carriage, equipped with boss dogs.
1 Jack Ladder Gear and Friction Core.
1 Double Action Force Pump.
1 Set of Reece's Patent Taps and Dies.
Quantity of Shafting and Pipes.

MARK ROGERS,
Parry Sound, Ont. 5

Equipment For Sale

Twin Engines—
1 engine 17 stroke, 14" bore.
1 engine 17 stroke, 13" bore.
Will sell separately.

Beater (Moffatt), diameter 3 ft. 4 in., height 11 ft.

2 Fans and Separators.
2 Moulders, Door Cramp, Chain Mortiser, Tenoner, Shaper, Sander (3 drums 48"), Pulleys, etc. Good order.

Dominion Lumber & Coal Co., Limited,
Hamilton, Ont. 5-8

Sawmill Machinery For Sale

Consisting of:—

2 Boilers
Waterous Engine, 85 H.P.
Northey Pump
3 Block Carriage
Edger
Steam Nigger

Also Shingle Mill.

Eastern Wrecking & Construction Co.,
1541 Danforth Ave.,
Toronto, Ont. 5

For Sale

American No. 2 Boss Timber Sizer, 30" x 18". Also Merston Band Resaw.
Apply Box 137, Canada Lumberman, Toronto. 4-5

For Sale Cheap

A 24-inch combined planer and matcher—Clark DeMill make. Complete with counter-shaft. First class condition.

W. H. Sumbling Machinery Co.,
7 St. Mary Street,
Toronto, Ont. 4-7

For Sale

50 K.W., 110 Volt, Bullock Mfg. Co., Direct Current Lighting Generator (with marble switchboard), direct connected to steam engine. In good condition. From plant of Energite Explosives Co., dismantled since the war.

The Blashill Wire Machinery Co., Limited,
5-6 182 Shearer Street, Montreal.

Steam Plant For Sale

First class steam plant for saw mill. Boiler nearly new, 110 H.P. Engine 60 H.P., in first class shape. Also smokestack and all steam and water connections. A snap if taken immediately. Apply George A. Oldrieve, St. Thomas, Ont. 1-t.f.

For Sale Cheap

1—65 Horse Power Tubular Boiler and 1—60 H. P. Steam Engine.

1—50 H.P. Boiler and 1—35 H.P. Engine.

All Goldie and McCulloch's best make. All in first class repair. Will be sold at a snap for quick sale. Apply The Gordon Lumber Co., 198 Mornington Street, Stratford, Ont. 4-5

For Sale at Bargain

to make room for heavier machinery.

1—Goldie-McCulloch Single Surface Planer and Matcher, weight about 3 tons.
1—3-saw Edger.

Will sell any of above machines separately. Machinery can be seen at Utterson Lumber Co., Utterson, Ont. 3-6

Boilers For Sale

Two Return Tubular Goldie-McCulloch Boilers, 18 ft. long, 72 in. in diameter, 74 four-inch tubes, together with Dutch Oven Fronts; steam gauges; water columns with mountings; blow off cocks; grate bars; safety valves and breeching. Boilers now in use carrying 100 lbs. steam. Can deliver by February 10th. Address,

Cleveland-Sarnia Saw Mills Co., Ltd.,
Sarnia, Ontario. 5

For Sale

One Waterous double cut Band Mill Complete.

One steam Log Loader.
One steam Kicker.
One Waterous Nigger, 10" and 8" cylinders.

Two Air Cushions.
One 10" Steam Feed, 36 ft. cylinder.
One steam set works, Carriage Wheels and Track. Also a number of steel and wood pulleys, live rolls, etc.

For full information apply Box 74, Canada Lumberman, Toronto. 4-t.f.

Wanted-Employment

Advertisements under this heading one cent a word per insertion. Box No. 10 cents extra. Minimum charge 25 cents.

Band or Circular Sawyer wants position; right hand Band Mill preferred. 25 years' experience; All references on request. Apply Box 150, Canada Lumberman, Toronto. 4-7

WANTED—By a capable man of 25 years' experience, a contract of manufacturing Lath and Pickets by the thousand. Satisfaction guaranteed. Address T. G. R., Box 819, Pembroke, Ontario. 3-5

BAND FILER with helper open for position. Several years' experience, capable of looking after circular and gate saws, also can furnish best of references. Reply Box 118, Canada Lumberman, Toronto. 3-5

SAWYER—Open for position, claim to be very fast man and good grader. References from mills whose recommendation means something. Box 161, Canada Lumberman, Toronto. 5

SAWMILL FOREMAN—Good live man open for position. Fifteen years' experience in mills, cutting 100 M. ft. ten hours; can furnish references. Apply Box 136, Canada Lumberman, Toronto. 4-5

TO LUMBER OPERATORS—I am open to consider position as manager of woods operations, sawmill or selling force; experience in hardwoods in the United States and in New Brunswick Spruce. Can handle men and get results. Box 84, Canada Lumberman, Toronto. 2-4

POSITION AS SAWMILL MANAGER or would run plant on contract basis. Mill of 25,000 to 50,000 ft. capacity preferred. Might invest some capital after thorough investigation of business. Box 162, Canada Lumberman, Toronto. 5

SUPERINTENDENT (or representative)—Now with large wholesale house, wishes to change. 25 years' experience in the lumber business. Can furnish excellent references, and take charge on a month's notice. Box 87, Canada Lumberman, Toronto. 5-6

MILL ACCOUNTANT now employed, fifteen years' experience in the lumber business, desires position for May first next. Conversant in both English and French languages. Can give best of references as to character and capabilities. Box 139, Canada Lumberman, Toronto. 4-5

RETAIL LUMBER YARD MANAGER in Manitoba, seeks permanent position in Toronto or surrounding district, about April next; references from present employers; married, age 42, with a family. Address all replies, stating salary, in first instance, to "A," 89 Armstrong Avenue, Toronto. 5-6

A YOUNG MAN DESIRES POSITION—will be open for engagement after 31st March; has had 10 years' experience (in Ontario and Alberta) in the planing mill and lumber business, including cost accounting, estimating and bookkeeping; highest references. Apply Box 141, Canada Lumberman, Toronto, Ont. 4-7

Wanted-Employees

SAWYER WANTED—For double cut pony band. Must be first-class man. The Laberge Lumber Co., Ltd., Sudbury, Ont. 5-8

WANTED—First class Band Mill Sawyer for right hand Mill. Best wages and long season. Apply Box 168, Canada Lumberman, Toronto, Ont. 5-8

WANTED—First class Wickes Gang Sawyer. Best wages and long season. Reply Box 167, Canada Lumberman, Toronto, Ont. 5-8

Man wanted to take charge of Sash Department in a city planing mill. Must be competent and be able to run machines as well as lay out sash. Apply Box 132, Canada Lumberman, Toronto. 4-t.f.

WANTED—Intelligent educated man with knowledge of manufacture and shipping of lumber. Knowledge of French desirable. Permanent position with concern operating North Ottawa River. Headquarters 75 miles from Montreal. Mail particulars to Box 145, Canada Lumberman, Toronto. 4

WANTED—Experienced Sawmill men and lumber handlers. Sawyers, Setters, Edgers, Trimmers, Filers, Lumber Pilers, Lumber Graders. Address,

THE PAS LUMBER CO., LTD.,
The Pas, Manitoba.
Formerly The Prince Albert Lumber Co.,
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Business Chances

Wholesalers Attention!

Advertiser has upwards of two million feet Jack Pine and Spruce, which can be logged and manufactured into lumber during the coming summer. To party who would finance operation attractive prices will be given. Apply Box No. 131, Canada Lumberman, Toronto. 4-5

TIMBERLANDS FOR SALE

We have many attractive properties listed with us, for sale, in all parts of Canada and Newfoundland, in both Freehold and Crown lands.

BRITISH COLUMBIA

Large tracts of Cedar and Spruce situated on tide waters and the larger rivers, with or without saw mills.

NEW BRUNSWICK

Some very fine Freehold hardwood properties.

NEWFOUNDLAND

More than 3,000 square miles of the best timbered pulpwood land in the Colony.

ONTARIO

Many pulpwood and hardwood tracts, both Freehold and Crown land.

QUEBEC

Some excellent Freehold properties running heavily to pulpwood. Large pulpwood limits on the Upper Ottawa and on the North and South Shores of the St. Lawrence.

Cruiser's reports and blue prints, where available, will be sent to Principals or their accredited agents.

R. R. BRADLEY

4 Hospital Street,
MONTREAL, P.Q.

FOR SALE—RETAIL LUMBER YARD and Mill, with small stock of lumber. Apply John Poag & Company, Hamilton. 4-7

For Sale

Sash and Door Factory and Planing Mill, located in one of the busiest and best towns in eastern Ontario. Correspondence solicited. Box 66, Canada Lumberman, Toronto. 23-t.f.

Table Slides

We want a representative in Ontario to sell our Table Slides to the furniture trade. If you are calling on the furniture manufacturers and want a side line, write us for particulars. Box 138, Canada Lumberman, Toronto. 4-5

Timber Limits and Sawmill For Sale

About 1,600 acres Timber Limits, situate in Haliburton County; no dues; consisting of Hard and Soft Woods. Also Sawmill on Limit. Capacity about 20 M ft. per day, and all equipment necessary for immediate operation, including Horses, Wagons, etc.

About 400 M ft. Logs at Mill, Hard and Soft Woods.
Apply Box 153, Canada Lumberman, Toronto, Ont. 4-5

Saw Mill Plant For Sale

Practically new and modern Saw Mill Plant, capacity about 30 Million feet per annum, located in the Interior of British Columbia on a beautiful inland lake and on the main line of the Grand Trunk Pacific Railway. About 500 Million feet of timber on and adjacent to Lake (about 90% Spruce) and another Billion feet available at reasonable prices. Natural conditions ideal for economical logging, manufacturing, piling and shipping. An advantage of about \$4 per thousand feet in freight rates to the Prairie Provinces over Coast shipments. This property offers unlimited possibilities as a lumber, pulp and paper property. Would consider selling a half interest. Terms reasonable.

A. C. FROST COMPANY,
134 South LaSalle Street,
Chicago, Ill. 5-t.f.

For Sale—Saw and Planing Mill

25 H.P. Engine, 50 H.P. Return Tubular Boiler, Good Saw Rig, etc., 24" Planer and Matcher, 18 H.P. Gasoline Engine, 2 Rip Saws, Tenon Machine, 1 Side Sticker, etc. Would sell Sawmill separate. Box 165, Canada Lumberman, Toronto.

FOR SALE

Hoop, Stave and Lumber Mill, including logs, yard, to wind up an Estate. Considerable timber within hauling distance and 7 branches of the G. T. R. leading to Mill Sid-ing for shipping logs by rail. Enquire of—

G. B. MERRITT, Executor,
Box 644, Stratford, Ont.

5-8

Miscellaneous**Wanted—Raw Furs**

By parcel post, by express, any way. What have you? What Price?

REID BROS.,
Bothwell, Ontario, Can.

2-7

WANTED

Light Rails for Relaying

Any Size Any Condition
Any Quantity

R. T. GILMAN & CO.
MONTREAL

Discovers Douglas Fir Sugar Trees

Prof. John Davidson's discovery of a rare specimen of sugar, scientifically known as melezitose, in a limited area in British Columbia, on leaf tips of Douglas fir trees is arousing considerable interest throughout the Province. Previous to its discovery by the head of the department of botany in the British Columbia University, melezitose was obtained only in Turkestan and Persia.

Prof. Davidson said that he first heard of the strange phenomenon in 1914. Stories had come from the interior telling of large gatherings of Indian tribes, who, during the summer would hold pow-wows for a month or more, depending on plants for their food. Answers which Prof. Davidson received regarding his enquiries as to what plants were eaten by the Indians, so aroused his curiosity that he decided to explore the upper country. While he was preparing for this trip he received a specimen of Douglas fir sugar from James Teit of Spence's Bridge, who said that Indians in his district had used it many years for food. Immediate investigations were made by Prof. Davidson, who was surprised to find that no previous record had been made of the existence of Douglas fir sugar. The professor says that the sugar cannot be relied on as an annual crop, as some years it is abundant, other years very little is found.

The region in which the sugar-

bearing firs are most abundant includes the driest and hottest part of the British Columbia dry belt, namely, Thompson Valley, west of the mouth of the Nicola River, near the junction of the Thompson and Fraser Rivers, including Lytton and above Iilooet in the Fraser Valley, Spence's Bridge, Kamloops, Savona Nicola and Similkameen valleys, and is said to be in the southern portions of the Okanagan Valley.

When asked about the commercial possibilities of the discovery, Prof. Davidson said sugar-bearing trees were in such a limited area and conditions under which they exuded sugar have to be so ideal, that its use as a household substitute for the Cuban variety is unlikely.

No Perpetual Leases Granted

The Underwood resolution, now before the United States Senate, which calls for the appointment of a Commission looking toward the removal of the embargo on the exportation of pulpwood from Canada to the United States, was before the New Brunswick Provincial Government at a meeting recently.

Premier Foster said the resolution had been received through the State Department at Ottawa, but he declined to state what action would be taken, beyond saying that New Brunswick would be properly represented when any negotiations were actually commenced, and the position of the Province in the matter would be set forth.

"It might be well to point out," the Premier added, "that the American interests holding leases on Crown lands in this Province took out their present leases when renewals were made a few years ago, at a time when they had a full knowledge of conditions as they exist to-day, as there was an embargo in effect in the Province at that time."

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LUMBER**

To the Mill Man—I'm always in the market for Lumber, Shingles and Lath.
Please mail lists of your stock.

**LOG STAMPS**

Write us for particulars
and prices

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DR. BELL'S**Veterinary Wonder Remedies**

10,000 one dollar (\$1.00) bottles Free to horsemen who give the Wonder a fair trial. Guaranteed for Colic, Inflammation of the Lungs, Bowels, Kidneys, Fevers, Distemper, etc. Send 25c for Mailing Package, etc. Agents wanted. Write your address plainly. DR. BELL, V.S., Kingston, Ont.



Sale of Military & Other Government Stores

Equipment and Supplies for Hospitals, Institutions, Bunkhouses, Camps, Dining Rooms, Kitchens, Etc.

Bedsteads, Furniture, Hardware, Dry Goods, Rubbers, Overshoes and other Footwear, Blankets, Sheets, Pillows, Baskets, Woodenware, Brushes, etc.

Construction Equipment and Machinery—Ambulances

The Stores are located at various places throughout Canada

Instead of or in addition to sales by sealed tender

Price Lists Will Now Be Issued

for most articles—the goods being offered in lots for purchase by wholesale houses, jobbers, and the trade generally.

TRADE ONLY SUPPLIED

except that arrangements previously announced for sale to returned soldiers and sailors and widows and dependents of same through the G. W. V. A. and similar organizations and to hospitals and philanthropic institutions will be continued.

SALES WILL CEASE IN MARCH. Any balances left will be cleared by public auction shortly thereafter. This advertisement will not be repeated. Those interested should therefore apply **AT ONCE** for price lists and other information to the—

SECRETARY OF THE WAR PURCHASING COMMISSION
BOOTH BUILDING, OTTAWA

February, 1920

Tudhope-Anderson**Detachable Lumber Trucks**

Unequaled stand-up-ability on tough, rough and soft road-beds are the tests that explain the widespread popularity of these sturdy trucks among lumbermen. Cut shows Front Hauling Gear No. 41 coupled to Hind Gear No. 42. One or more Hind Gears may be attached or detached with ease.

Look at the wide tire steel wheels. They mean easy hauling. We guarantee them. Spokes may be renewed in case of accident—not so with others. Axles are high quality square steel ensuring many years' service. Wood parts are best oak, air-seasoned and kiln-dried. All parts well ironed and braced.

Built to the following specifications:—

No. of Truck	Size of Steel Axle	Tire Inches	Wheels Inches	Frame Length	Width
41 Front Gear	1 3/4" square	4 x 3/4	26	5 feet	40 inches
42 Hind Gear	1 3/4" square	4 x 3/4	42		



For descriptive circulars write

**Tudhope - Anderson
Co., Limited**
Orillia, Ontario



View of Mills in Sarnia.

BUY THE BEST

Retailers and woodworking establishments who like to get A1 NORWAY and WHITE PINE LUMBER always buy their stocks from us because we can ship them on quick notice. It pays to have the goods, but it pays better to "deliver" them.

We also make a specialty of heavy timbers cut to order any length up to 60 feet from Pine or B. C. Fir.

"Rush Orders Rushed"

Cleveland-Sarnia Sawmills Co., Limited

SARNIA, ONTARIO

B. P. BOLE, Pres. F. H. GOFF, Vice-Pres. E. C. BARRE, Gen. Mgr. W. A. SAURWEIN, Ass't. Mgr.

Review of Current Trade Conditions

(Continued from page 61)

degree to the extra cost of production. And under this head would be placed principally the huge wage which it is now necessary to pay all workmen in connection with the wood business.

United States

During the past few days fluctuations in hardwood prices have been less pronounced; demand continues strong and offerings are disposed of without difficulty, but the buyer is not seeking lumber quite so insistently. The tendency seems toward a stable price-level, particularly in the southern woods. While further advances have been noted in lists from northern producing districts during the week, they have been, for the most part, moderate increases, fully warranted by the demand and the decreasing supply of stock.

The general situation is little changed. Manufacture is virtually suspended in many of the southern districts because of log shortage. Improved weather conditions, if long enough continued, will permit general resumption of logging and a beginning toward replenishment of mill stocks. There is little hope, though, that the supply can be greatly increased before summer. Logging conditions in the North are somewhat improved, several days of warm weather having reduced the accumulation of snow. Labor is reported more plentiful and supplies of logs increasing rapidly.

The car situation hasn't materially changed. Some very energetic and persistent work is being done with a view of getting some of the surplus transportation equipment, said to be held by eastern railroad lines, diverted to the northwest. The proposed turning back of the railroads to private ownership March 1, appears to complicate the already demoralized condition in transportation circles. Apparently the Federal authorities do not care to inaugurate any radical change in policy and individual executives of the railroads have no authority to do anything until after March 1.

Prices still show an upward tendency. This is due almost entirely to the bidding up of values by buyers who hope, through this means, to get a considerable supply of this forest product. The manufacturers are anxious to see prices remain at the price lists which were issued along the first of the year. The only way in which they

can conserve their supply, however, is to adjust their prices to conform to market values. Failing to do so they are deluged with orders.

There doesn't seem to be any perceptible increase in the supply of lath. Manufacturers of lath machinery are being deluged with orders from the lumbermen and others who are desirous of engaging in the manufacture of lath and profit from the abnormal prices of lath. The supply of new and second-hand lath machinery, however, has been completely exhausted. Orders have been booked by some of the manufacturers which it will be impossible to fill before next fall.

There has been considerable demand in evidence for yellow pine but the quality of insistence that has in recent weeks resulted in the rapid elevation of prices has been absent in a considerable degree. Buyers have been willing to pay current asking prices for their requirements, but fewer have been in the market and the disposition to bid prices up seems to have disappeared, temporarily at least.

There are indications—some of which are enumerated in the foregoing paragraph—that the peak has probably been reached in the price-level and that a season of relative stability is in immediate prospect. Most price lists issued recently have shown increases, but it is noticeable that for the most part these are confined to a few items that have been exceptionally good sellers; with a few exceptions, the quotations of the week are much the same as of last week.

Favorable weather conditions in the South during the last ten days are resulting already in better operating conditions. Logging has been resumed except in the lowlands and the percentage of mills that were closed, or their output reduced, because of excessive rains is now small. Labor is plentiful in most districts and most of the mills are sufficiently supplied with cars to move all stock ready for shipment.

Altogether, the situation is more encouraging for an increased volume of business at good prices than it has appeared during recent weeks. Given fair stability in prices, there is no reason to anticipate reduction in demand. The indications are, rather, that stable prices will result in heavy buying from sources now largely out of the market.

Market Correspondence

**SPECIAL REPORTS
ON CONDITIONS AT
HOME AND ABROAD**

Ottawa Reports Business Active and Prices Firm

Firm prices and a continued strong demand, coupled with the prospect of future good business, and the mention of a possible further advance in prices, were some of several features of the Ottawa lumber market during the closing period of February.

Orders and inquiries increased. Stocks got lower, and in fact with some companies reached a point that it was a question of turning down or only partly filling orders for new business, or keeping old regular customers protected and supplied?

In addition there were two, if not three, outstanding factors affecting the market, which attracted the attention of lumbermen. They were: The possibility of the Board of Commerce or the Government deciding to generally investigate lumber prices throughout the Dominion or impose some measure of export restriction; the adverse exchange rate with the United States; and the continued doubtful result of this year's bush operations.

On the whole the market for the present remained just as good, if not better than it had been during the early part of the month, or during January. Prospects in some ways for greater spring building campaigns brightened, though the murmurings of landlords, that they were hardly making interest on their invested capital, tended to throw cold water on the optimistic outlook for the building in the spring.

Out of a crop of conflicting possibilities as to what would eventually happen, there appeared to be one bed rock fact, and it was that the sale price of lumber was not going to come down until production costs warranted it, or the supply grew greater than the demand.

The general feeling of the trade, and the lumbermen were most sincere in expressing it, was that lumber always had a real and actual value, whether in the woods or out of it, and it would continue to maintain its place as a commodity of life in civilized communities the world over.

"People who restrain from building on account of the price of lumber do not know what they are talking about, have been misled, or have not considered the total cost of erection fully," said Mr. P.

C. Walker of Shepard & Morse. He further pointed out that the advance in the cost of heating and plumbing had increased between five to six hundred per cent. as compared with 1914 and added: "Suppose five thousand feet of lumber is used in the construction of a brick veneer dwelling. It formerly cost between \$150 to \$200. Now it costs between three hundred to three hundred and fifty dollars. It is labor and other materials that run up the cost of building."

The advance in the price of lumber, he claimed, was justified by the lumber operators having to pay increased wages both at the mill and in the woods, and the augmented cost of camp supplies and operations.

The principal increase in demand came from the United States. Canadian and local business also showed improvement. The turning down of some of the American business was more or less a sore touch to some lumbermen who preferred to look after and protect their old customers first. It meant they passed up the chance of taking advantage of a favorable exchange rate to them, which at the date of writing amounted to fifteen per cent. in addition to any profit they might have figured on making when they made their quotations.

In some quarters quaint stories were told—not for publication of course, as to how the exchange rate was working out, and how Mr. So and So, or such and such a firm had been "stung" through neglecting the legal formality of stipulating that the invoice price was to be payable in American currency.

The "Canada Lumberman" has been given to understand that some American buyers through their bankers, have established payment branches in Canada for the purpose of trying to escape the payment of the premium on American money to the Canadian sellers. Sellers in the Ottawa Valley, however, have wakened up—that is the most of them, and they now stipulate in the agreement of sale that the consideration be paid in American money.

An example as to what the above means to lumbermen is as follows: Smith and Co., say, sells lumber to the value of \$10,000 to an American buyer, but fails to observe or neglects to state in the



Galbaduk

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SAUSAGES OF ALL KINDS
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Food is closely associated with camp welfare and production. Why not eliminate all uncertainty of quality and deliveries, by stocking only H.A. Brands.

Every Article is of a Standard Quality.

This and our refrigerator car service will relieve you of all worry and supply you constantly with quality goods.

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terms that the payment be made in American money. The American buyer can pay the amount mentioned through his banking agent in Canada and get away with it; thereby the seller loses the advantage of the favorable exchange. Jones & Co., on the same transaction stipulate that the amount be paid in American money, and even if the amount be paid through a Canadian banking agency, he gets his \$10,000 as American cash, on which he can collect his exchange.

Up to Feb. 22nd it still remained a question with the Government as to what, if anything, should be done in the way of curtailing or prohibiting the export of lumber to the United States.

Bush operations in the Ottawa Valley have not been going ahead as well as had been previously expected. The camps of some companies are little better than half filled, and transients are continually adding to the difficulties of an increased log output. Further it was generally conceded by the heads of representative companies that the quality of labor was inferior to that of pre-war years, and, in one case, the instance was mentioned that some returned members of the Canadian Forestry Corps, who were efficient woodsmen, were not seeking to go to the bush, so long as the Government provided them with \$60 per month as a re-establishment remuneration.

The foreign car situation to the United States grew worse and cars became fewer. One of the explanations given by the trade was that they were held up owing to the heavy storms which had occurred in the north eastern States.

Conditions with the woodworking plants remained about the same as during the early part of the month. Though no formal demands had been presented it was expected by the factory owners that the workers would ask for higher wages on or before May 1st.

Montreal Business Brisk But Stocks Low

There is still uncertainty in the Montreal lumber market. Business is very brisk for this time of the year, but the great drawback is the difficulty of securing stock. Those fortunate enough either to have supplies or can get supplies from the mills are able to dispose of them at very good prices. "We can get a certain amount of lumber," said one lumberman, "but the prices asked by some mills are prohibitive. We cannot do business on the basis quoted. The market threatens to get top-heavy, and we do not propose to speculate at such high prices." This is one view of the outlook. Another is that all conditions make for a maintenance of present prices; the tendency indeed should be upwards, having regard to the cost of manufacturing, the increased demand which is bound to come, and the general increase in expenses.

The American buying is especially good, the dealers over the border being willing to pay the stiff figures quoted. One firm stated that they could obtain better terms from American buyers than from the domestic trade.

Lath is still very strong; the product from the saw commands a high figure, somewhere round about \$17.50 per 1,000.

B. C. stocks are in short supply, and the outlook is against any addition, so long as the demand for American account keeps up. As to price, there is no hope of any reduction for some time, although one wholesaler with a long experience on the Coast looks for a slump, should the American buying show any slackening. It is a question of "feast or famine," he said, in the West, and this excessive rush for B. C. stock is certain to result in over-manufacturing.

Local trade is fairly good. The prospect for building this spring is satisfactory, provided always that labour will not again force up prices. There are indications that an attempt will be made to get further advances, representatives of U. S. unions having been very busy urging the men to organize and to demand more pay.

The message from Ottawa foreshadowing measures by the Board of Commerce to restrict or prevent the export of lumber, owing to the present shortage of supplies, has caused a large amount of discussion of the subject by Montreal lumbermen. Opinion is decidedly against such measures, as being prejudicial to Canadian interests as a whole, and as being certain to very materially injure the lumber industry, largely built up on an export basis. If, it is pointed out, the lumber trade had to depend upon the home demand alone it would mean the almost certain ruin of the industry, and would also involve the loss of a very large sum in railway and shipping rates. "We have been urged," said one lumberman, "to extend our trade with the States in order to restore the balance of trade; we do all we can in this direction, receiving a premium on our sales, and now we are threatened with a stoppage of this profitable business. Let us be consistent; don't urge us to extend our business, and, then having done it, try to ruin us. We are entitled to trade in the market which will give us the highest return,—and any artificial restrictions are bound to react against Canada. Such a plan will mean financial loss to the mills, wholesalers, retailers, men employed in the various branches, and to those who supply equipment of all kinds."

It is also pointed out that the statement in the Ottawa message

as to a good profit being made on lath at from \$1.50 to \$2.50 per 1,000 is without foundation. Millions of lath were formerly marketed at a loss, and the present high price is due to very exceptional circumstances, and to a demand for stocks on a bare market,—a condition brought about by the mills declining to manufacture large stocks on which they formerly made a loss.

With regard to the situation in B. C., it was remarked that for years the manufacturers were in a more or less precarious condition, owing to a too large production and a small demand. Now that they are making money, consequent on an export business, the Government is asked to put an embargo on their goods,—in fact, to kill the industry.

A Worthy Covering for a Good Building

By A. O. F.

There was a farmer of Ontario who saith to himself.

I shall build me a barn to store my hay and also my grain.

The length thereof shall be eighty feet and the width shall be sixty feet.

The basement thereof shall be built of stone or concrete.

In it shall my horses, cattle, and other stock be warm.

The sides and ends of the barn shall be built of good seasoned White Pine.

And the roof thereof shall be iron with a thin coating of zinc thereon.

And the barn was built and it was a goodly barn to behold.

But year after year there arose from the hay and grain stored therein a moisture.

And year after year there arose a vapor from the breath of the cattle in the basement thereof.

And the moisture ascended even to the roof.

And the moisture caused a corrosion, likened unto rust into the nails with which the metal was nailed.

And the nails were weakened and the heads thereof fell off.

On the seventh day of the seventh month of the seventh year after the barn was built.

There arose a great and mighty wind.

And the wind blew with great force and got beneath the metal sheets which were corroded and loose where they had been nailed.

And the wind blew the metal down even to the barn-yard and to the orchard which was beyond the barn-yard.

There were no plates left on the roof of that barn.

On the eighth morning of the seventh month of the seventh year after the barn was built.

The farmer arose as was his custom, went to the barn-yard and his heart was sore and greatly grieved.

And thus to himself did say.

"The season of hay and also of grain harvest approacheth, and now have I no dry and secure place wherein to store my produce."

"If when I built my barn I had done as my neighbors had done and used good British Columbia Red Cedar Shingles this would not have befallen me."

"Had I used such shingles the roof of my barn would have served its purpose for more than thirty years."

At noon on the eighth day of the seventh month of the seventh year after the barn was built.

He arose and departed, both he and his hired man; with teams.

And they travelled a great distance.

After many hours they approached the dwelling of a dealer, who dealt in lumber and shingles.

And made bargain with the dealer for a goodly supply of Red Cedar Shingles and departed for home.

Both he and his hired man with teams heavily loaded with shingles.

On the ninth morning of the seventh month of the seventh year after the barn was built.

He departed on a journey unto the first and second line even unto the fifth line of the township wherein he dwelt.

And he called on many of his neighbors and thus to them did say.

"I have learnt wisdom in roofing."

"The metal of my roof has blown down and is no more good."

My loss is great, and I am sadly annoyed.

But I have supplied myself with a supply of good Red Cedar Shingles and galvanized nails.

"Come thou with me and bring thy hammers and we will nail those shingles on my roof."

And they did so.

And lo! he hath now a good permanent roof which requireth no paint.

Neither will it need repair for thirty years.

It is a goodly roof.

A worthy cover for a good building.

Handle it Mechanically

with

JEFFREY CONVEYERS

The Standard Equipment for Handling Mill Refuse, Logs, Lumber, Etc.



"V" SHAPED TROUGH for large capacities of Refuse, Blocks, Etc. An all-steel trough with re-enforcing angles on the top edges may be used in place of the wood trough with steel lining illustrated above.



JEFFREY GAPPED SHEAVE WHEELS with Solid Rim and Single Flexible Teeth. Also furnished in Adjustable Rim—Double Flexible Teeth.

Jeffrey Wire Cable Conveyers

are especially adapted to economical handling of large capacities and to long distance handling of Sawdust and Mill Refuse.



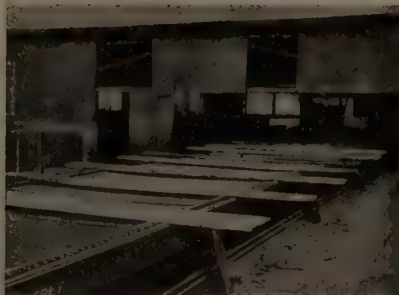
Long Link Coil Chain with U-Bolts and Cross Bars carrying Slabs from Mill to Fire Pot.

Simple and Inexpensive Conveyers for the handling of Logs, Ties, Lumber, Blocks, Slabs, Refuse, Saw Dust, Coal, etc., can be made from our Standard Line of Saw Mill Chains.

LET US FIGURE ON
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REQUIREMENTS

The Jeffrey Mfg. Co.

Canadian Branch and Warerooms
MONTREAL



Lumber Carrier between Mill and Yard Storage consisting of two strands of Jeffrey Plain Chain.



Long Link Coil Chain with S-1½ Log Spur—handling Logs to Mill.



K-5 Attachment



S1½ Log Spur



ROUGH AND DRESSED LUMBER

SPRUCE, PINE, HEMLOCK, BASSWOOD, BIRCH, MAPLE &c.
CEDAR TELEPHONE POSTS, FENCE POSTS, RAILWAY TIES

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Lumber and Lath**

Excellent Planing Mill Facilities. Prompt Shipments

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PROMPT SHIPMENTS

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Offices—McGill Building, MONTREAL, Quebec

EDGINGS

Ontario

The Quincy Adams Lumber Company, of Gravenhurst, intend erecting a sawmill at Ravensworth, Ont.

The Sioux Lookout Lumber Company has been incorporated with headquarters at Port Arthur and a capital stock of \$20,000. A. J. McComber and others are among the provisional directors.

The capital stock of the Huntsville Lumber Co., Ltd., Huntsville, Ont., has been increased by supplementary letters patent from \$42,000 to \$200,000.

The Bancroft Timber Company, with headquarters at Bancroft, Ont., is the name of a newly organized concern, with a capital stock of \$1,000,000. Stanley Dodd Pearce, of New York City, is one of the incorporators.

The Piggott Lumber Company, Windsor, Ont., has sold the site of their lumber yard to a Jackson, Mich., syndicate, for \$100,000, who will erect a fine modern hotel on the property. The Piggott Company have secured another location for their activities.

W. D. Midmer, Limited, with a capital stock of \$100,000, and chief place of business at Napanee, Ont., have been granted a charter to manufacture and deal in lumber, building material and mill supplies. The incorporators are Walter D. Midmer, Philip Woodcock and others, of Napanee.

Robert D. Chisholm Lumber Co., Ltd., with headquarters at Fort Frances, Ont., and a capital stock of \$300,000, has been incorporated to carry on the business of lumbering in all its branches and to manufacture and deal in logs, timber, wood and wood products of all kinds, as well as to operate saw-mills and lumber yards.

Only one bid, which was for \$200,000, was made at the auction of the R. H. Klock timber limit recently at Ottawa. As this bid did not come up to the reserve bid, Auctioneer W. A. Cole withdrew the limit and it will likely be sold privately. The limit, in the Kipawa district, is 100 square miles in area and contains pine and spruce.

The Quincy Adams Lumber Company, which employs a number of men at Ravensworth, suffered a severe loss recently through the destruction of their camps by fire. The buildings were insured but the contents, valued at over \$5,000, were a total loss, no insurance being carried. New buildings will at once be constructed to replace those which have been lost.

E. J. Callaghan, Limited, with a capital stock of \$100,000, and headquarters in Fort Frances, Ont., has been incorporated. Wide powers are conferred on the new company, which in addition to buying, selling, importing goods and wares of all kinds, is authorized to carry on the business of lumbermen, ship-builders, etc. The incorporators are Edward J. Callaghan and others, of Fort Frances.

Modern Wood Products Ltd., have been granted a charter with a capital stock of \$60,000 and head office in Milverton, Ont., to carry on the business of a planing mill, and to purchase, sell and manufacture all classes of building materials, as well as to make and deal in furniture, lumber and all kinds of wood products. The incorporators are John Boshart and Enos Nafziger, manufacturers, A. C. Clemens, merchant, Norman H. Henderich, traveller, and John C. Grosch, all of Milverton.

The upper storey of the E. B. Eddy match factory in Hull, Que., was recently damaged by fire to the extent of several thousand dollars. The fire originated in what is known as the box bins on the top storey among some thousands of boxes which were stored there. There was considerable excitement among the three hundred girls employed in the factory at the time of the blaze, but all escaped with safety.

The Canadian Wirebound Boxes, Ltd., with headquarters in Toronto, has been granted a charter. The capital stock is \$300,000. The organization is empowered to carry on the business of manufacturing and dealing in wire-bound boxes, as well as lumber, pulp and other forest products. Other powers are to engage in the planing and dressing of lumber and building materials of various kinds. The incorporators of the company are L. A. DeLaplante and others, of Toronto.

The shareholders in the Sterling Bay Lumber Co., Tenby Bay, Ont., had a meeting recently and the following officers were elected: President, M. Mickalsen; vice-president, Peter Bergan; secretary, J. O. Johnson; treasurer, Peter Bergan; board of directors, H. Gilbertsen, K. Thompson, O. Solberg, O. Bjornea, and Geo. Bout. The directors are getting machinery and other equipment, and expect to get motive power ample enough for the manufacturing of furniture, if this be decided later on.

The 28th annual meeting of the Association of Ontario Land Surveyors in Toronto was featured with addresses by Lt.-Col. R. Leckie, of the Canadian Air Board, and H. L. Seymour, D.L.S. Col. Leckie's topic was "The Possibilities of the Aeroplane in connection with Surveying." Col. Leckie stated that aerial photography in war time was the means of revealing the so-called hidden batteries and concealed guns. He pointed out a number of errors which must be eliminated before accurate photographic survey can be made. Mr. Seymour's address was based on "Housing and Town Planning."

Eastern Canada

Eugene Leclerc will rebuild his sawmill at Lotbiniere, Que., which was recently destroyed by fire.

M. A. Grandbois, Reg., St. Casimir, P.Q., lumber dealers, recently dissolved partnership and Henri Grandbois registered as owner.

B. L. Tucker has sold the Moose River, Cumberland Co., N. S., lumber property to J. W. Kirkpatrick, M.P.P., of Passafium, N.S., who will operate same. The price paid is in vicinity of \$150,000.

A charter has been granted to the Canadian Timber Securities Limited, with a capital stock of \$250,000 and headquarters in Quebec. The company is empowered to underwrite, subscribe, purchase, acquire, hold, etc., bonds, debentures, stocks and other securities, and to purchase, lease and deal in tim-

berlands and limits, wood lots, standing timber, cut timber, sawmills, etc. Among the incorporators are:—Frank B. Common, L. H. Ballantyne and F. G. Bush, Montreal.

A charter has been granted Canada Timber, Ltd., with a capital stock of \$75,000 and headquarters in Montreal. The company is empowered to carry on in all its branches a lumber, timber and pulpwood business. Among the incorporators are F. P. Brais and others.

Archambault-Leclair Limitee is a new concern which has been incorporated with a capital stock of \$100,000, and headquarters in Montreal, to carry on business as general contractors and do construction work in dwellings, houses, ships, piers, dams, etc. J. A. A. Leclair, of Verdun, Gaspard Archambault, civil engineer, and others, are incorporators of the company.

Joseph A. Likely, timber merchant; W. Malcolm McKay, lumber broker; Frank J. Likely, timber merchant; Wm. J. Hamilton, and John C. Belyea, barrister at law, all of St. John, N.B., have been incorporated as The Fundy Land Company, Limited, to carry on the business of a real estate and land company, to carry on a lumbering and timber business and to own and operate mills and such other facilities as may be convenient or required for the proper carrying on of the lumbering or timber business, and to produce, manufacture and sell cured fish, canned and preserved meats, fruits and dairy products. The capital stock of the company is \$5,000, divided into 50 shares of \$100 each, and the head office to be in the Parish of Lancaster, in the County of St. John.

Mr. Fabien Bugeaud, member for Bonaventure, suggested in the Quebec Legislature Assembly that the government prohibit the export of unmanufactured pulpwood to the other provinces, and if this could not be done to place a royalty or a duty on such export. The suggestion was supported by Mr. W. R. McDonald, member for Pontiac. He said that when he saw the industrial development in Ontario with pulpwood exported from this country his conclusion was that this province was not getting the results which were its due. Hon. Honore Mercier, Minister of Crown Lands, said that many other provinces were supplied with raw materials by the province of Quebec. He was not ready to say what would be done in the future in this connection, but after a careful survey and study of the situation, the government would take proper action to protect the interests of this province.

Western Canada

Cedars Limited, Lynn Creek, B. C., have put their sawmill in operation for the coming season after being closed down for several weeks.

Forest products of British Columbia in 1919 were valued at \$62,000,000, according to a report filed in the House recently. Timber values are placed at \$31,000,000; shingles, \$12,000,000; box industry, \$2,162,000.

All the sawmills in British Columbia have been notified by the Canadian Pacific Railway that in future no more box or flat cars will be sent into the United States, owing to the great delay involved before they are returned, thus creating a local shortage.

Five new sawmills are being projected along the Esquimalt and Nanaimo railway, and plans are being prepared to construct sidings for their use. Nearly a million dollars will be appropriated this year for the general construction work of the railway on Vancouver Island.

Major James Brechin, former B. C. Lumber Commissioner in Eastern Ontario, who resigned some time ago and left Toronto for the west, has been appointed private secretary to Hon. Dr. King, Minister of Public Works, Victoria, and has entered upon his new duties.

The sawmill of the Thompson-Ford Lumber Company at Kelso, B.C., was recently wiped out by fire, which started by a spark from friction. The loss was between forty and fifty thousand dollars, which was only partially covered by insurance. The company intend to rebuild at once.

Major Richard Burde, member for Alberni, has given notice of his intention to introduce a bill "to regulate the hours of labor in certain industries in British Columbia." The measure concerns principally the sawmills, in which he desires to see an eight-hour day established.

Too much snow in the woods is the word that comes down from the northern lumber camps. In the country around Lesser Slave Lake there is an average depth of 4 feet, with frequently five and six feet, whereas the usual snowfall is not more than two feet. As a result lumbering operations are being somewhat seriously handicapped.

An appropriation of a million dollars from the funds of the Province of Manitoba to meet the housing requirements of Manitoba during the current year was announced by Hon. Edward Brown, Provincial Treasurer, in the Legislature. This million, the Provincial Treasurer explained, would be in addition to a million available from a federal grant.

M. Whitman, a resident of Vancouver for the last thirty-one years, died recently at his home in that city in his 65th year, after an extended illness. He was the senior member of the firm of M. and J. W. Whitman, of Topaz Harbor, B.C., and was a prominent figure in the logging industry for over twenty years. He is survived by four daughters and two sons.

Among the recent incorporations of British Columbia are the Rat Portage Logging Transportation Co., Vancouver, capital \$200,000; the Gerrard-Lardo Lumber Mills Ltd., Vancouver, capital \$300,000; Ryan, McIntosh Timber Co., Ltd., Victoria, Vancouver Island Lumber & Supply Co., Victoria, capital \$20,000; Tyee Lumber Co., Ltd., Victoria, capital \$40,000.

The sale of the timber holdings and logging camps and outfit of the Wilson Brothers Lumber Company, near Independence, to the Independence Logging Company was recorded recently. The principal owners of the new company are said to be Krum Brothers & Synnesvedt, known as the K. & S. Logging Company, of Oakville. The timber included in the sale amounts to 150,000,000 feet.

According to an announcement made by the Hon. T. D. Pattullo, Minister of Lands for B. C., timber sales for the month of January this year have been far in excess in point of number and value to those in the corresponding month of last year. Forty-three individual sales were consummated last month as against 38 in January a year ago. The value received by the department in respect of them, amounted to \$143,575, or two and a quarter times as much as the revenue in January, 1919.

If you want anything in Lumber Products, write:—

BECK LUMBER CO.

PENETANG, - ONTARIO

or "ASK MR. HORNING"

PHONE MAIN 2170 - TORONTO

We handle HORSE SHOE BRAND Lumber, Lath, Timber, Boxes, Shooks and Pails.

Manufactured by C. BECK MFG. CO. Limited.

We Can DRESS, MATCH and RESAW

We Want to Purchase

1", 2" and 3"

Spruce and Pine

also

1½" and 1⅝" x 4' No. 1 Spruce Lath.

In quoting advise full specifications as to grades, widths, lengths and dryness.

CHAS. H. RUSSELL CO.

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211 McGill Street, MONTREAL, Que.

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Dominion Express Bldg., 143 St. James St., Montreal

WHOLESALE LUMBER AND TIMBER

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Ship Timbers and Planking, Ship Decking, Tank Stock, Bridge Timbers, Fir and Spruce Lumber

Also White and Red Pine, Spruce, Hemlock, Banksian Pine, Birch, Maple, Rock Elm, Oak, Yellow Pine, Railway Ties, Fence Posts, Poles and Piling.

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Prompt shipment Satisfactory stock Good service Write or wire for prices

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Material that usually clogs the ordinary Blower is handled easily and continuously by our "By-Pass" Blowers. No material passes through or around the fan. That is the big secret of "By-Pass" success. Slow speed and minimum power are other strong features. Write for literature and all details.

We manufacture and install complete systems

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Maple Leaf Saws

Manufactured in Galt, Canada



We absolutely guarantee every Maple Leaf Saw. The fine Razor Steel used in all our saws is manufactured exclusively for us. Our secret tempering process refines and toughens the raw material to such an extent that Maple Leaf Saws will stand up under the most severe tests and last longer than any other saws on the market.

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Established Twenty Years

Liberal Prices Fair Inspection
Prompt Payment

*Advances to reliable parties if needed,
send us list of anything you have to sell.*

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The Pioneer Lumber Insurance Association

For 21 YEARS has furnished AT COST to the Lumber Industry the best RECIPROCAL indemnity against Fire Loss.

The benefits include:

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SEVENTY MILLIONS INSURANCE IN FORCE

TWO MILLIONS IN SAVINGS RETURNED

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SIX MILLIONS IN FIRE LOSSES PAID

*Do You Know of Any Other Insurance Medium That
Never Had a Law Suit?*

ARE YOU PARTICIPATING?

Help yourself and your fellow lumbermen by joining our membership, or if already a member, by giving us more of your business

THIS ASSOCIATION HAS BENEFITED EVERY SAW MILL OWNER
AND SO DESERVES YOUR FULL SUPPORT. Ask your neighbor or

Our representative will call on you at your convenience

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Yes, broken again! The old, old story of the manufacturer who insisted on using belting of inferior quality. In times of big orders, or important deliveries, when the utmost efficiency is required, inferior quality belts will not stand the strain.

Surely you realize that your belting bill does not consist of its initial cost alone. Consider that tell-tale drag on finances through constant repairing plus loss of time and danger to life.

These items alone during one year will swell to amounts that would keep you installed with "Camel Brand Belting," and in this way insure yourself constantly against shrinkage and excessive repairs, and could be relied on to transmit the full power of your plant with practically no loss. "Camel Brand Belting" may be obtained in all widths. Write us to submit our prices.

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TYPE "D" GENERAL-PURPOSE HEAVY-DUTY DIRECT CURRENT MOTORS

WITH GUARANTEED OVERLOAD CAPACITY

are designed and built to give you enduring, reliable service and power economy. They are readily adaptable to constant or variable speeds and to all requirements demanding a commutating pole type unit. The bearings are liberally designed and do not leak oil. All parts requiring attention are very accessible. Consult any one of our 24 engineering offices or ask us to send Bulletin 217C.

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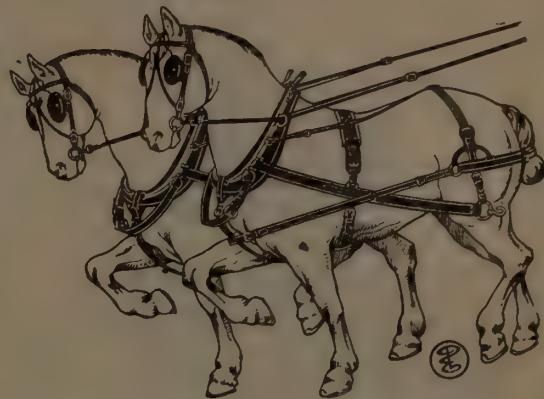
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A Harness Built for Hard Work

For lumber hauling and strenuous work in the bush a good strong harness is invaluable. And this "Carson Quality" Michigan Lumber and Skidding Harness will stand every strain that can possibly be put upon it. It is made of the best No. 1 selected oak-tanned leather by the best of skilled workmen. The House of Carson stands solidly behind every strap and piece of material that enters into the mak-

ing. It is the harness that is being used by the leading lumbering concerns throughout Canada. It has stood every test. It is the harness that you will want to protect your team and to get the most out of it.

Write us about your harness problems. Ask us for particulars and specifications. Ask for catalogue showing our full lines.



Michigan Lumber and Skidding Harness.

P.S.—We are headquarters for horse harness and equipment of all kinds, horse blankets, trunks, bags, suitcases, travelling robes and shoe findings.

Hugh Carson & Co.

47 Elgin Street (Next to Russell House) OTTAWA
Phone 16 Queen

The Walter Walton Co., Ltd.

Insurance Specialists

Especially qualified to write Lumber Stocks,
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Exceptionally equipped to handle large lines
—none too small—none too large, to obtain
The 100% "Walter Walton Service."

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Baughman's "Buyer & Seller." The handiest labor-saving book for lumbermen ever devised. Desk size, 300 pages, \$3.00. Pocket edition, 188 pages, \$1.50. "Climax" tally book, bound in sheep, with hand straps. Size 4¼ x 8½, 110 pages. Price \$1.75.

"Scribner's Lumber and Log Book," 1919 edition, price 35c.
"The Kiln Drying of Lumber," a Practical and Theoretical Treatise, by Harry Don-

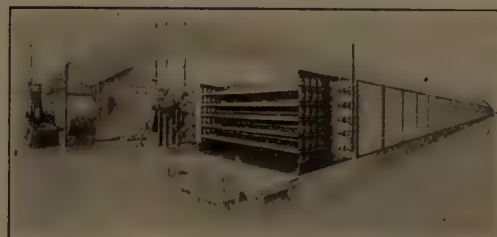
ald Tiemann, M.E., M.F. Just published by J. B. Lippincott Co. 310 pages, illustrated. Price \$4.50.

"Tudor Lumber Price and Freight Reckoner," just published by Tudor B. Carre. Price, \$2.50.

Utilization of Wood-Waste (Second Revised Edition), by Ernst Hubbard. Published in 1915 by Scott, Greenwood & Sons. 192 pages, illustrated. Price \$2.00.

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The COE Automatic Roller Dryer

is unequalled in its drying or re-drying of veneer. Ask any of its many users.

We also manufacture a complete line of High Grade Veneer Machinery.

Lathes - Clippers - Knife Grinders

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The oldest and largest manufacturers of veneer machinery in the world.

BOATS FOR THE SPRING DRIVE

POWER POINTERS
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AND WINCH BOATS

Also Launches, Lifeboats,
Rowboats, etc.



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Prices in Carload Lots, F.O.B. cars Toronto

White Pine;		
1 x 4/7 Good Strips	\$90 00	\$105 00
1 1/2 x 1 1/2 x 4/7 Good Strips	120 00	130 00
1 x 8 and up Good Sides	120 00	130 00
2 x 4/7 Good Strips	125 00	135 00
1 1/2 and 1 1/2 x 8 and wider Good Sides	150 00	160 00
2 x 8 and wider Good Sides	160 00	170 00
1 in. No. 1, 2 and 3 Cuts	80 00	85 00
5/4 & 6/4 No. 1, 2 & 3 Cuts	110 00	115 00
2 in. No. 1, 2 and 3 Cuts	115 00	120 00
1 x 4 and 5 Mill Run	69 00	70 00
1 x 6 Mill Run	70 00	72 00
1 x 7, 9 and 11 Mill Run	69 00	70 00
1 x 8 Mill Run	71 00	73 00
1 x 10 Mill Run	73 00	75 00
1 x 12 Mill Run	75 00	78 00
5/4 and 6/4 x 5 Mill Run	70 00	72 00
5/4 and 6/4 x 5 Mill Run	70 00	72 00
2 x 4 Mill Run	65 00	68 00
2 x 6 Mill Run	70 00	72 00
2 x 8 Mill Run	70 00	72 00
2 x 10 Mill Run	72 00	75 00
2 x 12 Mill Run	75 00	78 00
1 in. Mill Run Shorts	50 00	54 00
1 x 4 and up 6/16 No. 1 Mill Culls	50 00	54 00
1 x 10 and up 6/16 No. 1 Mill Culls	55 00	58 00
1 x 12 and up 6/16 No. 1 Mill Culls	55 00	58 00
1 x 4 and up 6/16 No. 2 Mill Culls	40 00	42 00
1 x 10 x 12 6/16 No. 2 Mill Culls	44 00	46 00
1 x 4 and up 6/10 No. 3 Mill Culls	30 00	34 00
Red Pine:		
1 x 4 and 5 Mill Run	54 00	56 00
1 x 6 Mill Run	58 00	60 00
1 x 8 Mill Run	58 00	60 00
1 x 10 Mill Run	62 00	65 00
2 x 4 Mill Run	55 00	56 00
2 x 6 Mill Run	56 00	58 00
2 x 8 Mill Run	58 00	60 00
1 in. Clear and Clear Face	Open	
2 in. Clear and Clear Face	Open	
Spruce:		
1 x 4 Mill Run	54 00	56 00
1 x 6 Mill Run	55 00	57 00
1 x 8 Mill Run	55 00	57 00
1 x 10 Mill Run	60 00	65 00
1 x 12 Mill Run Spruce	62 00	68 00
Mill Culls	45 00	46 00

HEMLOCK, No. 1

(In car load lots f.o.b. Toronto)

1 x 4 and 5 in. x 9 to 16 ft.	43 00	44 00
1 x 6 in. x 9 to 16 ft.	46 00	48 00
1 x 8 in. x 9 to 16 ft.	47 00	49 00
1 x 10 and 12 in. x 9 to 16 ft.	46 00	48 00
1 x 7, 9 and 11 in. x 9 to 16 ft.	50 00	52 00
2 x 4 to 12, 10 and 16 ft.	52 00	54 00
2 x 4 to 12 in., 12 and 14 ft.	53 00	55 00
2 x 4 to 12 in., 18 ft.	55 00	57 00
2 x 4 to 12 in., 20 ft.	56 00	58 00
1 in. No. 2, 6 ft. to 16 ft.	40 00	41 00
2" No. 2, 4" and up, width 6 to 16 ft.	42 00	44 00

DOUGLAS FIR

(Delivered in Toronto)

Dimension Timber up to 32 feet:		
6x6 and 8, 10x10 and 12, 12x12	\$65 50	
6x10, 8x10, 10x14, 12x14, 14x14	66 00	
6x12, 8x12	66 50	
14x16, 16x16	67 00	
6x14, 8x14, 10x16, 12x16	67 50	
14x18	68 00	
8x16, 10x18, 12x18	68 50	
18x18, 20x20	69 00	
12x20, 24x24	69 50	

Timber in lengths over 32 feet subject to negotiation.

Fir flooring, 1 x 3, edge grain	110 00
Fir flooring, 1 x 4, flat grain	100 00
Fir flooring, 1 x 4, edge grain	110 00
No. 1 & 2, 2" clear Fir rough	93 00 101 00

(Depending upon widths).

No. 1 and 2, 1 1/2 and 1 1/2 in., clear Fir rough	101 50 112 00
No. 1 and 2 2" clear Fir rough	96 00 107 00
1 x 5 and 1 x 6 Fir casing	100 00
1 x 8 and 1 x 10 Fir base	103 00
1 1/2 x 1 1/2 x 8, 10 & 12" E. G. stepping	112 00
1 1/2 x 1 1/2 x 8, 10 & 12" F.G. stepping	102 00
1 in. clear Fir, d 4 sides	91 00 97 00
1 1/2 x 1 1/2 in. clear Fir, d 4 sides	92 00 100 00
XXXX 6 butts to 2 in.	8 80 8 90
XXXXXX 5 butts to 2 in.	10 75

LATH

No. 1 White Pine, 4 ft.	Open
No. 2 White Pine, 4 ft.	"
No. 3 White Pine, 4 ft.	"
Mill run white pine, 32 in.	"
Merchantable spruce lath, 4 ft.	"

TORONTO HARDWOOD PRICES

The prices given below are for carloads f.o.b. Toronto, from wholesalers to retailers, and are based on a good percentage of long lengths and good widths, without any wide stock having been sorted out. War tax of seven and half per cent. on imported woods, and also the prevailing rate of exchange paid by purchaser.

ASH, WHITE

(Dry weight 3800 lbs. per M. ft.)

	1s & 2s	No. 1 Com.	No. 2 Com.
1"	\$220.00	\$170.00	\$100.00
1 1/2"	245.00	215.00	120.00
1 1/2"	255.00	225.00	130.00
2"	295.00	265.00	140.00
2 1/2" and 3"	350.00	320.00	220.00
4"	360.00	330.00	230.00

ASH, BROWN

4/4	\$150.00	\$90.00	\$65.00
6/4	180.00	100.00	75.00
8/4	185.00	125.00	95.00

BIRCH

(Dry weight 4000 lbs. per M. ft.)

	1s & 2s	No. 1 Com.	No. 2 Com.
4/4	\$120.00	\$90.00	\$65.00
5/4 and 6/4	130.00	100.00	75.00
8/4	135.00	110.00	90.00
10/4 and 12/4	175.00	135.00	105.00
16/4	185.00	145.00	110.00

BASSWOOD

(Dry weight 2500 lbs. per M. ft.)

	1s & 2s	No. 1 Com.	No. 2 Com.	No. 3 Com.
4/4	\$105.00	\$80.00	\$60.00	\$46.00
5/4 & 6/4	110.00	85.00	70.00	48.00
8/4	113.00	87.00	72.00	50.00

CHESTNUT

(Dry weight 2800 lbs. per M. ft.)

	1s & 2s	No. 1 Com.	Sound Wormy
1"	\$175.00	\$145.00	\$75.00
1 1/2"	185.00	150.00	80.00
2"	195.00	155.00	80.00

ELM, SOFT

(Dry weight 3100 lbs. per M. ft.)

4/4	\$95.00	\$70.00	\$65.00	\$48.00
6/4 & 8/4	115.00	85.00	75.00	55.00
12/4	130.00	110.00	95.00	

GUM, RED

(Dry weight 3300 lbs. per M. ft.)

	1s & 2s	No. 1 Com.	Quartered	No. 1 Com.
1"	\$215.00	\$185.00	\$245.00	\$215.00
1 1/2"	220.00	190.00	250.00	220.00
1 1/2"	225.00	195.00	255.00	225.00
2"	240.00	210.00	270.00	240.00

Figured Gum, \$10 per M. extra, in both plain and quartered.

GUM, SAP

(Dry weight 3300 lbs. per M. ft.)

	1s & 2s	No. 1 Com.
1"	\$140.00	\$115.00
1 1/2" and 1 1/2"	150.00	125.00
2"	185.00	140.00

HICKORY

(Dry weight 4500 lbs. per M. ft.)

	1s & 2s	No. 1 Com.	No. 2 Com.
1"	\$175.00	\$120.00	\$70.00
1 1/2"	185.00	130.00	80.00
1 1/2"	195.00	140.00	80.00
2"	215.00	160.00	95.00

MAPLE, HARD

(Dry weight 4200 lbs. per M. ft.)

	1s & 2s	Com.	Com.	Com.
4/4	\$105.00	\$85.00	\$65.00	\$40.00
5/4 & 6/4	120.00	95.00	75.00	45.00
8/4	125.00	120.00	80.00	45.00
12/4	135.00	125.00	95.00	
16/4	165.00	140.00	110.00	

SOFT MAPLE

The quantity of soft maple produced in Ontario is small and it is generally sold on a log run basis, the locality governing the prices.

WHITE AND RED OAK

(Plain sawed. Dry weight 4000 lbs. per M. ft.)

	1s & 2s	No. 1 Com.	No. 2 Com.
4/4	\$200.00	\$150.00	
5/4 & 6/4	205.00	155.00	
8/4	210.00	165.00	
10/4	215.00	175.00	
12/4	220.00	180.00	
16/4	225.00	190.00	

WHITE OAK, Quarter Cut

(Dry weight 4000 lbs. per M. ft.)

	1s & 2s	No. 1 Com.
4/4	\$320.00	\$300.00
5/4 and 6/4	330.00	310.00
8/4	350.00	320.00

PLAIN WHITE & RED OAK

(Plain Sawed. Dry weight 4000 lbs. per M. ft.)

	1s & 2s	No. 1 Com.
1"	\$200.00	\$150.00
1 1/2"	210.00	160.00
1 1/2"	215.00	165.00
2"	220.00	170.00
2 1/2"	250.00	190.00
3"	255.00	195.00
4"	275.00	210.00

QTD. CUT WHITE OAK

(Dry weight 4000 lbs. per M. ft.)

	1s & 2s	No. 1 Com.
1"	\$350.00	\$275.00
1 1/2" and 1 1/2"	360.00	280.00
2"	370.00	295.00

QTD. CUT RED OAK

	1s & 2s	No. 1 Com.
1"	\$300.00	\$220.00
1 1/2" and 1 1/2"	315.00	235.00
2"	320.00	240.00

OTTAWA, ONT.

Manufacturers' Prices

Pine good sidings:		
1-in. x 7-in. and up	\$110 00	
1 1/2-in. and 1 1/2-in., 8-in. & up	125 00	
2-in. x 7-in. and up	125 00	
No. 2 cuts 2 x 8-in. and up	85 00	

Pine good strips:		
1-in.	90 00	
1 1/2-in. and 1 1/2-in.	105 00	
2-in.	105 00	

Pine good shorts:		
1-in. x 7-in. and up	85 00	
1-in. x 4-in. to 6-in.	75 00	
1 1/2-in. and 1 1/2-in.	90 00	
2-in.	90 00	
7-in. to 9-in. A sidings	65 00	

Pine, No. 1 dressing sidings	75 00
Pine, No. 1 dressing strips	68 00
Pine, No. 1 dressing shorts	60 00
Pine, 1-in. x 4-in. s.c. strips	57 00
Pine, 1-in. x 5-in. s.c. strips	60 00
Pine, 1-in. x 6-in. s.c. strips	61 00
Pine, 1-in. x 7-in. s.c. strips	63 00
Pine, 1 x 8-in. s.c., 12 to 16 ft.	43 00 64 00
Pine, 1-in. x 10-in. M.R.	66 00
Pine, s.c. sidings, 1 1/2 and 2-in.	64 00
Pine, s.c. strips, 1-in.	54 00
1 1/2, 1 1/2 and 2-in.	60 00
Pine, s.c. shorts, 1 x 4 to 6 in.	50 00
Pine, s.c. and bet., shorts, 1 x 5	50 00
Pine, s.c. and bet., shorts, 1 x 6	47 00
Pine, s.c. shorts, 6'-11', 1"x10"	52 00
Pine box boards:	
1"x4" and up, 6'-11'	40 00
1"x3", 12'-16'	44 00

Pine, mill culls, strips and sidings, 1-in. x 4-in. and up, 12 ft. and up	42 00
Mill cut shorts, 1-in. x 4-in. and up, 6-ft to 11-ft.	88 00
O. culls r & w p	32 00

RED PINE, LOG RUN

mill culls out, 1-in.	36 00 42 00
mill culls out, 1 1/2-in.	36 00 42 00
mill culls out, 1 1/2-in.	38 00 42 00
mill culls out, 2-in.	40 00 42 00
mill culls, white pine, 1"x7" and up	40 00

MILL RUN SPRUCE

1"x4" and up, 6'-11'	42 00
1"x4" and up, 12'-16'	42 00
1"x9"-10" and up, 12'-16'	48 00
1 1/2"x7"-8-9" and up, 12'-16'	48 00
1 1/2 x 10 and up, 12'-16'	50 00
1 1/2" & 2" x 12" and up, 12'-16'	50 00

Spruce, 1-in. clear (fine dressing and B)	55 00
Hemlock, 1-in. cull	25 00 27 00
Hemlock, 1-in. log run	30 00 35 00
Hemlock, 2x4, 6, 8, 10, 12/16'	30 00 35 00
Tamarac	24 00 26 00
Basswood, log run, dead culls out	46 00 48 00
Basswood, log run, mill culls out	45 00 50 00
Birch, log run	45 00 50 00

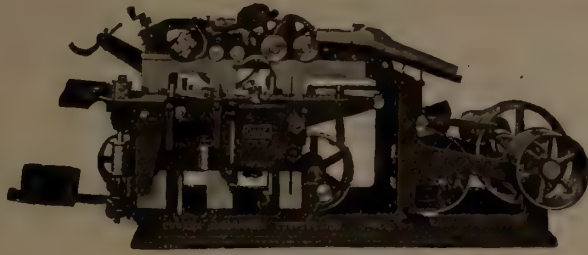
Soft Elm, common and better, 1,		
1 1/2, 2-in.	25 00	30 00

Ash, black, log run	32 00 40 00
1 x 10 No. 1 barn	52 00
1 x 10 No. 2 barn	46 00
1 x 8 and 9 No. 2 barn	42 00

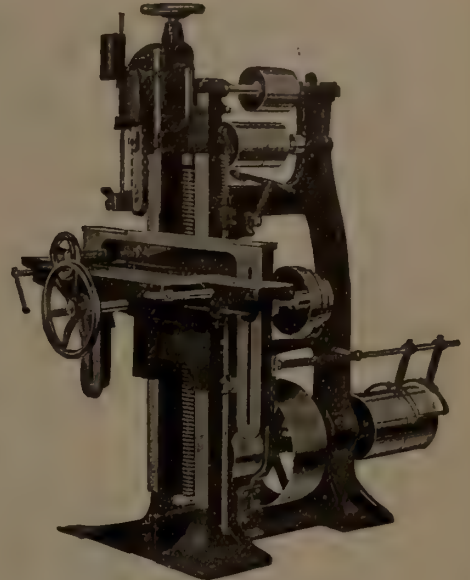
Lath per M:	
No. 1 white pine, 1½-in. x 4 ft.	15 00
No. 2 white pine	14 00
Mill run white pine	10 00
Spruce, mill run 1½-in.	12 00
Red pine, mill run	12 00
Hemlock, mill run	10 00



916—Vertical Boring Machine



317—Sash Sticker



541—Chain Saw Mortiser

Woodworking Machinery

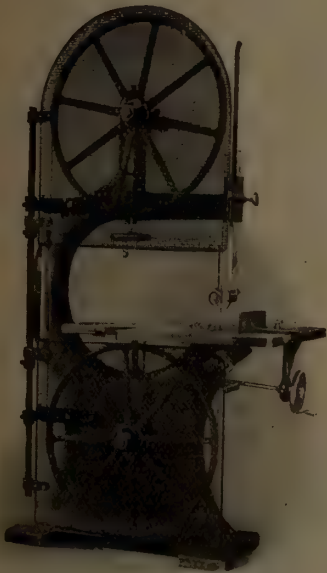
The ENDURING QUALITY of our machines is obtained by accurate work, highest grade materials and the "KNOW HOW" of over 40 years' experience.

Why not get the benefit of this experience in purchasing your next woodworking machinery and become one of our innumerable satisfied users. Besides, every machine manufactured by us bears this trade mark.



It is a guarantee that the quality and workmanship is of the highest grade.

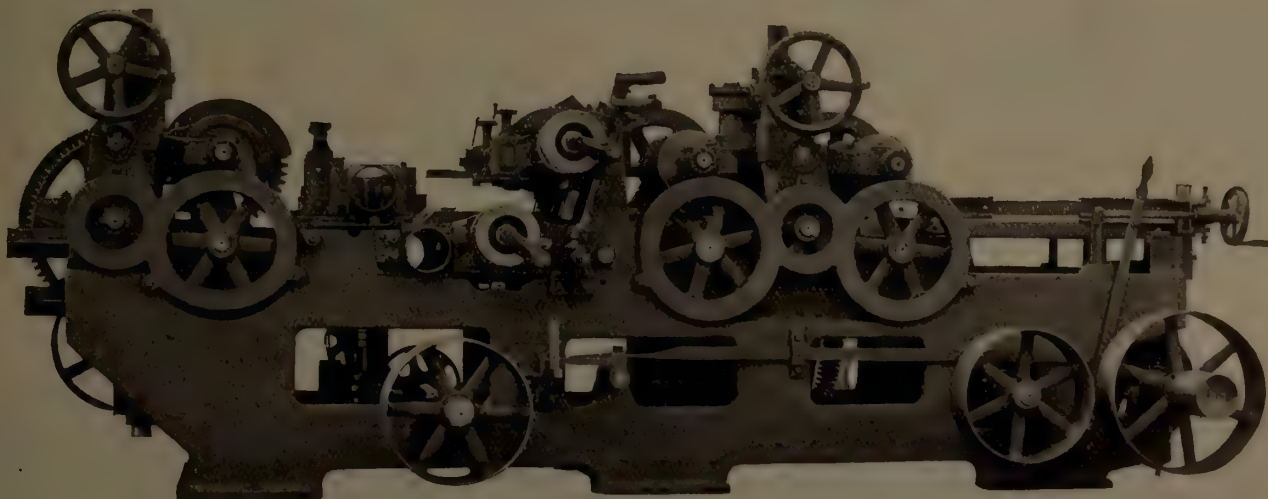
Woodworking Machinery for Sash and Door Factories, Furniture Factories, Planing Mills, Etc.



714—Band Saw with guards



561—Hollow Chisel Mortiser



No. 105—Medium Heavy Matcher

CANADA MACHINERY CORPORATION

LIMITED

GALT

- - - ONTARIO

Toronto Office and Warerooms—Brock Avenue Subway

CURRENT LUMBER PRICES—Continued

2 x 12	43 50	41 50	47 00
2 x 4	12 ft.	14 ft.	16 ft.
2 x 6	43 00	43 00	44 00
2 x 8	43 00	43 00	44 00
2 x 10	41 00	41 00	45 00
2 x 12	45 00	45 00	46 00

For 2 inches, rough, add 50 cents.
 For S1E only add 50 cents.
 For S1E and 2E, S4S or D&M, add \$3.00.
 For timbers larger than 8 x 8, add 50c. for each additional 2 inches each way.
 For lengths longer than 20 ft., add \$1.00 for each additional two feet.
 For selected common, add \$5.00.
 For No. 2 Dimension, \$3.00 less than No. 1.
 For 1 x 2 and 2 x 2, \$2 more than 2 x 4 No. 1.
 For Tamarac add \$3.00.

FIR, HEMLOCK, SPRUCE AND LARCH

Mountain Stock

No. 1 Dimension and Timbers

2 x 4, 2 x 6, 2 x 8, 8 to 16 ft., S1S1E	\$45 00
2 x 4, 2 x 6, 2 x 8, 10 ft., S1S1E	47 00
2 x 4, 2 x 6, 2 x 8, 12/16, S1S1E	45 00
2 x 4, 2 x 6, 2 x 8, 18/22, S1S1E	47 00
2 x 4, 2 x 6, 2 x 8, 24/32, S1S1E N4	49 00
2 x 10, 8 ft. to 16 ft., S1S1E	46 00
2 x 10, 10 ft., S1S1E	48 00
2 x 10, 18/22, S1S1E	48 00
2 x 10, 24/32, S1S1E	48 00
2 x 12, 8 ft. to 16 ft., S1S1E	46 50
2 x 12, 10, 18, 20	48 50
2 x 12, 24, 26, 28, 30, 32	50 50

B. C. COAST FIR

Dimension S1S and E.

2 x 4 in., 6 ft.	\$44 50
2 x 4 in., 8, 12 and 14 ft.	45 50
2 x 4 in., 16 ft.	46 50
2 x 4 in., 18 and 20 ft.	47 50
2 x 4 in., 22 to 32 ft.	49 50
2 x 10 in., 8, 12 and 14 ft.	46 75
2 x 10 in., 16 ft.	47 75
2 x 10 in., 18 and 20 ft.	48 75
2 x 10 in., 22 to 32 ft.	50 75
2 x 12 in., 8 to 14 ft.	48 25
2 x 12 in., 16 ft.	49 25
2 x 12 in., 18 and 20 ft.	50 25
2 x 12 in., 22 to 32 ft.	52 25
3 x 3 and 3 x 4 in., 8 to 14 ft.	49 75
3 x 3 and 3 x 4 in., 16 ft.	50 75
3 x 3 and 3 x 4, 18 and 20 ft.	51 90
3 x 3 and 3 x 4 in., 22 to 32 ft.	53 75
6 x 6, 6 x 8, 8 x 8, 6 to 16 ft.	52 00
6 x 6, 6 x 8 and 8 x 8, 18 and 20 ft.	52 50
6 x 6, 6 x 8, 8 x 8, 22 to 32 ft.	53 50

Shingles, XXX B. C. Cedar, straight cars on 60c rate 7 76
 To Coast prices premiums must be considered over above prices, which vary according to items.

BUFFALO & TONAWANDA

WHITE PINE

Wholesale Selling Price

Uppers, 4/4	\$185 00
Uppers, 5/4 to 8/4	185 00
Uppers, 10/4 to 12/4	205 00
Selects 4/4	175 00
Selects 5/4 to 8/4	175 00
Selects 10/4 to 12/4	195 00
Fine Common 4/4	130 00
Fine Common 6/4	130 00
Fine Common 8/4	130 00
Fine Common 8/4	110 00
No. 1 Cuts 4/4	80 00
No. 1 Cuts 5/4	90 00
No. 1 Cuts 6/4	90 00
No. 1 Cuts 8/4	90 00
No. 2 Cuts 4/4	60 00
No. 2 Cuts 5/4	73 00
No. 2 Cuts 6/4	73 00
No. 2 Cuts 8/4	75 00
No. 3 Cuts 5/4	59 00
No. 3 Cuts 6/4	59 00
No. 3 Cuts 8/4	59 00
Dressing 5/4	72 00
Dressing 5/4 x 10	74 00
Dressing 5/4 x 12	80 00
No. 1 Moulding 5/4	75 00
No. 1 Moulding 6/4	95 00
No. 1 Moulding 8/4	95 00
No. 2 Moulding 5/4	79 00
No. 2 Moulding 6/4	79 00
No. 2 Moulding 8/4	79 00
No. 1 Barn 1 x 12	72 00
No. 1 Barn 1 x 6 and 8	68 00
No. 1 Barn 1 x 10	70 00
No. 2 Barn 1 x 6 and 8	65 00
No. 2 Barn 1 x 10	67 00
No. 3 Barn 1 x 6 and 8	58 00
No. 3 Barn 1 x 10	60 00
Box 1 x 6 and up	52 00
Box 1 x 10	49 00
Box 1 x 12	49 00
Box 1 x 12	49 00
Box 1 x 13 and up	49 00

The following quotations on hardwoods represent the jobber buying price at Buffalo and Tonawanda.

MAPLE

1s & 2s No. 1 Com. No. 2 Com.	
4/4	92-97 79-81 61-63
5/4 to 8/4	108-110 86-88 61-68
10/4 to 16/4	118-120 98-100 70-72

RED BIRCH

4/4	124-126	98-100	74-76
5/4 to 8/4	127-129	107-109	83-85

SAP BIRCH

4/4	120-124	98-100	74-76
5/4 and up	125-128	101-103	77-79

SOFT ELM

4/4	104-105	89-91	56-60
5, 6 & 8/4	112-114	97-99	64-66

BASSWOOD

4/4	104-106	94-96	51-53
Thicker	108-110	97-101	59-62

PLAIN OAK

4/4	141-146	118-122	69-71
5/4 to 8/4	152-156	128-132	79-82

ASH, WHITE AND BROWN

4/4	122-124	102-106	63-66
5/4 to 8/4	138-142	110-112	67-69
10/4 and up	165-167	125-128	68-73

BOSTON, MASS.

Quotations given below are for highest grades of Michigan and Canadian white pine and Eastern Canadian Spruce as required in the New England market in carloads.

White pine uppers, 1 in.	\$206 00
White pine uppers, 1 1/4, 2 in.	206 00
White pine uppers, 2 1/2, 3 in.	226 00
White pine uppers, 4 in.	236 00
Selects, 1 in.	196 00
Selects, 1 1/4, 2 in.	196 00
Selects, 2 1/2, 3 in.	206 00
Selects, 4 in.	225 00
Fine common, 1 in., 30 per cent. 12 in. and up	146 00
Fine common, 1 x 8 and up	146 00
Fine common, 1 1/4 to 2 in.	135 00
Fine common, 2 1/2 and 3 in.	151 00
Fine common, 4 in.	206 00
1 in. shaly clear	80 00
1 1/4 to 2 in. shaly clear	82 00
1 in. No. 2 dressing	85 00
1 1/4 to 2 in. No. 2 dressing	90 00
No. 1 Cuts, 1 in.	90 00
No. 1 Cuts, 1 1/4 to 2 in.	95 00 97 00
No. 1 Cuts, 2 1/2 and 3 in.	125 00
No. 2 Cuts, 1 in.	65 00
No. 2 Cuts, 1 1/4 to 2 in.	75 00 80 00

Barn Boards, No. 1, 1 x 12	80 00
No. 1, 1 x 10	75 00
No. 1, 1 x 8	72 00
No. 2, 1 x 12	72 00
No. 2, 1 x 10	70 00
No. 2, 1 x 8	68 00
No. 3, 1 x 12	61 00
No. 3, 1 x 10	62 00
No. 3, 1 x 8	60 00

No. 1 Clear

Can. spruce, No. 1 and clear, 1 x 4 to 9 in.	95 00
1 x 10 in.	98 00
No. 1, 1 x 4 to 7 in.	95 00
No. 1, 1 x 8 & 9 in.	95 00
No. 1, 1 x 10 in.	98 00
No. 2, 1 x 4 & 5 in.	94 00
No. 2, 1 x 6 & 7 in.	97 00
No. 2, 1 x 8 & 9 in.	99 00
No. 2, 1 x 10 in.	91 00
No. 2, 1 x 12 in.	95 00

Spruce, 12 in. dimension	69 00
Spruce, 10 in. dimension	67 00
Spruce, 9 in. dimension	66 00
Spruce, 8 in. dimension	65 00
2 x 10 in. random lengths, 8 ft. and up	57 00
2 x 12 in., random lengths	59 00

2 x 3, 2 x 4, 2 x 5, 2 x 6, 2 x 7	54 00 55 00
3 x 4 and 4 x 4 in.	55 00
2 x 8 in.	55 00 56 00
All other random lengths, 7 in. and under, 8 ft. and up	54 00 55 00
5-inch and up merchantable boards, 8 ft. and up, p 1s	59 00
1 x 2	52 00 54 00
1 x 3	50 00
1 1/4 in. spruce lath	Open
1 1/2 in. spruce lath	Open

New Brunswick Cedar Shingles

Extras	8 50
Clears	8 00
Second Clears	6 50
Clear Whites	5 50
Extra 1s (Clear whites in)	5 00
Extra 1s (Clear whites out)	4 50
Red Cedar Extras, 16-in. 5 butts to 2-in.	8 50
Red Cedar Eureka, 18-inch, 5-butts to 2-in.	10 50
Red Cedar Perfections, 5 butts to 2 1/4	12 00
Washington 16-in. 5 butts to 2 in. extra red cedar	7 50

DISSTON-SAWS



THE BEST KNOWN SAW IN THE WORLD

Each year finds a greater number of leading mills using Disston Saws exclusively. Mill operators know that the success of their mill—the quality and quantity of lumber they turn out—depends on the saw they use.

It is natural, therefore, for them to choose Disston Saws—the acknowledged standard in quality for 80 years.

HENRY DISSTON & SONS Ltd.

TORONTO, CANADA

Branch: Vancouver, B.C.



LEVIATHAN-ANACONDA

Names that are Synonymous with Service in **BELTING**

When you buy Main Belting you buy Service. Any belting sold on a different basis is a poor investment. We guarantee our belting. This does not mean making general claims. Every Leviathan and Anaconda belt that leaves our hands still retains our surveillance. We consider that the buyer of one of our belts has not received full value until we assure ourselves of his satisfaction, as to efficient service throughout the whole wearing life of the belt he purchases.



Canadian Lumbermen are assured that the makers of Leviathan and Anaconda Belting will stand behind their

product until it has proven its worth.

Our new catalogue will give you some interesting information on belting and belts in general.

A copy awaits your request.

MAIN BELTING COMPANY OF CANADA, LIMITED

MONTREAL—10 St. Peter St.

TORONTO—32 Front St. W.

WINNIPEG—W. W. Hicks, 567 Banning St.

CALGARY and EDMONTON

Gorman, Clancey & Grindley, Edmonton

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Last Fall a certain lumber concern in Ontario purchased a small 10 H.P. Double Drum Belt Driven Hoist from us for handling logs. This machine cost them \$550, plus \$25, freight, total \$575. They operated this small Hoist by a belt from a gasoline Engine, the whole making a light, compact, portable outfit, easily moved from place to place.

They were able to work this outfit in the coldest weather, and found that it did the work of three or four teams.

As it required only one man to operate the Hoist, it is easy to figure the daily saving effected by the use of this machine. In other words, compare the wages and board of one man and the cost of a little gasoline with the wages and board of four drivers and the feed and upkeep of eight horses.

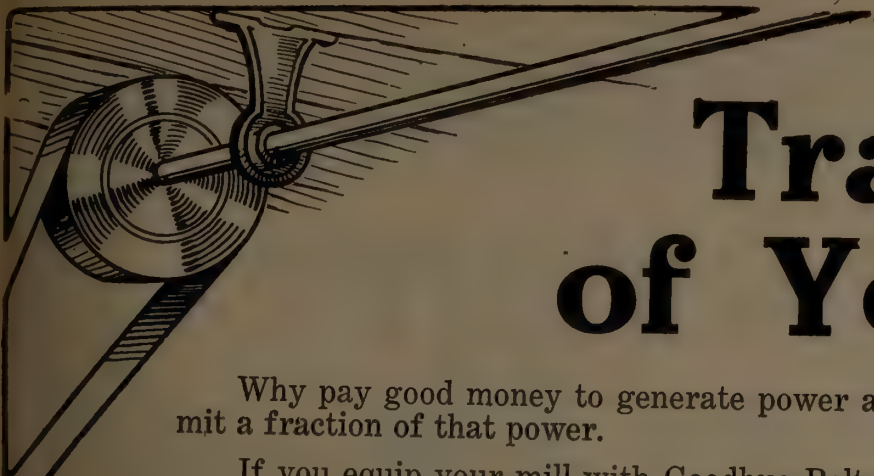
This machine handled up to one thousand logs per day.

We make these machines for either Steam or Gasoline Power, and in 7 sizes, one of which should be just right for your use.

Marsh Engineering Works, Limited, Belleville, Ont.

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Sales Agents: Mussens, Ltd., Montreal, Toronto, Winnipeg & Vancouver.



Transmit 100% of Your Power

Why pay good money to generate power and then employ a poor belt that will only transmit a fraction of that power.

If you equip your mill with Goodhue Belts you can transmit 100% of the power generated.

Goodhue Belts stretch 15% to 25% less than other belts and have just the right amount of "cling" on the pulley.

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for bearings
big & little

Tell us what is the pressure, impact and R.P.M. to which your bearings are subjected and we will advise you just what babbitt will best stand up under those requirements.

And if you have a babbitt problem, we will be glad to help you solve it.

Are you reading the instructive questions and answers on babbitt metal problems, which appear here every month?

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Are the purest grades of raw metals absolutely pure?

ANSWER

No. The purest tin and antimony contain impurities, and a small fraction of a percent of impurities will affect the quality of a babbitt. Few babbitt manufacturers, however, go to the expense of purging the raw metals, so long as the analysis is there. The Stanley Process used in alloying our babbitt metals, involves a purging and refining of the raw metals, to eliminate every vestige of impurities. You pay for it, but the better service your bearings give you, more than repays you.

UNITED AMERICAN METALS CORPORATION

Syracuse Smelting Works Subsidiary

Makers of SYRACUSE BABBITTS & SOLDERS, PHOSPHOR COPPER, PHOSPHOR TIN, STANBRITE, GALVANIZING FLUX, BUSHING & WHITE BRONZE

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The Quality Standard that Produces "Plus" Service Belting

The only sure way to get satisfactory service is to buy products of known worth.

In Dominion Rubber System Belting, the worth is known because every ounce of material—each individual operation and each finished belt must test up to the highest quality standard ever made for belting.

From the time the materials come into our factory until the belt is running on your pulleys, there is no chance of your getting anything but "plus service" belting.

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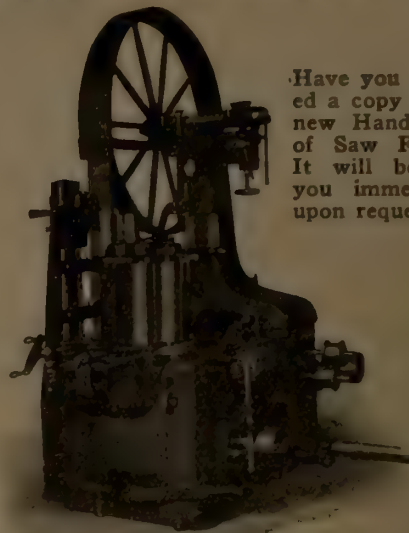
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Tires for every purpose.

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New Standard 54-in. Band Resaw

26 Models for Sawmills, Planing Mills & Box Factories

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Alligator Brand HARNESS

Its exceptional strength and attractive appearance make it distinctly a superior harness for heavy work done under unusual strain, and where a handsome turnout is desired.

The dependability of ALLIGATOR BRAND Harness makes it the ideal harness for lumbering.

All styles in light and heavy draught harness—to meet all the lumberman's requirements.

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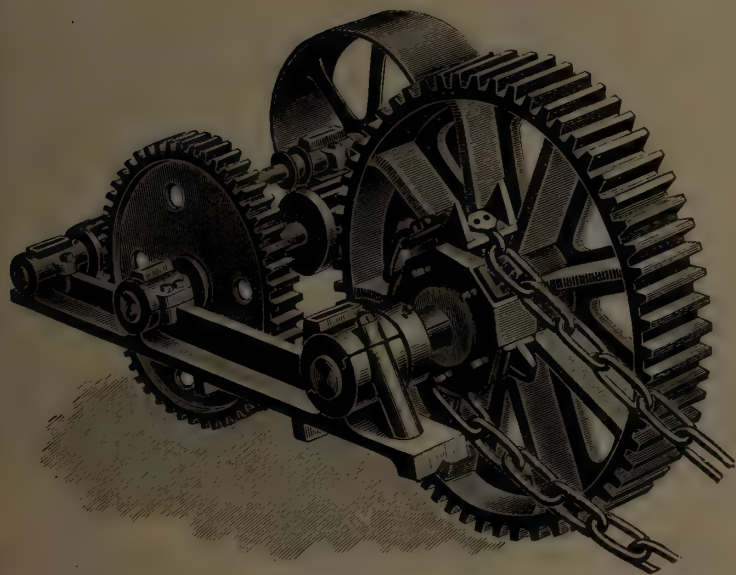
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"Hamilton" Machinery is built in a plant that has been specializing in High Grade Dependable Saw Mill, Pulp Mill and Hydraulic Equipment for over sixty years. We guarantee our products in material, design and workmanship to be the equal of any on the market, and to give perfect satisfaction wherever used.

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Agents: J. L. Neilson & Co., Winnipeg, Man.

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Beef,
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The Best

is the cheapest
USE PURE FOOD

Correct provisioning of the lumber camp has been a feature of our business for years. We have the experience and the facilities for providing all kinds of food best suited to the needs of lumbermen.

If you are already one of our customers, you know you can depend upon Gunns service. If you are not, we should like an opportunity of showing you our efficiency in this respect.

"Easifirst"
The
Ideal
Shortening


Shows the easy way to delicious pastry and appetizing cooking. It is economical, too, because it goes farther than many other cooking fats.

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LINK-BELT
Chains for Saw Mills

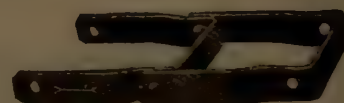
THE wide variety of Link-Belt Chains for Conveyors and Power Transmission purposes in Saw Mills should lead you to adopt Link-Belt as your standard chain for these purposes.

You can always identify Link-Belt products. This trademark  appears on every link. It is your guarantee of superior quality in material, design and workmanship. Look for it—demand it. For full particulars address

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Stock also carried at 1195 St. James Street, Montreal





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for Better Walls and Ceilings



Sell the Walls and Ceilings Too

While you are selling the lumber, the framing, sheathing, shingles, floors and interior trim, why not sell the walls and ceilings too?

Beaver Board makes this possible. It is the "ready to use" wall and ceiling. It is easily stocked, can be delivered with other building materials and brings you a steady profit.

While Beaver Board is performing a good service for you it is doing the same good turn for the builder. Carpenters erect Beaver Board. They can stay on the job from start to finish. No time is lost waiting for plaster to dry. When painted and decorated it can be

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Beaver Board advertising is constantly building up good-will for this substantial product. It is the "all the year round" kind of publicity that keeps the orders coming in every month in the year. Beaver Board advertising creates this demand. Beaver Board quality meets it.

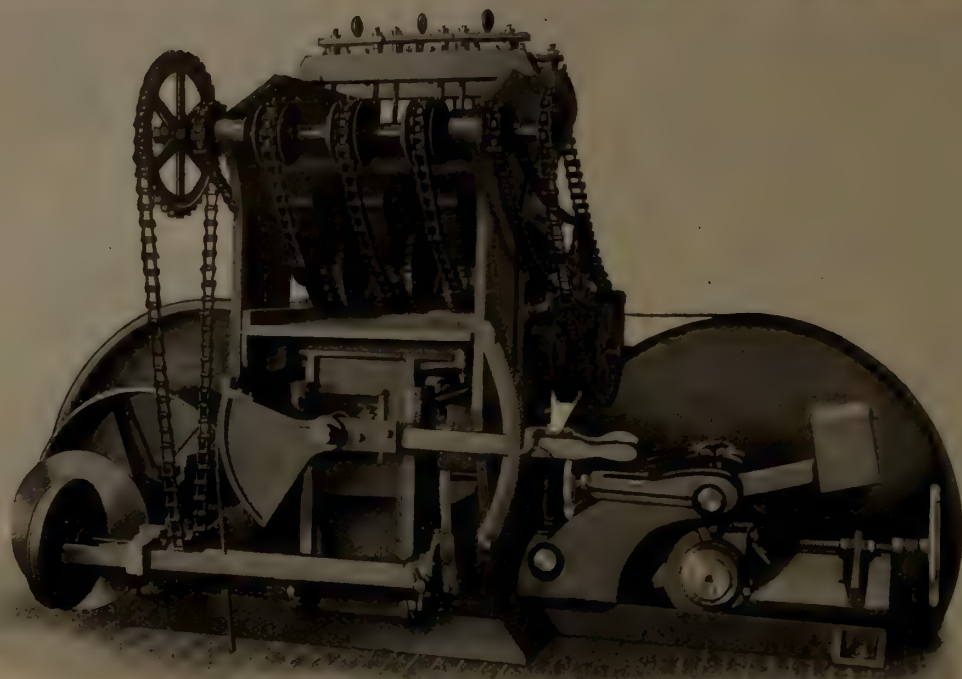
Here is a new product you should know about—*Beavertone*, a velvet flat paint for Beaver Board—especially made by the manufacturers of Beaver Board.

We have an interesting story for the dealer. Let us tell you about it.

You can't expect Beaver Board results unless this trade-mark is on the back of the board you buy.

THE BEAVER CO., Limited
290 Wall St., Beaverville, Ottawa, Canada
Plants at Ottawa and Thorold, Ontario

SAVE THOSE SLABS



No. 25 SLAB RESAW

It pays to work up your slabs, edgings, etc., into lumber with a

Mereen Johnson SLAB RESAW

No sawmill man can afford to pass up his slabs at the present high prices paid for lumber.

Let us tell you about our Resaws.

Ask for Circular

Mereen Johnson Machine Company
MINNEAPOLIS, MINN., U.S.A.

The Ideal Edger for Light Mills

Specifications

Our new Double Edger is built on entirely new lines, and possesses many features that commend it to mill men. The saving in material alone will soon pay for the machine. The output of a mill with this machine can be increased by one-third. It is best adapted for medium-sized or portable mills that cut from 5,000 to 25,000 feet of lumber per day.

SAWS—This Edger is fitted with either two or three saws as required. The saws are 16 in. in diameter, and 10 in. gauge. The greatest distance between saws is:—Two saw machines, 24 in.; three saw machine, 20 in., the least distance between saws, 2 in.

DRIVE PULLEY—The Drive Pulley is 9 in. x 9 in., affording a good belt grip, and is supported by an outside bearing.

SAW ARBOR—The Saw Arbor is made of 2½ in. steel, and has very wide bearings.



*For Shingle, Lath and Portable
Saw Mill Machinery
write the well known manufacturers*

The G. Walter Green Co.
Limited
PETERBOROUGH, ONT.

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SIMMONS BEDS—Built for Sleep



Simmons Limited, 1920

Why can't you get better rest

IF people would give as much thought to the *sleeping qualities* of a bed as to its looks, there would be fewer "light" sleepers.

The average bed is made as a piece of furniture—sold as a piece of furniture—bought as a piece of furniture.

And hardly a thought from anybody about *sleep*!

* * *

RELAX—there is the master-secret of sleep!

Possibly you are one of thousands who seldom get a clear night's rest. Look to your bed!

Most wooden beds creak a little.

The average metal bed

has a loose joint—rattles slightly—feels unsteady.

Or maybe it is the spring that does not fit. One corner or another knocks slightly when you turn over—or it humps or sags.

* * *

THE right bed invites perfect relaxation. It stands firmly. Its corners lock tight. Push it or pull it by one corner and it moves as one piece—not a rattle, a shake, a lurch, a suspicion of unsteadiness.

The right spring gives gently to the contours, but supports the body—a taut elastic foundation for the mattress. It does not sag or hump. It fits squarely on the bed.

YOU may not know where to find a spring of this character. You have only to go to a leading merchant in your section and look at Simmons Metal Beds, Waldorf Box Springs, Simmons Mattresses and Pillows. They will not cost you any more than the average bed.

You will get a bed, a spring that *invites sleep*.

And when you are selecting your Simmons Beds with an eye to their appearance in the room, you will see that Simmons has for the first time established *beautiful and authoritative design* in Metal Beds.

You will have unequalled choice of *Twin Beds*—a separate bed for each sleeper, welcomed everywhere by people of nice feeling.

Sleep is a big subject! Write us for the brochure, "What Leading Medical Journals and Health Magazines Say about Separate Beds and Sound Sleep." Free of charge.



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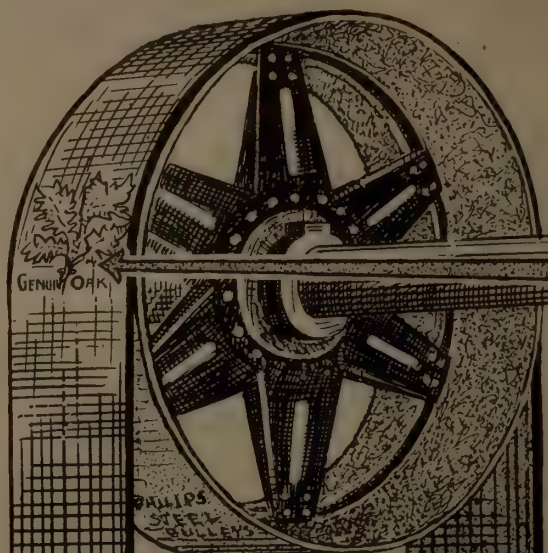
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**D. K.
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*Genuine British
Oak Tanned*

**Leather
Belting**

The Mark

That Assures Maximum BELT SERVICE

Maximum service in your belting means minimum power losses. A good belt helps vitally to speed up production and increase the efficiency of your plant.

D. K. MacLaren's Genuine British Oak Tanned Leather Belting provides absolute assurance for the highest of efficient service.

The user is protected against substitutes by the Oak Leaf trade mark. This mark should appear on all your important drives.

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500 Cyclone Vegetable Peelers

were purchased by the Government during the last two years of the war after testing or using every other make on the market.

It is now in use in Canada's leading Hotels, Restaurants, Institutions, Steamship Companies, Mines (Nearly all of the mines in Cobalt and Gowanda), Lumber Mills and Lumber Camps.

Indispensable where potatoes are used from half a bag up.

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For Lumber and Contractors' requirements

**Rails, Locomotives, Accessories,
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Correspondence solicited

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Vanadium Steel

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GROUND)

**Give Service
Under the
Most
Exacting
Conditions**



Because of the high-grade material and workmanship that enters into their manufacture, Arrow Head Saws can always be relied upon to give consistently good service under the most severe tests. For this reason they have earned their place in every well equipped lumber camp. Are you using them?

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St. Catharines, Ontario

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are the surest, the most economical and the best medicines with which to equip your stables. They have been on the market for twenty-five years and still retain their superiority over all others.

The quality never varies, it is our first consideration.
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Johnson's Horse Colic Remedy	Quarts (8 Doses each) Doz.	30.00
Johnson's Horse Colic Remedy	Pints (4 Doses each) Doz.	15.00
Johnson's Veterinary Healing Ointment (Gall Cure)		
2 lb Tins	each 2.25 Doz.	24.00
1/4 lb. Tins	Per Doz.	4.00
Johnson's Concentrated Condition Powders, 1 lb. Pkgs.	Doz.	6.00
Johnson's Condition Powder, No. 2	doz.	2.75
Johnson's Horse Worm Powders	Pkgs., Per Doz.	4.00
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(For Drying and Healing Sores, Proud Flesh, etc.)	Per Doz.	8.00
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Our Family and Van Remedies are as follows:—

Pine and Tar Cough Syrup	Big 4 Liniment—Mosquito Oil
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Porous Plasters	Headache Powders
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Laxative Cold Tablets	All Healing White Ointment

All Drugs and Patent Medicines at Market Prices.

Mail orders solicited — Prompt shipments made.

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DRUGGIST**
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Millers and Grain Handlers

Have many uses for TRUCKS. Get efficiency built into yours.

Don't experiment, use a truck like the

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which has stood the test of time.

"The best truck that money and brains could produce
regardless of cost."



Martel & Guilbault
601 DRUMMOND BUILDING **MONTREAL**

Lumbermen's Tents and Clothing

Pure wool, Waterproof Mackinaw Coats, Pants and Shirts,
the kind you have been looking for.

Repellant Brand Army Duck Tents



The best duck that money can buy.
We can equip your van complete.

Pure wool Blankets, Sweaters,
Underwear. Hand Knit Mitts
and Socks. Palmer's Shoe
Packs, Buck and horse hide
Moccasins, etc.



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Lion Brand for Strength



STRENGTH is the prime essential in cordage. Lion Brand gives the utmost in LAST-
ING strength. The fact that it is made to withstand the constant straining wear that it
receives in the lumber industry has made it popular with lumbermen all over the Domin-
ion. Lion Brand is the safe, sure, and dependable cordage for all your work. Ask us for
particulars and prices.

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Transmission Rope

Lath yarn

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Tees & Persse, Ltd., Winnipeg, Regina, Saskatoon, Moose Jaw, Calgary, Edmonton, Fort William.
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Adams Pointers



Made at Penetang, these powerful and efficient gasolene boats are giving satisfaction all over Canada.

Lumbermen will find it quicker and cheaper to work with an Adams Pointer. It is easier and safer to use than alligators and tugs.

The Adams Pointer has a well-built, easy running engine, and powerful and reverse gear towing winch, and will prove equal to the heaviest work.

Get further particulars and blue prints, which give in detail the points wherein our Pointers excel.

Adams Engine Co., Penetang, Ont.
J. T. PAYETTE, Proprietor

The Machine That Made a Record in a Recent Lath Cutting, 10 Hour Test

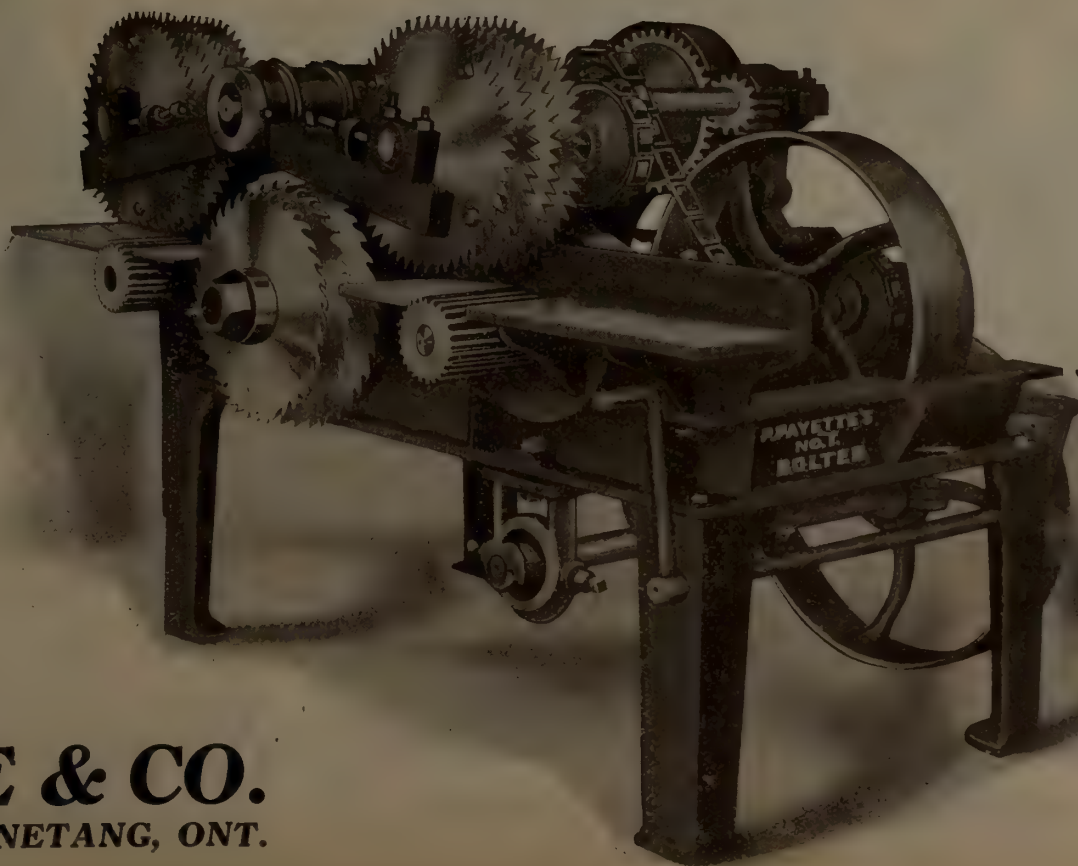
Four Hundred Sawmills in the Dominion are to-day using this machine.

It has all the latest improvements and for quick, clean work has no equal.

The Payette No. 1 Bolter will cut, count, tie and pile 128,350 laths in a period of ten hours. The above consisted of 4 foot laths, 1½ by ¾ inches, and constitutes a record in rapid lath cutting.

If you are not using a Payette No. 1 Bolter you should be.

Shall we send you full particulars and prices?



P. PAYETTE & CO.

J. T. PAYETTE, Proprietor

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FOR FAST FEED

For the very highest grade of planing and matching at the rate of 250 to 300 feet per minute the

New Model No. 115 Fast Feed Planer & Matcher

has no superior. It has proven in actual operation the large saving in output and maintenance possible its use. Built with every possible adjustment provided for, yet sturdy and compact to withstand extreme service, it is the most wonderful machine ever produced for the planing mill.

Learn more about it from our large illustrated circular which we will send on request.

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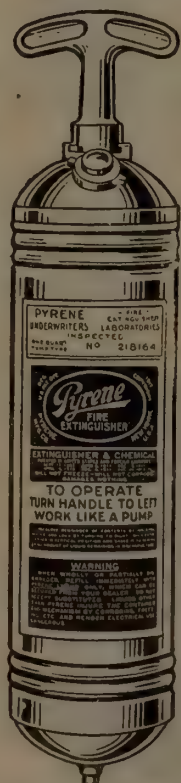
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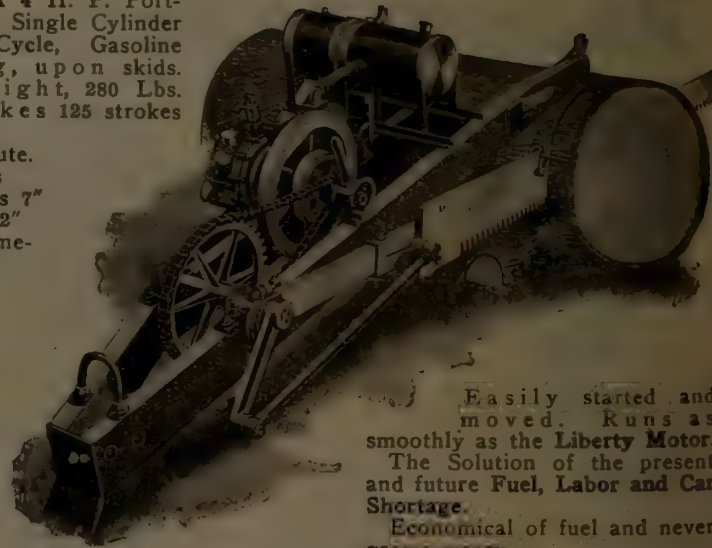
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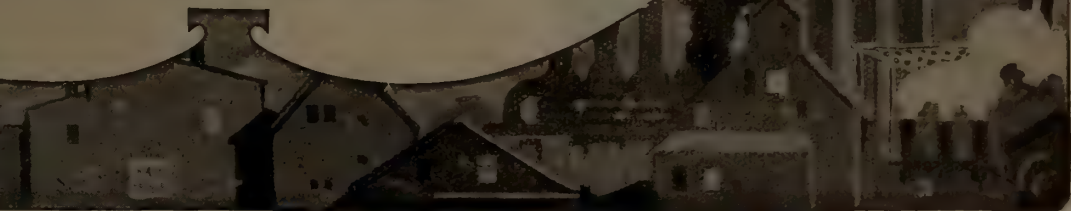
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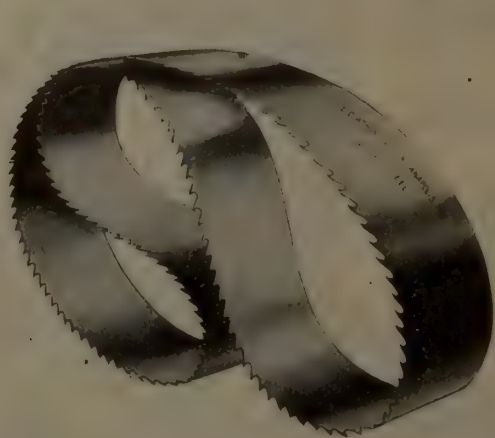
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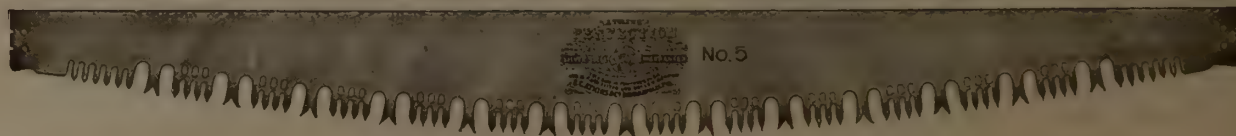
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CLARKE'S Mackinaws come right from the factory to the lumberman, and are made throughout with a full knowledge of the outdoor man's requirements.

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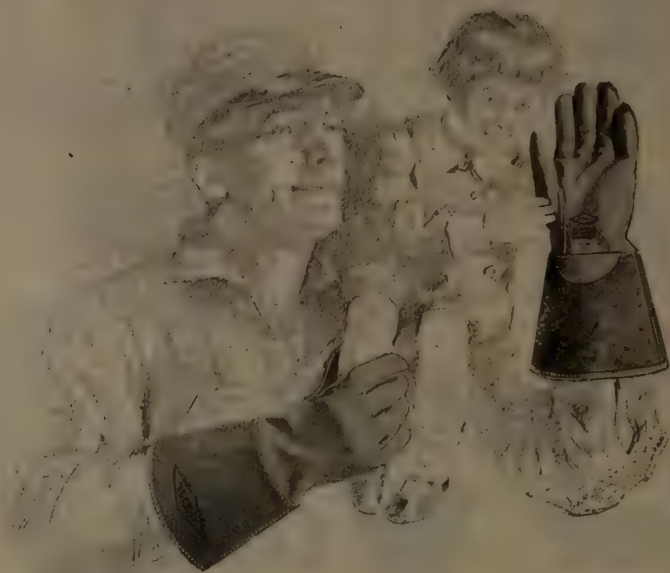
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The work your horses do, depends largely upon the condition of necks and shoulders. That's where the strain comes, as they tug at the traces. That's where protection is needed. The only proper protection is that afforded by stuffed collar pads such as

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Tapatco Pads are soft, springy, absorbent—they prevent galled, bruised and chafed shoulders.

These Pads are sold by practically every merchant who carries harness or hardware. Do not take substitutes. Insist on "The Pad with the felt washer under the hook staple" (Patented in U.S.A. Dec. 1, 1914. Patented in Canada Apr. 6, 1915). If you have any trouble getting this brand, write direct to

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This twenty-four-inch Graton & Knight Belt has transmitted power on one drive for forty-three years. It withstood four years of neglect. Its efficiency today is unimpaired.

In 1872 the belt was placed on a water-wheel drive in a woolen mill at Central Falls, R.I. For thirty-three years it did its work well. The plant was shut down in 1903 and was not reopened until 1907, when the Central Falls Mazda Lamp Division bought the property.

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That this veteran of forty-seven years is doing a youngster's work today is proof positive of the quality of Graton & Knight Tannage of Leather. In 1872, as now, Graton & Knight were making the right belts for the job to be done.

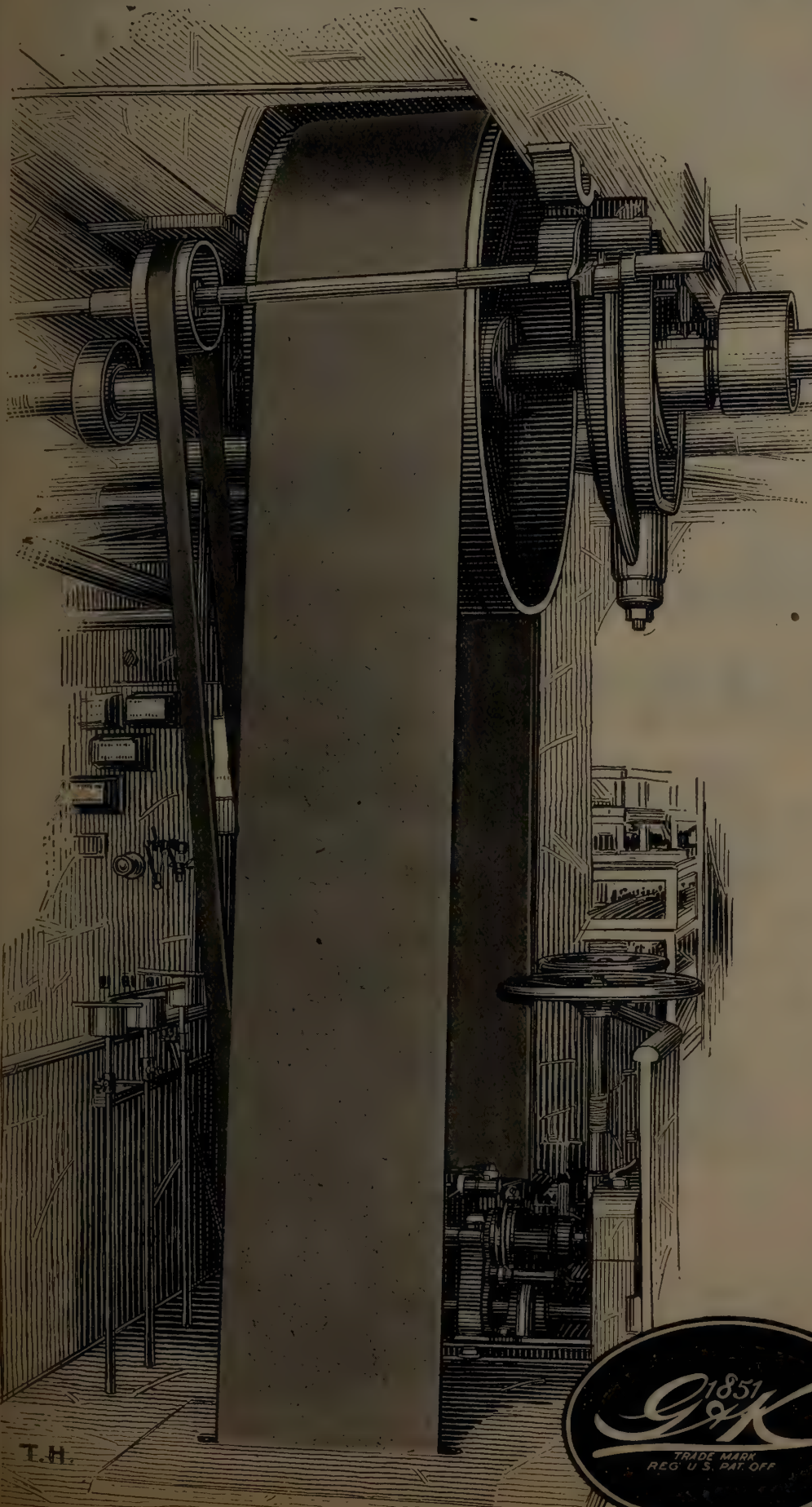
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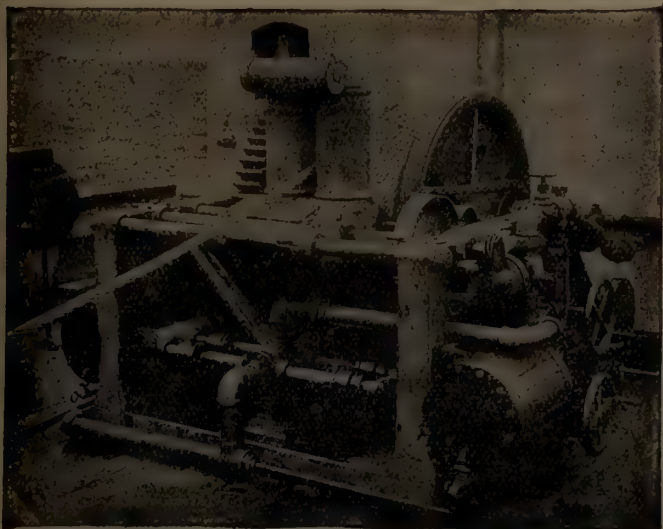
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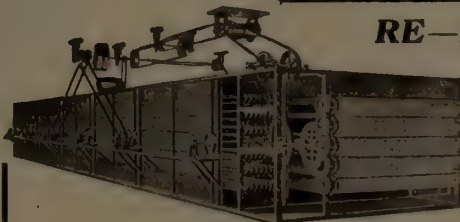
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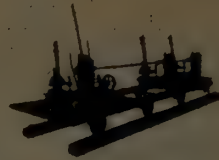
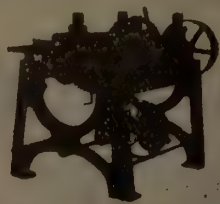
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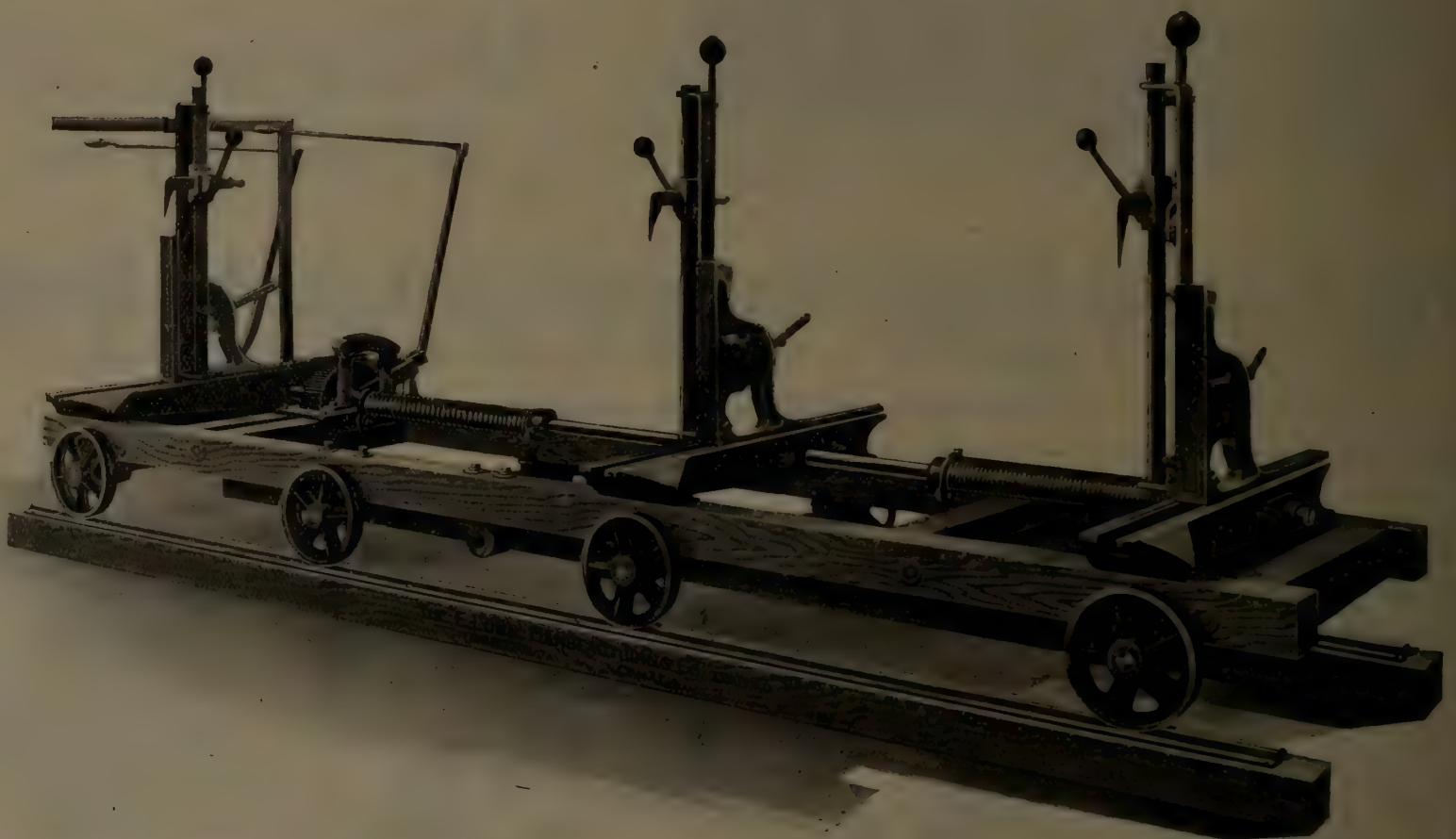


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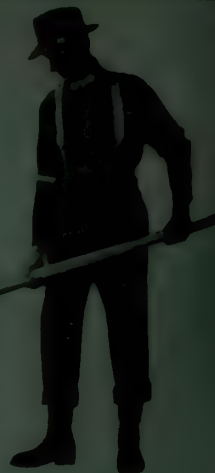
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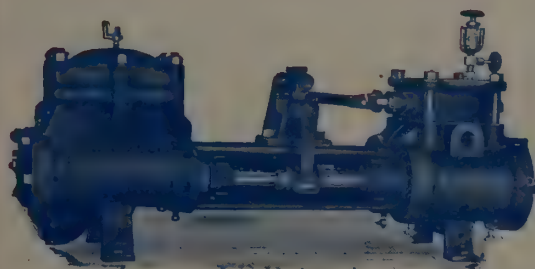
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Review of the Canadian Lumber Trade in 1919

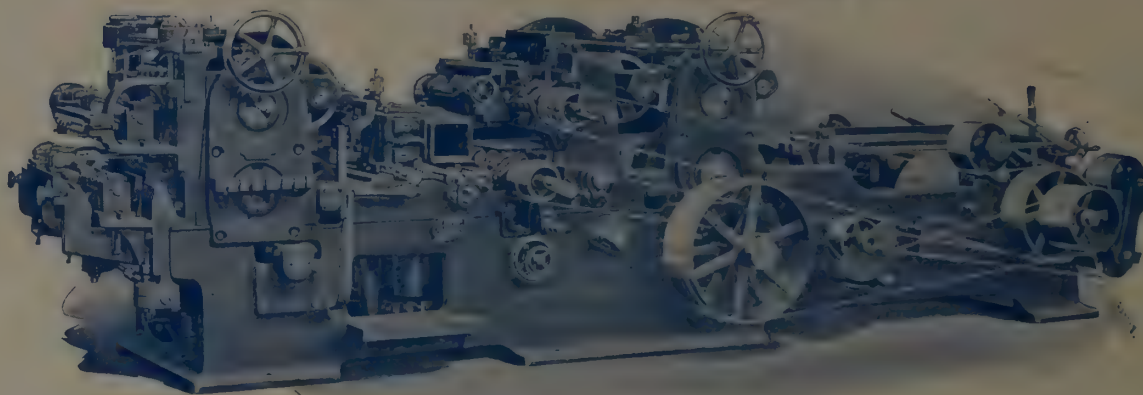


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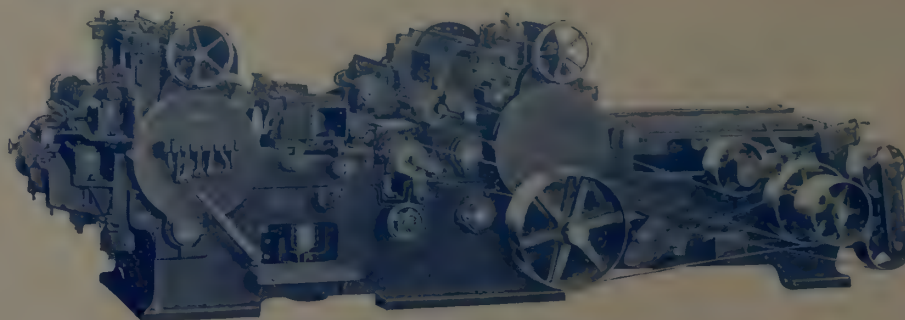
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Where Quality Counts

PRIDE in production is a great thing. It is the satisfaction of being able to apply the best facilities, seasoned knowledge, and honest effort to maintaining a standard in what you supply.

We feel that way about the quality of our

Red and White PINE

Like many others in the lumber industry, we have had to contend with difficulties this last month or two, but with the winter loosening up, we are rapidly getting back to old time regularity in deliveries.

Now is a good time for you to let us know what your requirements are in Pine—think it over.

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Phone M. 3153

"British Columbia Fir" TIMBERS

Rough Clears
Flooring, Ceiling and Finish

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White Cedar Shingles

Ten cars "Extra Special" 14" Shingles, including Extras, Clears, and 2nd Clears, all mixed, making a very good grade. Attractive price.

75 M. ft. Mill Run Birch, New Cut, 6" x 6" to 18" x 18" —12' to 16'.

150 M. ft. 5th and better Spruce, 6" x 6" to 14" x 14" —10' to 18'; new cut.

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93 ST. PETER ST. - QUEBEC

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DESCHENES - - - QUEBEC

White Pine
Red Pine
Spruce
Lumber and Lath

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We have 4/4, 6/4, 8/4 and 12/4 Dry
Pattern Pine for Immediate
Shipment.

ALSO

100,000 ft. 1 x 4 White Pine Flooring
Strips

100,000 ft. 1 x 4 and up Merch.
Hemlock.

This stock is bone dry and can be shipped
immediately.

We have several cars of 3x B.C. Shingles in transit.

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California White Pine
California Sugar Pine
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Best Stock for Factory and Pattern Lumber

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C.P., G.T., & C.N. Railway Connections

Special Mill Work *Prompt Service*

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ORILLIA, ONT.

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Pine and Spruce Lumber

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Pulpwood

First Class Planing-mill Equipment

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 ket to buy Soft Elm, Maple,
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Established Twenty Years

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Company Limited

Stratford - Ont.

SOUTHERN HARDWOODS Dry Stock at Buffalo for Quick Shipment

BROWN ASH					CHERRY					PLAIN RED GUM					PLAIN RED OAK				
	1 & 2	Clear Strips	No. 1 Com.	No. 2 Com.		1 & 2	No. 1 Com.	No. 2 Com.	No. 3 Com.		1 & 2	No. 1 Com.	No. 2 Com.	No. 3 Com.		1 & 2	Clear Strips	No. 1 Com.	No. 2 Com.
1 in.	19,900	3,500	9,000	15,000	1 in.	13,500	210,200	94,500	62,000	1 in.	32,300	2,000	1,000		3/4 in.	30,200			
1 1/4 in.	59,500	7,300	35,200	14,300	1 1/4 in.	11,500	9,600	18,500	41,900	1 1/4 in.	3,200	12,000	2,000		3/4 in.	43,000		30,400	20,200
1 1/2 in.	30,500		16,000	3,500	1 1/2 in.	22,000	20,700	78,300	36,000	1 1/2 in.	9,000	11,300			3/4 in.	2,500		87,000	53,600
2 in.	21,500		18,000	1,000	2 in.	4,100	22,200	31,900	5,500	2 in.	17,000	4,800			1 in.	193,200		34,000	73,400
WHITE ASH					CHESTNUT					FIGURED RED GUM									
	1 & 2	Clear Strips	No. 1 Com.	No. 2 Com.		1 & 2	Clear Strips	No. 1 Com.	No. 2 Com.				1 & 2	No. 1 Com.					
1 in.	22,000	3,800	60,000	95,000	1 in.	15,900	1,500	49,300	180,500	1 in.			1 & 2 <td>Com.</td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td>	Com.					
1 1/4 in.	78,000	5,500	108,000	35,000	1 1/4 in.	149,800	1,800	68,200	125,200	1 1/4 in.			2,500						
1 1/2 in.	26,900	1,200	10,000	38,000	1 1/2 in.	116,500		86,000	29,000	1 1/2 in.									
2 in.	85,300	500	19,000	58,000	2 in.	33,200		54,300	91,200	2 in.									
2 1/2 in.	50,500		10,000	5,500	2 1/2 in.	4,000		1,150	500	2 1/2 in.									
3 in.	59,500		15,300	7,500	3 in.	2,800		1,300	500	3 in.									
4 in.	500		1,000	500	4 in.	1,500		300		4 in.									
TOUGH WHITE ASH					CYPRESS					QUARTERED RED GUM					PLAIN WHITE OAK				
	1 & 2	Clear Strips	No. 1 Com.	No. 2 Com.		1 & 2	Select Shop	No. 1 Shop	No. 2 Shop		1 & 2	Clear Strips	No. 1 Com.	No. 2 Com.		1 & 2	Clear Strips	No. 1 Com.	No. 2 Com.
1 in.	5,400				1 in.		38,000	8,200	1,100	1 in.	101,400	22,000		3,000					
1 1/4 in.	4,200				1 1/4 in.		3,400	10,800		1 1/4 in.				500					
1 1/2 in.					1 1/2 in.		44,100	10,200	13,000	1 1/2 in.				500					
2 in.	5,700				2 in.		23,000	26,200	6,600	2 in.				500					
2 1/2 in.					2 1/2 in.		8,000	3,200		2 1/2 in.				500					
3 in.					3 in.		69,400	25,100	12,000	3 in.				500					
4 in.					4 in.		10,300			4 in.				500					
BASSWOOD					SOFT ELM					QUARTERED SAP GUM					QUARTERED RED OAK				
	1 & 2	Clear Strips	No. 1 Com.	No. 2 Com.		1 & 2	No. 1 Com.	No. 2 Com.	No. 3 Com.		1 & 2	Clear Strips	No. 1 Com.	No. 2 Com.		1 & 2	Clear Strips	No. 1 Com.	No. 2 Com.
1 in.	67,700	3,200	225,000	180,000	1 in.		38,000	8,200	1,100	1 in.	101,400	22,000		3,000					
1 1/4 in.	25,300	17,000	199,500	140,800	1 1/4 in.		3,400	10,800		1 1/4 in.				500					
1 1/2 in.	80,600		12,800	9,000	1 1/2 in.		44,100	10,200	13,000	1 1/2 in.				500					
2 in.	27,900		19,000	16,500	2 in.		23,000	26,200	6,600	2 in.				500					
2 1/2 in.	87,000		11,900	13,000	2 1/2 in.		8,000	3,200		2 1/2 in.				500					
3 in.	19,550		8,500	3,900	3 in.		69,400	25,100	12,000	3 in.				500					
4 in.	1,300				4 in.		10,300			4 in.				500					
BUTTERNUT					HICKORY					QUARTERED WHITE OAK									
	1 & 2	Clear Strips	No. 1 Com.	No. 2 Com.		1 & 2	No. 1 Com.	No. 2 Com.	No. 3 Com.		1 & 2	Clear Strips	No. 1 Com.	No. 2 Com.		1 & 2	Clear Strips	No. 1 Com.	No. 2 Com.
1 in.	12,300	35,800	23,600		1 in.	2,700	6,000	800		1 in.	3,200	5,300	4,600	500					
2 in.	8,400	17,000	10,000		1 1/4 in.	33,500	31,200	14,800	600	1 1/4 in.	800	1,700	1,650						
2 1/2 in.	3,000	3,000			1 1/2 in.	9,500	11,300	3,400	800	1 1/2 in.	2,600	7,300	20,000	1,000					
					2 in.	17,400	13,400	3,600		2 in.	3,400	13,200	8,200	2,300					
					2 1/2 in.	3,000	1,600	1,500	400	2 1/2 in.	5,000	9,000	3,700	500					
					4 in.	475	175			4 in.		3,580	500	700					

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Bleached Sulphite Pulp Mill. Saw Mills (all Band Saw Mills). Shingle Mill

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Good **H**onest Service

Always **A**ppeals and

Leaves **R**eal

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Large Hard **W**ood

Users **O**ften

Mention **O**utstanding

Benefits so **D**erived

Every **S**ervice

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Our Specialty:

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Wanted in Any Quantity

4/4" Red and White Oak

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Send us particulars of
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We buy extensively to be shipped in car and cargo
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ALSO HARDWOODS

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We handle Canadian and New England SPRUCE in all
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Also 1 in., 2 in. and 3 in. CULL SPRUCE.

We ship from some of the Largest Mills in America

Quantities of

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Rough Fir Timbers

Any size up to 60 feet long

Select Grades a Specialty

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Market wanted for Rough Cedar Timbers
Inquire for prices

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**Mill Run Containing from 15%
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35 M.	5/4 x 4 & up	— 6/11
70 M.	5/4 x 4/6	— 12/16
80 M.	5/4 x 7 & up	— 12/16
50 M.	5/4 x 4 & up	17 & Lr.
55 M.	6/4 x 4 & up	— 6/11
85 M.	6/4 x 4/6	— 12/16
50 M.	6/4 x 7 & up	— 12/16
20 M.	6/4 x 4 & up	17 & Lr.

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Company, Limited**

**Manufacturers and Strictly Wholesale
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*"We have absolutely no connection with or interest in
any firm bearing a name similar to ours."*

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HEMLOCK
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Work, done by experts.**

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The following sizes preferred :-

1" Boards, Rough or Planed
2x3" p l e, 2x4" p l e, 2x5-6-
7-8-9-10 and 12" Rough
3x4" p l e--3x6" - 4x6" and 6x6"

*Lengths 8 to 20 ft.
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When writing please give full particulars as to average length of your lumber; quantity of different sizes can furnish, and quote price either alongside vessel, naming shipping port, or delivered. We are closing for April-May shipments now, but will consider June offerings.

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The Rat Portage Lumber Co., Limited, Vancouver

MANUFACTURERS OF

Douglas Fir, Spruce, Cedar and Hemlock Lumber

Rough Timbers, Dimension, Flooring, Ceiling, Siding, Interior and Exterior
Finish of all kinds including Mouldings. Fir, Spruce and Cedar Lath

Prompt shipment of Fir timbers in all sizes and up to 100 feet in length

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We specialize in supplying air dried Cedar Shingles, these cost more than kiln dried Shingles but make a better roof and last much longer

I offer the following stock for immediate shipment :

1	Car	5/8	Quartered White Oak, No. 1 Common and Selects (In transit).
5	"	4/4	" " " FAS, all the wide in.
5	"	4/4	" " " No. 1 Common.
2	"	4/4	" " " No. 2 Common.
10	"	4/4	Plain White Oak, No. 2 Common.
5	"	3/4	" " " No. 1 Common.
2	"	4/4	" " " FAS.
3	"	12/4	" " " Com. and Btr., 50 per cent. 10 in. and wider.
6	"	6/4	Chestnut, FAS.
5	"	6/4	Sound Wormy Chestnut.
3	"	8/4	" " " " "
1	"	5/4	" " " " "
1	"	5/4	FAS " " " "
7	"	4/4	Sound Wormy Chestnut.
1	"	4/4	x 13 and up, FAS Sap Gum.
1	"	8/4	No. 1 Com. and Btr. Quartered Red Gum (In transit).

Write, wire or phone for prices.

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All Thicknesses—4/4, 5/4, 6/4, 8/4, 10/4, 12/4

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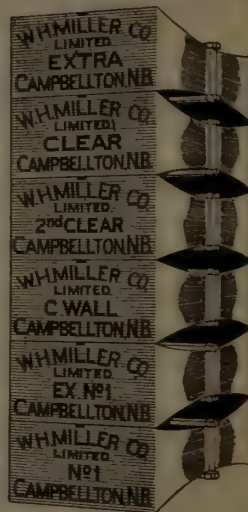
Kiln Dried, Soft, Short Leaf Kind

Stock Widths $\left. \begin{matrix} 4/4 \\ 5/4 \\ 6/4 \\ 8/4 \end{matrix} \right\}$ by 4", 6", 8", 10", 12"

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We Specialize in—

New Brunswick White Cedar Shingles

We also manufacture
Spruce and Pine Lumber,
Lath, Cedar Ties, etc.

Shipments by Rail and Water.

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Especially qualified to write Lumber Stocks,
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Railway Ties - - Piles

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Dry White Pine Common Boards
Also BOX and CRATING STOCK
in PINE, SPRUCE and POPLAR

Saw Mills, Planing Mills and Box Factories at
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Correspondence solicited

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— Our Stock of White Pine Consists of —

1 x 4	2 x 4	3 x 6
1 x 5	2 x 6	3 x 8
1 x 6	2 x 8	3 x 10
1 x 8	2 x 10	3 x 12
1 x 10	2 x 12	
1 x 12		

One by four and up Mill Cull.

5/4 by four and up Mill Cull.

One by ten and twelve Mill Cull.

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Representatives in Ontario of
The British Columbia Mills, Timber & Trading Co.
VANCOUVER, B.C.

Head Office
704 CONFEDERATION LIFE BUILDING,
(CABLE ADDRESS "TERIGORD")

TORONTO
ONT.

New Ontario Colonization Co., Ltd.

MANUFACTURERS

**Spruce, Tamarack, Whitewood, Poplar Lumber,
Rossed Spruce Pulpwood, Lath,**

Full Planing Mill Facilities

Sales Office: BUFFALO, N. Y.
503 Niagara Life Bldg.

Mills : JACKSONBORO, ONT.
On Transcontinental Ry.

True Blue Service

WE are constantly striving to give our customers the greatest possible service—as our big Service Yard at Logansport indicates.

Furthermore, we sell only high quality lumber—for quality products are always best.

This service and quality are very real. They must be, because it is with them that we assure satisfaction. And every single one of our customers must be satisfied.

You will find it to your advantage to buy hardwood backed up by such service and of such quality that satisfaction is a foregone conclusion. And it is—when you buy of us.

John I. Shafer Hardwood Co.
South Bend, Ind.

Standing Timber

FOR SALE

THE undersigned offer for sale, all their remaining timber lands and town property situated in the town of Parry Sound, Ont.

Special Prices

We have sold quite a number of timber parcels but still have some good bargains left in Townships of McDougall, Foley, McKellar, Monteith, Carling, Christie, Allen, Secord, Falconbridge and Street.

The Parry Sound Lumber Co.
26 Ernest Ave. Limited
Toronto, Canada

Cutting Capacity 300,000 Ft. per Day

McFADDEN & MALLOY

Red & White Pine **LUMBER** In Any Quantities

The above is supplied by us in all standard grades and dimensions. All lumber is of guaranteed quality and grade as ordered. Our location and facilities enable us to give our

patrons the utmost in service and prompt shipments. Let us quote on your requirements. You will find our prices right, and our product satisfactory.

Mills at : SPRAGGE, ONT. & BLIND RIVER, ONT.

White and Red Pine, Hemlock, Maple, Birch and Beech. Fibre Boards

Lumber of all Kinds



Pulp & Paper Mills—Three Rivers

CAPACITY, 200 TONS DAILY

SULPHATE PULP and KRAFT PAPER

We Solicit Your Export Trade

Largest Ocean going Vessels can Dock at Three Rivers for loading Overseas Shipments

WAYAGAMACK

PULP & PAPER

Company, Limited

Three Rivers - - - Canada

Quality and Service

Other Mills at Douglastown and Chatham, N.B.



View of Mills at Morrison's Cove

We Manufacture

**SPRUCE & PINE LUMBER
LATH, SHINGLES,
PULPWOOD**

Let us quote on your requirements

**MIRAMICHI
LUMBER COMPANY**

General Offices: CHATHAM, N.B.

GEORGE F. UNDERWOOD
President

JOHN P. RILEY
Vice-President

J. W. BRANKLEY
General Manager

MILLING IN TRANSIT

"We have now started our dressing mill and would be pleased to receive your shipments."

FOR SALE

15 carloads HEMLOCK BARK

SAVOIE & COMPANY
MANSEAU, QUE.

On Can. Govt. Ry. 110 miles East of Montreal

International Products

PROTECTO-BELT DRESSING. In Paste and Liquid Form.

PROTECTO BOILER PRESERVATIVE. The Boiler Compound that puts a skin on the plates and tubes.

PROTECTO-COAT. An Elastic Coating for Boiler Walls. Seals up the pores and cracks in brickwork.

AMALGATEX. For waterproofing, dustproofing and hardening concrete floors.

LUSTRE METAL PAINTS. For Hot and Cold Metals.

INTERNATIONAL GEAR COATINGS. Protects the gear. One application lasts over a year.

INTERNATIONAL WOOD PRESERVATIVE.

PLASTIC CEMENT. For making new and mending old roofs.

LIQUID CEMENT. For covering roofs.

Write for Prices. Car load stocks carried in our new Toronto Warehouse.

Our Engineering Department is at Your Service.

International Chemical Company
44-46 Lombard St. - Toronto, Ontario

McAuliffe Davis Lumber Co., Ltd.

OTTAWA

Wholesale Lumber

NORWAY WHITE PINE SPRUCE - HEMLOCK

We make a specialty of mixed cars shipped from
our Ottawa yards.

Two Planing Mills
for Transit Dressing

B. C. TIMBER
in Stock at Ottawa

River Ouelle Pulp & Lumber Co.

Manufacturers of

SPRUCE

Lumber Lath Pulpwood

Head Office and Mills at:

St. Pacome, Que., Canada
On I. C. Ry. 75 Miles East of
Quebec City

Also Mills at:

Crown Lake, Powerville Riv. Manie
On Nat. Transcontinental Ry.



Established 1884

AT PARRY SOUND

THE above is a view of our mills where we possess the best possible facilities for the manufacture of all kinds of Pine and Hemlock Lumber, Timber and Lath.

The
Conger Lumber Company
LIMITED

Head Office: 622 Confederation Life Building, TORONTO, Ont.

Mills at Parry Sound, Ont.

W. B. Maclean, *President*

J. G. Maclean, *Vice-President*

G. A. Maclean, *Secy-Treas.*

"WELL BOUGHT IS HALF SOLD."

"The Spring is in the Air"

So are some other things but
the following

WHITE PINE

is on the ground ready to start rolling :

100M' 5/4 x 6	—	10/16' Common and Dressing
70M' 5/4 x 8	—	" " " "
27M' 5/4 x 10	—	" " " "
25M' 6/4 x 6	—	" " " "
50M' 6/4 x 8	—	" " " "
13M' 6/4 x 8 & up		" No. 2 Barn and Better
60M' 2 x 12		" No. 2 Barn and Better

It is its own best recommendation

Canadian General Lumber Co.
Limited

FOREST PRODUCTS

TORONTO OFFICE:

712-20 Bank of Hamilton Building

Montreal Office : 203 McGill Building

Mills: Byng Inlet, Ont.



CAMP SUPPLIES



We solicit enquiries for your special requirements; we are ready with the best

*Please address our Director
MR. J. LAPORTE, Special Sales Dept.*



LAPORTE, MARTIN LIMITEE

Wholesale Grocers

584 St. Paul Street West

Montreal



Band Sawed Southern Hardwoods

While our stocks of dry lumber are somewhat broken, we are still able to supply you with a fair line of hardwoods of all kinds, and we will appreciate your inquiries and give them the same prompt and courteous attention as in the past.

Please remember we can include with hardwoods from our Proctor Arkansas mill, Tennessee Aromatic Red Cedar Boards.

Write or wire, our expense, for delivered prices.

GEORGE C. BROWN & COMPANY

MAIN OFFICE

MEMPHIS, TENN.

Mills:—PROCTOR, ARK.,—COSGROVE, ARK.,—GRENADA, MISS.



The Significance of the Long-Bell Trade Mark

A trade-mark is an asset for a good article but sure death to a poor one. It is either an assurance of something good or a warning. In growing numbers both dealers and consumers are finding out that this trade-mark on lumber is the identification of products well worthy of their confidence—

LONG-BELL

The Mark on Quality Lumber

Lumbermen who are taking advantage of The Long-Bell Lumber Company's advertising by announcing that they carry its trade-marked lumber, timbers and creosoted products in stock are obtaining the fullest effect of this great campaign. To dealers we offer:

FREE ADVERTISING CUTS. (For newspaper advertising).
 FREE METAL SIGNS. (For the yard office).
 FREE LANTERN SLIDES. (For the motion picture screen).
 THE LONG-BELL BULLETIN. (A little monthly service paper containing merchandising ideas for lumbermen).

Write our Advertising Department concerning this service.

Nationally Known
 Nationally Advertised

Long-Bell
 Products

Yellow Pine	White Pine
Hardwoods	Oak Flooring
Creosoted Products	

THE LONG-BELL LUMBER COMPANY

R. A. Long Building

KANSAS CITY, Mo.



BUFFALO

HARDWOOD LUMBER DEALERS

Atlantic Lumber Company HARDWOODS

WEST VIRGINIA SOFT RED AND WHITE OAK
Our Specialty: West Virginia and Pennsylvania Cherry
1055 Seneca Street

Taylor & Crate

Hardwoods of All Kinds

A stock of 18,000,000 to 20,000,000 feet of hardwoods
carried at all times at our two big Buffalo Yards

Established 50 Years

Rail or Cargo Shipments

Standard Hardwood Lumber Co. Hardwoods

Prompt Shipment { From Buffalo Yards or
from Mill direct to you

8 Million Feet Dry Stock on Hand 1333 Clinton St.

T. Sullivan & Co.

HARDWOODS

We Specialize in Brown Ash and Elm

Car or Cargo Shipments Cor. Niagara and Arthur Sts.

Hugh McLean Lumber Co. Hardwoods of All Kinds

Our Specialties—QUARTERED WHITE OAK
SAP AND RED GUM

Established 25 Years

940 Elk Street

Yeager Lumber Company, Inc.

SPECIALTIES

Oak, Poplar, Ash, Maple

932 Elk Street

Miller, Sturm & Miller

1142 SENECA STREET

Hardwoods of All Kinds

Buffalo Hardwood Lumber Co.

J. B. WALL, Pres. M. M. WALL, Treas. T. H. WALL, V.-Pres.

940 Seneca St.

For Sale—

We Specialize in—

WHITE ASH

10 Cars of Aromatic
Red Cedar

Anyone handling any of this stock, write us.
We also handle a complete stock of Plain Oak, Quar.
Oak, Maple, Poplar, Red Cedar, etc.

G. Elias & Bro., Inc.

Established 1881

All Kinds of Hardwood Lumber

And in addition we carry a full line of
White Pine, Yellow Pine, Spruce, Hemlock and Fir Timber,
Lumber, Millwork and Boxes—Maple and Oak Flooring

CAREFUL ATTENTION TO MIXED CAR ORDERS

Blakeslee, Perrin & Darling

A Complete Stock of Seasoned Hardwoods

including Ash, Basswood, Birch, Cherry, Chestnut,
Cypress, Elm, Gum, Hickory, Maple, Plain and
Quartered Oak, Poplar and Walnut.

1100 Seneca Street

The Present Shortage of Dry Lumber

**Red Pine
White Pine
Spruce
Hemlock
Hardwoods**

is creating a difficult situation and shows to what extent lumber has been demanded for the world's urgent re-building requirements. Output has fallen short of demand and stock must be accumulated again in still bigger quantities to get back to a steady and continuous supply of dry lumber. Only those who are best informed as to available stock and are in close touch with sources of supply can fill requirements under existing conditions.

Send us your inquiries as we have a good assorted stock and will be glad to quote you our best prices.

The Fesserton Timber Co., Ltd.

Manufacturers and Wholesalers

Western Office: VANCOUVER, B.C.

15 Toronto Street, TORONTO, ONT.

Phone Main 795-796

BASSWOOD

1 in., 1 $\frac{1}{4}$ in., 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ in., 2 in., and 3 in., Dry Basswood

DRY BIRCH STOCK

All thicknesses and grades in Maple, Birch, Elm, Basswood and Brown Ash

Spruce, Hemlock and Pine

Can saw to order at MacDonald's Siding


Let us quote on your requirements

HART & McDONAGH

TEMPLE BUILDING, COR. BAY AND RICHMOND STREETS

TORONTO, ONT.

ESTABLISHED 1871



**Tip Top
QUALITY**

**First
Class
SERVICE**

Manufacturers *Wholesalers*

SAWN LUMBER

Pine, Spruce Hemlock Hardwoods

We solicit your business for the above in any quantities. Our facilities are unexcelled for making immediate shipments upon receipt of order. Try us on a rush order for a mixed carload. Let us demonstrate our ability to live up to our quality and Service claims.

We have absolutely no connection with or interest in any other firm bearing a name similar to ours.

G. A. Grier & Sons

Limited

Montreal
1112 Notre Dame St. West

Toronto
79 Adelaide St., E.

WANTED

We are in the market for all kinds of

RAILROAD TIES

CEDAR FENCE POSTS, SWITCH TIES & PILING

Write us for prices

Canadian Tie & Lumber Co.

511 TEMPLE BLDG. ^{LIMITED} TORONTO, ONT.

Greig, Morris & Co., Limited

Wholesale

Lumber & Shingles

MILL CUTS WANTED

Send lists of your stock for quick shipments

502 McKinnon Bldg. Toronto

J. Burstall & Co.

**Purchasers and Shippers
of all kinds of Timber
and Lumber**

HEAD OFFICE:

Royal Bank Building QUEBEC

BRANCH OFFICE:

Board of Trade Building MONTREAL

ALSO

J. Burstall & Co., Ltd.

57 GRACECHURCH STREET

LONDON, E.C. ENGLAND

H. R. Goodday

AND COMPANY

EXPORTERS OF

SPRUCE AND PINE

New Brunswick Agent

F. E. NEALE,

Chatham, N.B.

Head Office: QUEBEC, P.Q.

WOOD-MOSAIC CO., Inc.

Main Office, New Albany, Indiana.

Band Mills:—New Albany, Ind., Louisville, Ky., Jackson, Tenn.
Cincinnati, Ohio.

QUARTERED WHITE OAK

60,000' 5/8" No. 1 Common and Better
150,000' 3/4" No. 1 Common
65,000' 4/4" No. 2 Common

QUARTERED RED OAK

100,000' 4/4" No. 1 Common
60,000' 4/4" No. 2 Common
55,000' 5/4" 1sts and 2nds

PLAIN WHITE OAK

24,000' 5/8" No. 1 Common and Better
50,000' 4/4" No. 2 Common
15,000' 5/4" No. 2 Common

PLAIN RED OAK

50,000' 4/4" No. 2 Common
30,000' 6/4" No. 1 Common and Better
30,000' 8/4" 1sts and 2nds.

POPLAR

6,000' 5/8" 1sts and 2nds, 12" and up
7,000' 5/8" 1sts and 2nds, 18-23" wide
16,500' 4/4" Boxboards, 13-17" wide
19,500' 4/4" No. 1 Common, 12" and up

ASH

23,000' 4/4" No. 2 Common

CHERRY

25,000' 4/4" No. 2 Common and Better

WALNUT

65,000' 5/8" Common and Better
100,000' 4/4" No. 1 Common
50,000' 6/4" 1sts and 2nds, 6" and up

BASSWOOD

15,000' 4/4" No. 2 Common and Better

QUICK ACTION

Can be assured if you will let the CANADA LUMBERMAN "Wanted and For Sale" department take care of your miscellaneous business needs.

We receive constant testimony from advertisers as to the value they have received from this far-reaching and inexpensive method of publicity in the lumber trade and allied industries.

Try these columns. The result will surprise you.

CANADA LUMBERMAN

and WOODWORKER

347 Adelaide St. West

TORONTO

COX, LONG & CO., LTD.

ARE THE EXPORTERS OF THE



BRAND

White Pine Quebec Hardwoods
Red Pine Quebec Spruce

ALSO LOWER PORT SPRUCE

(BEST STOCKS)

LONDON: (Head Office) 17 Sherborne Lane, E.C. 4
Cables: "Lignitic" London

MONTREAL: 433 Coristine Building

E. A. LEBEL, Sarnia, Ontario

Wholesale Lumber

Special Lines in Ontario Hardwoods. Will move for shipment in May and June, 1920:—

70,000 pieces Manitoulin Island Peeled Cedar Posts, also
22,000 Pieces Standard Cedar Ties

In Transit, Western Stock:—

1 Car 2 x 4, 8 to 20 ft., No. 2 Fir
5 Car 1 x 8 and 10, No. 1 Common B.C. Hemlock Shiplap
3 Cars 2 x 4 to 2 x 12, 8 to 20 ft., No. 1 Common Mountain Cedar, Rough

Also B. C. Federal Shingles of all grades.

WRITE OR WIRE FOR DELIVERED PRICES.

BRITISH COLUMBIA SPRUCE

In All Sizes and Grades

We are Specialists in this Line—Write us.

R. P. Shannon Lumber Company

408 Pacific Building

VANCOUVER, B. C.



Our NEW TIMBER MILL

(Capacity 100,000 Feet Ten Hours.) NOW IN OPERATION

We solicit your enquiries for

Heavy Construction Material and Yard Stock

ANY SIZE TIMBERS UP TO 100 FT.

Give us an opportunity to prove to you that we have earned a reputation for Quality and Service.

Timberland Lumber Co., Limited

Head Office: Westminster Trust Bldg., NEW WESTMINSTER, B. C.

Mills at South Westminster, on B.C.E.R.

Shipments by C.P.R., C.N.R., G.N.R., N.P.R., and C.M. & St. P. Ry.



Red Cedar

SHINGLES

Fir, Cedar & Spruce

LUMBER

Quick dispatch our motto

Edgecumbe-Newham Co., Ltd.

Mill and General Offices

VANCOUVER, _____ B.C.

Thurston-Flavelle, Limited

MANUFACTURERS OF

British Columbia Red Cedar Exclusively **Cedar Bevel Siding, Finish, V-Joint and Mouldings**

Straight or mixed cars with XXX and XXXXX Shingles.

Stocks carried at Lindsay, Ont., for quick shipment

Ontario Agents:

Gull River Lumber Co., Ltd., Lindsay, Ont.

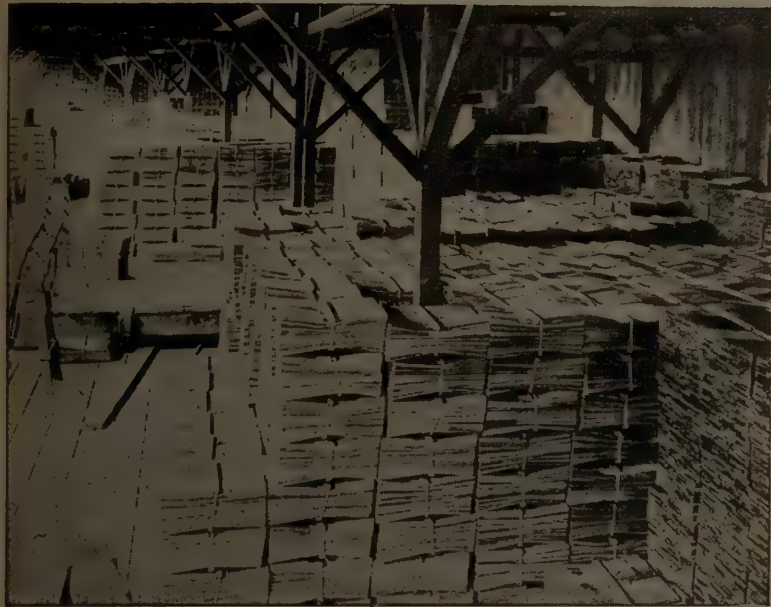
Quebec and Maritime Provinces Agents:

Rose-McLaurin Limited, 2 Toronto St., Toronto.

Full particulars from our Eastern Agents.

Head Office and Mills, Port Moody, B. C.

British Columbia Red Cedar Shingles



ARROW BRAND

XXX 6/2, Sixteen Inch All Clear and
All Vertical Grain XXXXX 5/2

White Pine

Cedar Spruce Hemlock
Douglas Fir

Manufacturers
and
Wholesalers

Eastern Representative:
R. G. CHESBRO, 1304 Bank of Hamilton Bldg.
TORONTO, ONT.

Mills at
Ruskin, Eburne Nakusp,
Summit, Vancouver

ALLEN-STOLTZE LUMBER CO., LTD.
Vancouver, British Columbia

Today-the day of Specialty Ours-B.C. FIR TIMBER

Red Cedar
Shingles



B. C. Fir
Dimension

Ship Timber 22" x 44"—33'

REYNOLDS COMPANY LIMITED

General Offices: VANCOUVER, B. C.

PROMPT SHIPMENTS accompanied by P.L.I.B. CERTIFICATES

ISLAND SOFT FIR

Timbers, Clears (Rough or Manufactured), Commons or Lath. Straight cars Common grades or mixed with Flooring, etc.

TIMBERS, DIMENSIONS, SHIPLAP FLOORING, SIDING AND CEILING, SHINGLES

Sales Agents:

SIDNEY MILLS, LIMITED

Manufacturers of Lumber, Lath, Shingles, Boxes, etc.

Capacity 100 M. ft. Timbers up to 30" x 30" x 80'

Dressed Timbers up to 14" x 30" x 50'

McELROY LUMBER COMPANY, Limited
VICTORIA, B.C.



Associated Mills, Ltd.

Head Office:

509-11 Metropolitan Building VANCOUVER

SIX MILLS

9 Hour Capacity 500,000 Feet

Try Our Service

MEMBER MILLS

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Marpole, B. C.

Robertson & Hackett
Sawmills Ltd.,
Vancouver, B. C.

Alberta Lumber Co. Ltd.,
Vancouver, B. C.

False Creek Lumber Co.
Ltd.,
Vancouver, B. C.

Dominion Creosoting &
Lumber Co. Ltd.,
Dominion Mills, B. C.

Craig Taylor Lumber Co.
Ltd.,
Vancouver, B. C.

B.C. Forest Products

We solicit your enquiries for following in all grades and thicknesses—

Fir and Cedar Lumber
Red Cedar Shingles

Western Crown Lumber Company
ROGERS BUILDING VANCOUVER

Announcement

The Shingle Agency of B. C. announces to the Trade the adoption of the "Square" as the packing and sales unit for Red Cedar Shingles manufactured by its members.

The date on which the new rule will go into effect has been fixed for April 1, 1920. After that date (as far as possible with regard to stocks on hand), shipments from the mills will conform with the new standard.

¶ Under the "Square" unit, shingles will be packed so that each unit contains sufficient shingles to cover 25 square feet of surface on a basis of a fixed standard of weather exposure. Four bundles will cover the popularly accepted decimal standard of 100 square feet.

¶ 16 in. Shingles will be packed 22-22 to the bundle and provide the surfacing unit of 25 square feet on the basis of 4½ in. exposure to the weather.

¶ 18 in. Shingles will be packed 18-18 to the bundle and provide the surfacing unit of 25 square feet on the basis of 5½ in. exposure to the weather.

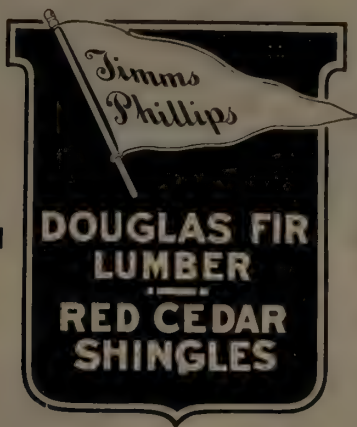
¶ In adopting the "Square" unit rule, the Shingle Agency believes it is taking an advance step. It provides for the computation of surfacing on a basis which is easily understood by the consumer and conforms with the standard of measurement of the "square" which is generally accepted as the standard of measurement in all building and contracting operations.

Any special enquiries from dealers with reference to the new standard will be given prompt attention.

Shingle Agency of B.C.

910-11 Metropolitan Bldg.,
VANCOUVER, B.C.





“DO IT NOW”

“Procrastination is the thief of time”—waiting for lumber prices to come down this year will prove the proverb.

Demand for Douglas Fir continues strong. If you need lumber this Spring, now is the time to order. **DO IT NOW.**

Fir Timbers can be shipped under good delivery.

Shingle market shows big demand. Supply your wants now.

With a continuance of car shortage we are handicapped at times in prompt shipment but we still aim for that Service you expect.

**WIRE YOUR ENQUIRY
—DO IT NOW.**

Timms, Phillips & Co.

Limited

Yorkshire Building, - VANCOUVER

DOMINION LUMBER SALES LTD.

Manufacturers of Fir Timbers
and "ROSEDALE" Brand Red Cedar Shingles

SPECIALIZING ON HIGH GRADE 24" IMPERIAL SHINGLES

We own and operate two Sawmills and one Shingle Mill—The Result—Prompt and Satisfactory Shipments

Telegraph your enquiries at our expense

209 Winch Building,

VANCOUVER, B.C.

Many Eastern Canadian Firms have never used either WESTERN SOFT PINE or WESTERN YELLOW LARCH.

The extremely heavy demands for lumber in 1920 may force them to use these woods. We hope so, and also that some of our product may be available, for we know we will then have made many life long friends.

The Otis Staples Lumber Co., Ltd.,
WYCLIFFE, B.C.

FIR COMMON LUMBER

Hemlock Boards
Cedar Boards
Federal XXX Shingles



Long Fir Piling
Coast and Mountain
Stocks

FEDERAL LUMBER CO., LTD.

470 GRANVILLE ST.

(Wire or Write)

VANCOUVER, B.C.



LUMBER
CEDAR SHINGLES
KRAFT PULP
and
EASY BLEACHING
SUPHITE PULP

We Specialize in
SPRUCE AND WHITE PINE

Bathurst Lumber Company
LIMITED
Bathurst, N. B., Canada

WRITE US for

Doors--No. 1 Pine
Paint Grade
Veneer Doors and Panels
Sash and Frames--Any design
Hardwood Flooring

The Midland Woodworkers Limited
(Successors to Georgian Bay Shook Mills)
Phone 37 MIDLAND, ONT.

Cable Address:—

"HANSEN, QUEBEC"

Mills:—Laterriere, Que

Lac Long, Que

A. K. Hansen & Co.

(REGISTERED)

Quebec - Canada

EXPORTERS

Maple Squares, Birch Logs
and Planks, Birch Squares,
White, Yellow and Red,
Spruce Deals and Boards

WE WANT TO BUY

Hard Maple, Birch, Rock Elm, Soft
Elm, and if necessary can take green

We are also in the market for—

Lath Outputs, Spruce, Hemlock, Pine,
and Basswood Stocks.

Communicate with us before closing

Russell Harris Lumber Company
34 Victoria Street, Toronto. Telephone Main 4700

British Columbia XXX Shingles

Cars continually in transit

British Columbia Square Timbers

for prompt shipment

No. 1 Common & Better 6-4 Birch

1918 cutting—National Hardwood Assoc. Grading

Let us have your inquiries

Eastern Canada Sawmills, Ltd.

604 Shaughnessy Building, Montreal

'Phone M-6417

Geo. A. Velimezis

2 St. Constantin's Street - PIRAEUS. GREECE

Member of Piraeus Chamber of Commerce
ESTABLISHED 1902

Special Soft and Hardwood Agent and Broker

Cable Address: VELIMEZIS, PIRAEUS
Codes Used A. B. C., 5th Edition, New Zebra

is prepared to consider offers and to accept
Agencies for any kind of Canadian and
American lumber on commission basis.

ADVANCES ON APPROVED CONSIGNMENTS

Seventeen Years' Experience

WE HAVE IT

2½ Million Lath.

1½ " Birch, now cutting.

1 " Hemlock, cut for building dimension.

2 " Spruce, cut for building dimension.

All of the above stock will be ready for shipment early in the
season.

Prices on Application.

MacDonald Lumber Company

34 Victoria Street, Toronto. Phone M. 1119.

SPECIALIST in QUALITY B. C. Lumber and Shingles

ANYTHING YOU WANT WHEN YOU WANT IT

A few cars of 2X and 3X Shingles now rolling.

ASK ME FOR PRICES

Jimmy Donovan

707 Bank of Hamilton Building

Main 6606

TORONTO

Hillcrest 6097

TRANSIT CARS

Car C. P. 206397, shipped February 14th—
No. 2 Common Fir Boards, dressed one side, $\frac{3}{4}$ "
4600 ft. 6 in.; 5800 ft. 8 in.; 7900 ft. 10 in.; 9666 ft. 12 in.
Car C. N. 44306, shipped February 24th—
No. 1 and 2 Clear Fir Ceiling.
18924 ft. 1 x 4 V Joint one side; 16664 ft. 1 x 4 V Joint two sides.
Car C. P. 204060, shipped February 18th—
No. 2 Common Fir, dressed one side, one edge, $1\frac{1}{2}$ in.
10772 ft. 2 x 6; 10021 ft. 2 x 8; 5137 ft. 2 x 10; 2552 ft. 2 x 12.
Car C. P. 208395, shipped February 23rd.
14600 ft. 1 x 8 No. 1 and 2 Clear Edge Grain Fir Flooring.
15220 ft. 1 x 4 No. 1 and 2 Clear Flat Grain Fir Flooring.
Car C. P. 52936, shipped March 6th—
208M Arrow Brand XXXXX B. C. Cedar Shingles.
Car C. P. 47200, shipped February 28th—
Half car XXX B. C. Cedar Shingles; half car XX B. C. Cedar Shingles.
Car C. P. 215324, shipped February 10th—
249M XX B. C. Cedar Shingles.
Loading:—One car 1 x 3 Edge Grain Flooring.
Loading:—One car 1 x 4 Edge Grain Flooring.
Shipped March 8th:—One car Rough Clear Air Dried Red Cedar. Equal parts each
width, 1 x 4 to 12.

R. G. CHESBRO Lumber Manufacturers' Agent
Bank of Hamilton Bldg., TORONTO

Anderson Shreiner & Mawson

Wholesale Lumber

Rooms 56 Phoenix Bldg.
43 Victoria Street
TORONTO

WANTED

We are in the Market for
All Kinds of Hardwood
and Softwood Lumber

Highest Prices Paid

Write or Wire Us, or Phone Main 1604

Good Will

—a mighty valuable asset to
your business and something
that cannot be built up in a
few days. It is the result of
painstaking efforts to give the
customer just a little more
than he expects—keeping the
quality of your products
standard—and backing up
every word of your advertise-
ments. In short, it's Service
—Real Service—that builds
Good Will.

The MacLean Friction Feed Works

The Machine, which is mounted on two bearings, left and center, is a shaft on which is rigidly keyed a casting carrying the interchangeable center friction blocks. Loosely mounted on the shaft and on either side of center friction are two belt-driven frictions driven in opposite direction.

These frictions have 16 in. bearings, and are oiled through center of shaft.

The forward and reverse directions of carriage are obtained by engaging center friction with either of belt-driven frictions, which transmits the power through shaft and gear to drum.

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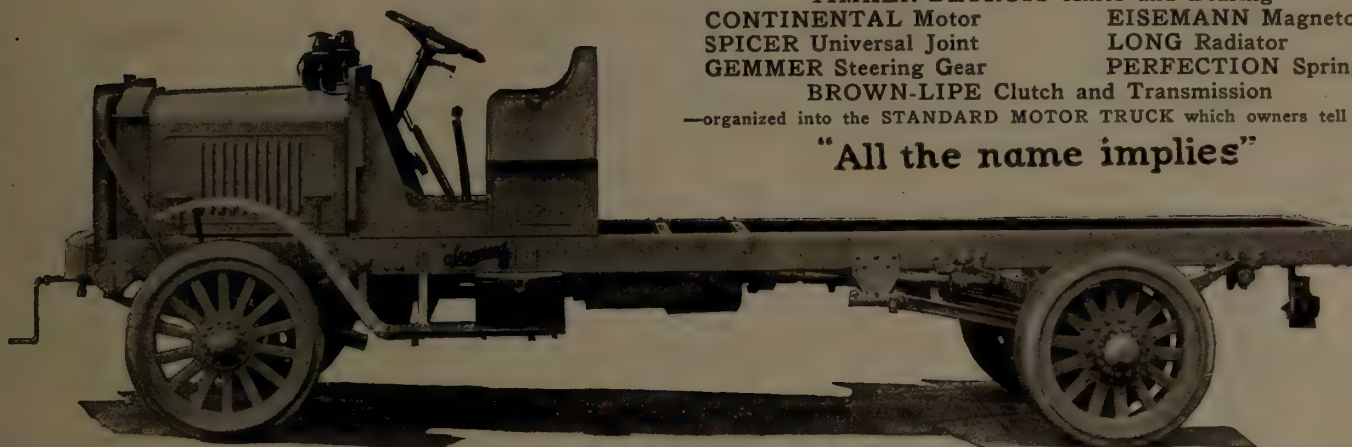
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Canada Lumberman and Wood-Worker

The National Lumber Journal for Forty Years

Issued on the 1st and 15th of every month by

HUGH C. MACLEAN, LIMITED, Publishers

THOS. S. YOUNG, Managing Director

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Advertisers will receive careful attention and liberal treatment. For manufacturing and supply firms wishing to bring their goods to the attention of owners and operators of saw and planing mills, woodworking factories, pulp mills, etc., "The Canada Lumberman and Woodworker" is undoubtedly the most direct and profitable advertising medium. Special attention is directed to the "Wanted" and "For Sale" advertisements.

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Toronto, March 15, 1920

No. 6

The Forward Movement in a Great National Industry

The evolution through which the lumber industry passed during 1919 in the various provinces of Canada, is graphically presented in special articles in this edition—the Annual Statistical Number—of the "Canada Lumberman." From nearly every quarter comes encouraging news, not only of an increasing cut but of values more in sympathy with the augmented cost of production. The outlook is regarded favorably by leading exponents of the trade, and apparently 1920 will be a banner year, not only in the matter of output but in turn-over, distribution and requisitions.

There does not loom up any serious obstacle in the pathway of progress unless labor becomes unduly extortionate in its demands, or there should be a complete subsidence of the building programme in the various cities and towns. This, however, is not likely as the call for houses is insistent and the industrial demands of the various communities must be met. Greater production is the crying need of the hour and this applies with equal force to the manufacture of forest products as well as any other enterprise. The most careful estimates place the augmented output for 1920 at 25 per cent., while the most conservative ones admit that there will be a gain of, at least, 10 per cent. Even when these figures are taken into consideration, the relative cut will be small compared with that of normal times or in the three or four years which preceded the outbreak of European hostilities.

The question, which is being asked on all sides is "Has the peak of prices been reached?" On this opinions differ widely, and the trend of quotations is still determined by supply and demand. It is not probable that the supply will adequately meet existing needs for, at least, two years, and the query once more arises—"Will price levels be maintained, rise or fall?" Authorities, who have given close study to the situation, admit that the tendency is still upwards and, while the manifestations may not be as pronounced as they were a few weeks ago, the predicted "break" has not come. The demand develops and the shortage of dry stock increases.

Probably the price solution, so far as Canada is concerned, will not alone be governed by supply and demand but also by the rate of exchange, the requisitions for export, the availability of tonnage and the general reconstruction programme in Europe. The situation is so complicated and fraught with so many underlying conditions that it is not safe to make any predictions. It is a case of where one man's opinion may be as valuable and helpful as that of another.

It is said that those who are "lookers-on" see most of the game; that they get a fuller and larger comprehension of the intricacies and superior points of the play than do those who are actually engaged on the field. While this may be true in an athletic sense, neither the "looker-on," the "butter-in" nor the "getter-out" can venture an authentic statement regarding the oft-repeated interrogation—"Will prices descend?" "have they reached the peak?" or "has the peak been passed already?"

The speculative is always interesting—That, which is likely to happen, arouses more concern than that which has passed or is with us at the present time. At this juncture, speculation is, in the language of one Western operator, neither advisable nor desirable. It is freighted with many pitfalls, and he, who seeks to explore the course for others and steer them clear of the snags, may himself be the first to fall a victim.

In the meantime, a feeling of optimism prevails, and in the words of the retiring president of the Canadian Lumbermen's Association, the manufacturers of wood products can point with pride to their record during the war. It should be their mission to carry on the great industry they have inherited, working together in harmony and close brotherhood, with their faces turned toward the light and full appreciation of their responsibilities in the great process of national reconstruction.

The attention of Canadian lumbermen is now being directed toward greater production during 1920. They are anxious to do their part in relieving the present pronounced shortage in forest products. With each succeeding year new problems crop up for adjustment and solution. Twelve months ago the duty that lay nearest at hand seemed to be selling what lumber was on stick and arranging facilities for its export. To-day there has been a complete reversal of conditions, and the chief topic of the moment is to meet the abnormal call coming from domestic centres and across the border. The lumberman can be depended upon to play his part faithfully, earnestly and patriotically.

Greater Production in Georgian Bay Area

The Pendulum in Lumber, Lath and Shingles Swings Slightly in the Way of an Increase—What Returns From Various Districts Show

After several years of an annually decreasing cut in lumber, lath and shingles, the returns gathered from the Northern Ontario and Georgian Bay districts indicate that the pendulum of production in the wood products line is beginning to swing the other way. True, the increases, as revealed by the figures sent in from the different sections are not large, but the fact that there are gains—small though they are—reveals that there is a "forward movement" in the manufacture of lumber, and with the excellent logging conditions which have prevailed this winter it is believed that the cut during 1920 will average from 15 to 25 per cent. more than during 1919.

The decrease in recent years has been owing to the abnormal conditions created by the war, the shortage of labor, the ascending cost of production (but not in prices), absence of export, frequent embargoes upon the railways, etc. These deterrent factors have now largely been removed, the demand is great and values increasing. These causes are naturally favorable to augmented production, and it is expected that 1920 will witness the biggest year in lumber, lath and shingles since the outbreak of the war.

According to statistics gathered by the "Canada Lumberman" from the Georgian Bay and Northern Ontario districts, the total cut in 1919 amounted to 520,349,483 board feet, as against 514,617,918 in 1918. This is an increase of 5,731,565.

In lath, the output in 1919 was 124,066,403 pieces, as compared with 109,615,481 in 1918, an increase of 14,450,922 pieces. Had many firms foreseen the scarcity of supplies and the sharp advance in quotations for lath, there would doubtless have been many more million pieces produced. A number of plants did not operate their lath departments at all, preferring to sell their mill slabs for firewood. It was not expected that the requisitions would become so insistent and such a top notch figure paid for the thin pieces of white pine and spruce which, for many months, had been practically at a standstill, so far as turnover was concerned.

In shingles there was also a steady demand, and, while the production in Ontario was small, it shows that, in the Georgian Bay and Northern Ontario districts, the number turned out in 1919 was 6,725,000 pieces, as compared with 4,937,000 pieces in 1918, an increase of 1,788,000 pieces.

It is pleasing to record that for the first time in several years the mills around the Georgian Bay and up north are beginning to turn the scale of production the other way. As already stated, the increases in lumber, lath and shingles have been limited. There is no doubt that during the coming season the record will be a much better one, and things are headed in the right direction.

The following are the statistics in detail. They are as accurate and representative as it has been possible to obtain. In cases where no figures have been received, an estimate of 1919's production has been made, based upon that of the former year.

Georgian Bay and Northern Ontario Production

	Lumber	
	Feet 1919	Feet 1918
Bear Lake	1,250,000	2,500,000
Bala	2,000,000	2,000,000
Biscotasing	3,000,000	.....
Boakview	1,500,000	1,400,000
Bracebridge	5,840,000	6,045,000
Burks Falls	5,000,000 (est.)	4,900,000
Byng Inlet	22,500,000	22,000,000
Cache Bay	16,000,000	20,000,000
Callender	16,412,113	13,104,062
Chapleau	5,296,794	5,051,986
Chatham	2,600,000	.....
Cutler	32,000,000	41,300,000
Espanola	7,000,000	5,000,000
Fenelon Falls	1,250,000	.....
Field	4,250,000	3,500,000
Foley	3,000,000	3,000,000
Fort Frances	60,593,720	83,207,500
Gravenhurst	7,000,000	7,250,000
Huntsville	8,610,000	6,940,000
Jacksonboro	5,200,000	4,910,000
Kearney	1,800,000	.....
Keewatin	23,612,683	23,928,725
Kitchener	1,300,000	1,000,000
Laforest	5,000,000	.....
Latchford	1,500,000	1,000,000
Little Current	12,000,000 (est.)	13,000,000
Marksville	1,882,418	1,900,000
Marmora	2,320,622	1,850,000

Midland	40,300,000	39,550,000
Milnet	8,000,000	8,000,000
Monteith	4,000,000	4,500,000
New Liskeard	4,000,000 (est.)	3,500,000
Nestorville	18,000,000	16,000,000
North Bay	6,525,919	17,590,899
Owen Sound	9,000,000	3,500,000
Pakeley .....	.....	8,000,000
Parry Sound	4,800,000	3,800,000
Penetanguishene	18,550,000	18,700,000
Peterboro	1,025,000	800,000
Pine	4,150,000	4,032,000
Port Arthur	4,049,904	4,558,827
Sarnia	13,439,360	15,426,919
Spragge	29,605,959	25,000,000
Thessalon	16,000,000	16,000,000
Tobermory	30,000,000	.....
Victoria Harbor	18,500,000	18,300,000
Waubashene	13,000,000 (est.)	18,000,000
Other Places	15,685,000	14,572,000
Total	520,349,483	514,617,918

	Lath	
	Pieces 1919	Pieces 1918
Biscotasing	1,000,000	.....
Byng Inlet	1,250,000	.....
Cache Bay	3,750,000	4,000,000
Callender	6,720,000	6,452,000
Chapleau	5,452,550	6,156,350
Field	2,703,000	2,447,000
Fort Frances	15,607,660	18,312,850
Jacksonboro	1,704,000	1,440,000
Keewatin	1,653,400	4,287,720
Laforest	2,300,000	.....
Midland	14,600,000	14,500,000
Milnet	4,000,000	4,000,000
North Bay	2,879,000	7,374,700
Parry Sound	4,000,000	3,000,000
Penetanguishene	12,000,000	11,250,000
Pine	2,350,000	1,700,000
Port Arthur	1,455,300	1,462,050
Sarnia	8,480,893	9,724,811
Spragge	10,303,600	.....
Thessalon	10,000,000	8,000,000
Victoria Harbor	7,800,000	7,500,000
West River	2,000,000	.....
Other Places	13,795,000	6,300,000
Total	124,066,403	109,615,481

Shingle Output Shows Increase

In the shingle line the total output from the mills reporting in Northern Ontario and the Georgian Bay District was 6,725,000 pieces, as compared with 4,937,000 pieces in 1918. The increased production is thus 1,788,000 pieces.

Among the districts which turned out the largest number of shingles were the mills in Bracebridge, with an output of 2,500,000, and Owen Sound 1,500,000, while fairly satisfactory reports came from Kearney, Marmora and the North Bay section. The demand for shingles was particularly brisk during the last half of the year, owing to the impossibility, in many cases, of getting shipments from the West, and the fact that severe windstorms unroofed a number of farm buildings in various parts of Ontario, and otherwise played havoc with structures in the line of sheds, houses, etc.

The annual production for all British Columbia mills during 1919 was 2,412,054,000 shingles, valued at \$12,801,564, or an increase over 1918 of 339,286,000 and an increase in value of \$4,764,674 over 1918.

Exports of Wood Products in East

G. C. Woodward, of the American Consular Service, Campbellton, N. B., reports that the value of wood and wood products exported from the Consulate at Campbellton and Agencies in Bathurst, N. B., and Gaspe, Que., for the calendar years 1918 and 1919 were as follows:

	1918	1919
Campbellton, N. B.	\$1,382,290	\$1,767,668
Bathurst, N. B.	3,331,460	2,281,922
Gaspe, Quebec	398,666	688,768

Ottawa Valley Lumber Cut Shows Decrease

Decline During Past Year was over 56,000,000 Feet—Lath also Fell Off but Shingle Production Evidenced Considerable Gain—Outlook is Bright

By Everett Andrew, Ottawa, Ont.

A further drop of over fifty-six and a quarter million feet in lumber as compared with 1918, and which is 130,380,987 feet less than was produced in 1917, is shown in the latest production figures furnished the "Canada Lumberman" for the season of 1919, by the Ottawa Valley mills. On a percentage basis the output of the 1919 season was around twenty-five per cent. below that of 1917, and as compared with preceding season of 1918 was between fourteen and fifteen per cent. lower.

The production of lath decreased by approximately half a million pieces, but shingles came back strong with an increased production of nearly fifteen and a half million pieces, which almost doubled the 1918 production. The exports of lumber products from the Ottawa Consular District to the United States, while showing a decrease in lumber of over sixty thousand feet, on the aggregate picked up in value, to the extent of over a quarter of a million dollars.

Unfavorable in some respects as the above may indicate, there is no valid reason why lumber operators in the Ottawa Valley should get downhearted. The outlook is bright, and profitable to those who hold stocks at the present time. This year's woods programme is not living up to its previous "reputed" reputation, and, while the log output may increase in the Valley in 1920, it cannot (unless some miracle occurs) meet the present demand or attempt to replace the stocks of other years. Never within the last two decades or more have reports indicated such a shortage. At the same time it must be borne in mind that the shortage is created by the law of supply and demand, and without much direct interference by strictly commercial and speculative European export.

One of the reasons given, as partly explaining the present scarcity of stock, is the large purchase made throughout the Valley some time ago by Sir James Ball, the British Timber Controller, and M. L. Meyer, British Timber Buyer. The real and most likely explanation of the shortage (as shown by the subjoined reports), is that there has not been the log production of pre-war years, and that the demand, growing suddenly, has cleaned up surplus war stocks, and left the market more or less dependent on the output in the woods from year to year. During the European hostilities it is well known that formerly large reserves of logs were heavily called upon, and with the post-war demand asserting itself, the old reserves are not there to fall back on to meet it.

Various explanations or reasons as to cause for the shortage could be given indefinitely, but the outstanding fact is that the stock is not at hand, and furthermore, the visible log supply does not warrant any over-production. Happy is he who hath logs near his mill so he can begin sawing in May.

Present Stocks and General Outlook

Taken all around for the Valley the reports clearly indicated that the companies were attempting to get out a bigger log cut. Some firms estimated the expected increase to be between fifteen and twenty per cent. over last year, and one or two intimated the increase aimed at would be thirty per cent.

The volume of trade was greater on the whole than in 1918 and, on a percentage basis with the different mills, ranged all the way from fifteen to thirty per cent. On the question regarding prices the general feeling is that the prevailing quotations for the first six months of 1919 were not as good as those which held sway in 1918, but during the last six months of the past year conditions changed and prices improved. With some companies, however, this change had little or no effect as most of their lumber was sold early in the year when values were down.

Stocks, according to the different companies, were reported all the way from "less" or "being about the same" to fifty per cent. less than the previous year.

The market for shingle and lath was quite similar to that of lumber. During the early part of 1919 the movement was slow, but toward the close business showed a surprising pickup and almost any price could be had for lath, but by that time most of the mills had sold and all the output was practically in the hands of the dealers.

In connection with woods operations, it was generally reported that all firms were anxious to get an increased log output this winter but that, at the commencement of operations, men were not available. Owing to the high wages paid those, who did go to the camps, did not put in as long a time in the bush as usual. Camps were late in

filling and many lost a large proportion of their men at Christmas, who did not return.

One report received from a leading company, while expressing the sales outlook for 1920 as being bright, ventured the opinion that the following price, f.o.b. the mills, would prevail in the Ottawa market this year: Hemlock \$40 per M., spruce \$50, and pine \$60.

Wages paid in the woods were generally reported to have increased from 35 to 40 per cent., and the cost of food from 20 to 30 per cent.

The outlook for the future is promising, indicating increased sales, higher prices, and general all round good business if the stocks can be secured.

Ottawa Valley Lumber Production

	1919 Feet	1918 Feet
W. C. Edwards & Co., Ottawa	60,000,000	65,000,000
John R. Booth, Ottawa, Ont.	40,000,000	45,000,000
McLachlin Bros., Arnprior, Ont.	27,000,000	49,000,000
Pembroke Lumber Co., Pembroke, Ont.	22,000,000	12,000,000
Gilmour and Hughson, Hull, Que.	20,000,000	22,000,000
James MacLaren, Buckingham, Que.	20,000,000	20,000,000
Fassett Lumber Co., Fassett, Que.	18,400,000	17,600,000
Colonial Lumber Co., Pembroke, Ont.	17,000,000	22,000,000
Hawkesbury Lumber Co., Hawkesbury, Ont.	15,000,000	25,000,000
Gillies Bros., Braeside, Ont.	12,000,000	27,300,000
Shepard and Morse, Ottawa, Ont.	8,000,000	10,500,000
James Davidson's Sons, Ottawa, Ont.	6,000,000	7,000,000
Riordon Pulp & Paper Co., Hawkesbury, Ont.	6,000,350	3,500,000
Dennis Canadian Co., Whitney, Ont.	4,250,000	5,000,000
R. & T. Ritchie, Aylmer, Que.	3,000,000	5,000,000
Smith Bros., Campbell's Bay, Que.	2,300,000	1,600,000
Papineauville Lumber Co., Papineauville, Que.	2,000,000	1,500,000
Rideau Lumber Co., Ottawa, Ont.	Did not operate	
Fraser and Company, Ottawa, Ont.	Did not operate	
Other places	15,000,000	20,000,000
Total	297,950,350	354,300,000
Total decrease in 1919, 56,349,650 feet.		
Production last three seasons—1919, 297,950,000; 1918, 354,300,000; 1917, 428,330,987.		

Lath Production

	1919 Pieces	1918 Pieces
W. C. Edwards & Co., Ottawa, Ont.	11,000,000	12,000,000
John R. Booth, Ottawa, Ont.	4,000,000	4,000,000
James MacLaren, Buckingham, Que.	4,000,000	2,500,000
Hawkesbury Lumber Co., Hawkesbury, Ont.	3,500,000	5,000,000
Gilmour and Hughson, Hull, Que.	3,250,000	3,750,000
McLachlin Bros., Arnprior, Ont.	3,000,000	4,000,000
Shepard and Morse, Ottawa, Ont.	2,600,000	3,500,000
Colonial Lumber Co., Pembroke, Ont.	2,500,000	.....
Fassett Lumber Co., Fassett, Que.	2,200,000	800,000
R. & T. Ritchie, Aylmer, Que.	2,000,000	5,000,000
Gillies Bros., Braeside, Ont.	2,000,000	1,100,000
James Davidson's Sons, Ottawa, Ont.	1,000,000	1,250,000
Smith Bros., Campbell's Bay, Que.	150,000	200,000
Pembroke Lumber Co., Pembroke, Ont.	.....	.....
Rideau Lumber Co., Ottawa, Ont.	Did not operate	
Dennis Canadian Co., Whitney, Ont.	.....	.....
Riordon Pulp & Paper Co., Hawkesbury, Ont.	.....	.....
Other places	1,500,000	2,000,000
Total	42,700,000	43,150,000
Total decrease, 450,000 pieces.		
Production last three seasons: 1919, 42,700,000 pieces; 1918, 43,150,000 pieces; 1917, 74,466,350 pieces.		

Shingle Production

	1919 Pieces	1918 Pieces
W. C. Edwards & Co., Ottawa, Ont.	9,000,000	5,000,000
James MacLaren, Buckingham, Que.	8,500,000	.....
Riordon Pulp & Paper Co., Hawkesbury, Ont.	4,510,000	5,442,000
Dennis Canadian Co., Whitney, Ont.	3,826,000	2,452,000
John R. Booth, Ottawa, Ont.	3,500,000	.....
James Davidson's Sons, Ottawa, Ont.	1,250,000	1,750,000
R. & T. Ritchie, Aylmer, Que.	500,000	1,000,000
Smith Bros., Campbell's Bay, Que.	300,000	250,000
Gilmour and Hughson, Hull, Que.	.....	1,000,000
Other places	2,000,000	1,000,000
Total	33,386,000	7,894,000
Total increase in 1919, 15,492,000.		
Production last three seasons: 1919, 33,386,000; 1918, 17,894,000; 1917, 325,000.		

Canada's Timber—What She is Doing With It

First Great Essential is Adequate Protection from Fire—How Highest Permanent Production Consistent with Economic Conditions Can be Secured

Clyde Leavitt, of Ottawa, Chief Forester of the Commission of Conservation, at the recent annual gathering of that body held in Montreal, presented an admirable and edifying report in regard to logging, lumbering, forestry and reproductive conditions of the timber wealth of the Dominion, which will be read with much timely interest. The recommendations made by the Chief Forester evidence much research, care and investigation and show that there is an inadequate public appreciation of the vital part which Canada's great forests are playing in after-the-war reconstruction. This contribution to the public welfare is particularly notable in connection with the building up of a great export trade, thus largely ameliorating the serious effects of the adverse balance of trade with the United States, as reflected in the unfavorable exchange situation. According to the Bureau of Statistics, exports credited to the lumber in-

as roads, trails, lookout stations and mechanical equipment for transportation and fire fighting.

Elimination of Waste in Logging

Aside from fire protection, there is still much to be accomplished before our forests can be placed upon the basis of the highest permanent production consistent with existing economic conditions. There should be fuller utilization of the merchantable content of trees and elimination of all unnecessary waste in logging. In the mixed hardwood-softwood forests of eastern Canada, some method should be found for transporting and utilizing the great quantities of hardwoods, particularly birch, which are so greatly retarding the growth of the coniferous reproduction. In the pulp and paper industry, there is still in some quarters a prejudice against the full utilization of balsam in paper-making. That balsam can be used practically indiscriminately in mixture with spruce has been proved beyond question by the experience of many companies, and its full utilization should be enforced by company managements generally, as well as by governmental authority.

The wider use of thoroughly practical men with forestry training is essential, in both governmental and private employ, that adequate attention may be given the vital question of how best to regulate cutting methods, with a view to leaving cut-over lands in the best possible condition to produce another crop. That is the very essence of forestry.

New Brunswick has to-day one of the most progressive forest services in Canada. It has been developed by practical men along practical lines. The benefit to the province in a financial way is indicated by the fact that during the fiscal year 1920, the forest revenue to the provincial treasury will be around \$1,500,000, which is nearly equal to the forest revenue of Quebec and within a few hundred thousand dollars of the forest revenue of Ontario. This is triple the amount received during the fiscal year 1917. Much progress has been made along the lines of forest protection and in the reduction of unnecessary waste of merchantable material in logging. The Commission of Conservation has co-operated with the provincial Government in the soil classification and also in forest research work, of which one feature was an experimental cutting upon the lands of the Bathurst Lumber Company, the co-operation of this company being also involved.

In Nova Scotia, the outstanding need is for the appointment of a Provincial Forester. This matter is now under consideration by the provincial Government.

Splendid work of Protective Association

In Quebec, the four forest protective associations are doing splendid work, though still better results could be secured were more funds available. Outside Association territory, the patrol organization of the provincial Forest Service is being materially expanded and additional equipment provided. The Forest Service is working toward a policy under which cutting methods on Crown lands shall be in accordance with specific plans prepared at least a year in advance of operations, on the basis of studies made on the ground by trained foresters of long practical experience. The idea is to modify the cutting restrictions according to local conditions, as of course is highly desirable where an adequate staff of trained men can be provided. Considerable attention is given by the Forest Service to land classification in advance of settlement. The Laurentide Company and the Riordon Pulp and Paper Company have embarked upon an extensive program of planting up portions of their holdings of privately owned lands. An attempt is being made by the Provincial Government, in consultation with pulp and paper companies, to develop a policy for the reforestation of denuded Crown lands, on a co-operative basis. It is to be hoped that some such plan may be made effective.

The outstanding need of the situation in Ontario is the extension of the responsibilities of the provincial Forestry Branch to cover at least the technical features of administration as applied to all Crown timber lands. In this vital matter, Ontario has thus far lagged behind the other forest provinces, with the exception of Nova Scotia, the forest having in the past been regarded primarily as a source of revenue only, with no particular consideration for its perpetuation. Technical administration of Crown timber lands is absolutely essential, if the forests of the province are to continue to play



Clyde Leavitt, Ottawa,
Chief Forester, Commission of Conservation

dustry for the calendar year 1919 total \$93,000,000. Exports of pulpwood, pulp and paper are now at the rate of over \$100,000,000 annually. In both cases, the great bulk of the exports went to the United States.

In the course of his summary and recommendations Mr. Leavitt says:—

The Dominion and provincial governments have wisely adopted the policy of requiring home manufacture of pulpwood cut from Crown lands. Without this policy, and in view of the rapidly approaching exhaustion of the pulpwood resources of the north-eastern states, virgin supplies accessible to Canadian mills would be in great danger of rapid exhaustion, with most serious later effects upon our industrial fabric.

There is an increasing appreciation that the forest is a crop, which may be reproduced by wise use, as well as by planting. While an increasing development in forest planting is to be anticipated, it is nevertheless inevitable that for an indefinite time to come, the perpetuation of the forest upon the great bulk of our non-agricultural lands must depend upon natural regeneration.

To secure satisfactory results in the perpetuation of our forests by natural regeneration, the first great essential is adequate protection from fire. While great progress has been made in this direction during recent years, much still remains to be accomplished. Appropriations must be increased, and, particularly in the governmental organizations, more attention must be given to the development of a thoroughly competent field personnel through the payment of larger salaries, a larger percentage of year-long employment, the abolition of political patronage in the selection of men, and the development of permanent improvements such

their proper part in contributing revenue to the provincial treasury and in maintaining the great wood-using industries of Ontario. Any efforts of the provincial Government in this direction should meet with the fullest degree of public support.

The question of reforestation is also under consideration in Ontario, involving as one feature, possible co-operation between the municipalities and the province in the acquisition and planting of non-agricultural lands, particularly areas liable to damage by drifting sand, in the older-settled portions of the province. This is to be commended, and is also a moderate beginning in the reforestation of denuded Crown lands. So far, however, as a general forestry program is concerned, it must be recognized that the problem of infinitely greatest importance is the stopping of the process of devastation, which results in the unnecessary annual destruction by fire of hundreds of millions of young trees, established by nature upon cut-over lands. So long as it is a question of funds, adequate fire protection must be the first consideration.

The Father of Scientific Forestry

A tribute is due Dr. B. E. Fernow, who has retired from active service as Dean of the Faculty of Forestry at the University of Toronto. Dr. Fernow has from the organization of the Commission of Conservation been one of the most active and useful members of the Committee on Forests. It is not too much to say that he is the father of scientific forestry in both Canada and the United States.

As to Dominion lands, it is to be hoped that action may now be taken by the Dominion Government, to add to the permanent forest reserves the very considerable areas in the northern portions of the prairie provinces and in the Railway Belt of British Columbia, which have been found upon careful examination to be chiefly valuable for permanent timber production.

Alberta is now the only forest province which does not have legislation providing for the permit system of regulating settlers' clearing fires. The results of this system have been uniformly excellent wherever it has been made effective. It is to be hoped that some basis may be found whereby it may be made applicable also to northern Alberta, so far as this may be essential to the protection of present and proposed forest reserves. The provincial Government is to be congratulated upon the enactment of legislation, last winter, providing for fire protection by provincially chartered railway companies, along their lines. The Commission of Conservation and the Canadian Forestry Association were active in advocating this legislation.

The Worth of Forest Laboratories

The Dominion Forest Products Laboratories, maintained at Montreal, under the Dominion Forestry Branch, in co-operation with McGill University, have rendered most valuable public services in both war and peace. Through an inadequate salary scale, these laboratories are now greatly disorganized by loss of personnel. It is greatly to be hoped that the reclassification of the Dominion Civil Service now under way, may render it possible for these laboratories to be reorganized on an adequate basis. The branch laboratory at Vancouver, maintained in co-operation with the University of British Columbia, has also done valuable work and should be continued.

The British Columbia Forest Branch has undergone a complete reorganization which, with the increased salary scale made effective places it in an admirable position to render increasingly valuable services to the people of the province. Material progress is being made in the disposal of logging slash, particularly in the Coast district. The outstanding need at present is for the establishment of a full-fledged Department of Forestry in the University of Vancouver. The present large provincial forest revenue of more than \$2,700,000 amply justifies the appropriation of the comparatively small sum required for this purpose.

Survey of Ontario's Timber Resources

The survey of the forest resources of Ontario, by the Commission, is under way, in co-operation with the provincial Government. Timber owners are co-operating splendidly in furnishing specific information with respect to their holdings. Only totals of estimates by large drainage areas will be published, so that detailed information furnished confidentially will not be divulged. The project is under the immediate direction of R. D. Craig, assisted by G. H. Edgecombe and A. V. Gilbert. It has been endorsed by both the Canadian Lumbermen's Association and the Woodlands Section of the Canadian Pulp and Paper Association.

The forest research program of the Commission has been continued and extended, under the immediate direction of Dr. C. D. Howe, assisted, as party chiefs, by C. R. Mills, G. A. Mulloy and W. M. Robertson. This project has received the endorsement of the Canadian Lumbermen's Association and of the Woodlands Section of the Canadian Pulp and Paper Association. Co-operation was continued with the Laurentide and Riordon Companies in Quebec, and established with the Abitibi Company, in Ontario. In New Bruns-

wick, Dr. Howe supervised the work of a research party maintained by the provincial Forest Service, and arranged also for joint co-operation between the Commission, the Forest Service and the Bathurst Lumber Company, in an experimental cutting on the limits of the latter. Cutting on about 300 acres has been completed, to different diameter limits, in addition to clear-cutting. Logging slash has been lopped, burned, and left on the ground untouched, on different plots. The results will be carefully observed through a period of years. Another experimental cutting, also involving slash disposal, was made in the upper St. Maurice limits of the Laurentide Company, involving co-operation between the company, the Commission and the Quebec Forest Service.

These several individual projects include all or part of such lines of investigation as growth studies, regeneration studies and permanent sample plots. They have for their object not only the determination of the rate of growth of the different coniferous species under given conditions, but also the extent to which the various species are being reproduced naturally and the conditions which are favorable to the reproduction of the more valuable species, particularly spruce. This knowledge is at present largely lacking, but the need for it is obvious if our forests are to be intelligently regulated with an eye to the greatest possible permanent production. Its prospective value is indicated by the fact that the Commission has more offers of financial co-operation from pulp and lumber companies along these lines than the limitations of its appropriation will permit it to accept.

The Piling and Burning of Slash

A number of experiments in the disposal of logging slash, principally by piling and burning, have been conducted recently in eastern Canada, either by pulp or lumber companies independently or in co-operation with some other forestry or forest-protective agency. Most of these experiments were on a comparatively small scale. The results thus far have proved rather discouraging, on account of the high costs in most cases. However, with wages for woods labour somewhere near normal, the costs would obviously be more reasonable. There are many difficulties to be overcome, such as the possible lack of co-operative spirit on the part of local employees, the lack of experience in this line of work, and incomplete knowledge of the best methods of organization. Further experiments should obviously be made and on a larger scale. The Dominion Forestry Branch requires slash disposal on its timber sales operations in the west, as does, for the most part, the United States Forest Service on the National Forests. Until at least partial action along these lines can be developed in eastern Canada, it will obviously be wise for the provincial governments to move slowly and cautiously in the direction of reducing diameter limit restrictions, on account of the greatly increased amount of logging slash that results from each step in the direction of clean cutting, with consequent great increase in the fire hazard and damage to young growth.

Possibilities of Aerial Patrol

The use of aircraft in forest fire patrols and forest mapping constitutes a field of large possibilities. It is to be hoped that the Air Board may be able to carry out its tentative program of experiments during the coming summer, in various parts of Canada. It is of the greatest importance that both the possibilities and the limitations be fully determined, as also the costs. While it is not believed that air patrol can displace existing ground organizations, except in part and then only under favorable conditions, it should be able to reduce the necessity of further large extensions of ground organizations, and to greatly increase the effectiveness of forest fire protection,—all provided that the cost does not prove prohibitive, as it is believed will not be the case. It is significant that the United States Air Service is requesting authority for a large program of air patrol over the forests of the western States. To the St. Maurice Forest Protective Association is due the credit for the first experiments along these lines in eastern Canada. The possibilities of aircraft in forest mapping appear decidedly encouraging.

Due to the ravages of the spruce bud worm, probably 25 per cent of the balsam in Quebec has been destroyed and 75 per cent of the balsam in the southern half of New Brunswick. The Entomological Branch should be granted adequate funds for the study of this pest, that future infestations may be minimized so far as practicable.

The preliminary study of the balsam butt-rot, conducted for the Commission by Dr. W. H. Rankin, shows that great damage is being caused by this parasitic fungus. The indications are, however, that on cut-over lands, where the growth of the young trees is not so retarded by overhead shade as in the virgin forest, liability to this disease will be materially reduced. To that extent, the outlook for the future is encouraging. It is greatly in the public interest that the Department of Agriculture should make a sympathetic study of forest tree diseases, comparable to the splendid work of the Entomological Branch in forest insects. The former line of work has scarcely been touched as yet, in Canada.

Big Year in Lumber Exports from Montreal

Feature was Heavy Purchase by British Government—Local Market was Active and American Demand Keen—Coming Season will be Brisk One

For review purposes last year's Montreal lumber trade may be divided into two sections—first a dull period and then a brisk period. But whether quiet or busy, prices held very firm, and toward the end of the year reached a point which some lumbermen described as preposterous.

Taking everything into consideration, the year might be described as satisfactory,—of course, the supply of lumber was restricted, owing to the shortage in the cut, the scarcity of men, and their comparatively slow production; while the high wages and enormous increase in the cost of camp provisions made for dear lumber. The local market improved, American orders were good, the export trade brisk, the B. C. section fair, pulpwood firm at the end of the year, and the pulp and paper markets strong. The market was affected in the early part of the year by a poor demand for structural purposes, while the factors which influenced business in the latter months were more activity in general business, a semi-boom in building locally and in the United States, and the growing shortage in lumber, with a higher range in values.

The Great Scarcity of Lath

One feature was the pronounced revival in lath. In 1918 lath was dull and weak,—in fact, wholesalers found it very difficult to get rid of stocks at almost any price. The result was that manufacturers failed to make lath in the usual quantities, and when a strong demand set in, owing to a revival in building, stocks were short, and prices advanced to an unprecedented extent.

B. C. lumber rose sharply under the stimulus of the demand for American account on the Coast. The exchange situation by which the mills secured a premium on goods sold across the border naturally made American business attractive. Stocks were none too plentiful, and the market position varied to such an extent as to make it very difficult to gauge events.

The American section was on the whole, satisfactory. For a time trade was slack, but with a revival in building in the Eastern states, orders became very plentiful.

Hardwoods were scarce and dear, with a good demand generally.

Orders for the woodworking industries were more plentiful than in the previous year. Box-makers were fairly busy, although for a time handicapped by an abortive strike. Business for the sash and door and interior trim manufacturers also picked up, and in the closing months the factories were exceptionally busy.

Local Trade Good in Spots

For the first five months, local trade was quiet, despite the fact that the building permits showed increases. Then, however, work became much more plentiful, and the lumber trade naturally felt the benefit. The increases in the permits were more pronounced, until at the end of the year the total was \$10,033,901, a gain of \$5,150,228. The public evidently came to the conclusion that the long expected era of lower prices was a very long way off, and consequently many building projects which were postponed were put into force. For a time construction was interrupted by labor strikes, but a settlement was effected by compromise. Further advances in wages are to be given this year. Montreal contracting firms were very successful in securing out of town jobs. The forthcoming season holds out promise of great activity. Architects have a considerable amount of work in hand, and contractors are bidding on some very substantial jobs. There is no suggestion of lower prices, certainly not in the lumber department.

A Splendid Year for Exports

We have to go back to 1906 to find a better record in exports than that of last year. The total was 144,375,182 ft. b.m., as against 58,939,019 in 1918; in 1906 the shipments were 146,765,423 ft. b.m. The season was unusually busy, the exports being shipped as fast as tonnage could be secured. The feature was the enormous purchases in Canada for the British Government by Sir James Ball, the Timber Controller, and Mr. Montague L. Meyer, the Timber Buyer. Both these gentlemen visited this country in April, and conferred with lumbermen and with the exporters. They made preliminary arrangements for the shipment of the lumber, the details being left in the hands of Messrs. Denman and Fisher in Montreal and Mr. MacMillan in Vancouver. These represented the Timber Buyer, who

secured offices and staffs in both cities. Naturally, the greater part of the lumber was for Government account, the Ministry of Shipping being responsible for finding the necessary boats. A considerable amount of lumber shipped from the port during the season was sent by tramps. The lumber,—mostly pine from Montreal,—was purchased through the ordinary exporting houses, and shipped to the order of the Government. The high rates of freight—\$72 to \$80 according to port of destination—were against a profitable business being done in the usual way of export. Another adverse influence was that the Government sold the goods at comparatively low rates, and this factor, combined with the high freight charges, made it almost impossible for ordinary shipments to be made. This did not apply to hardwoods, for which there was a strong demand.

The outlook for the present year is uncertain. The exchange situation is against free shipments by exporters, and a considerable amount of Government lumber, from the Maritime Provinces, has yet to be shipped. Freight rates, too, must come down, if a good business is to be done. On the other hand, the United Kingdom and France will require a very large amount of lumber, the great difficulty heretofore being the congestion of British ports and the impossibility of removing the immense stocks piled at the docks.

Pulpwood a Variable Market

During the first part of the year the demand for pulpwood was very poor. Owing to the dullness in this department during the previous year, the supplies were not large, while the mills had good stocks on hand. The consequence of this condition was an accumulation of ground wood. About June, however, quite a change came about. The mills received large orders, with the result that the ground wood supplies became exhausted, and a demand set in for pulpwood. Prices naturally advanced under this stimulus, and reached very high figures. The exports of pulpwood declined during the year, the demand being more for the manufactured product.

The pulp and paper industries experienced a year of prosperity, and again expanded until they now stand third on the list of Canadian exporting industries. No other single section of our commerce can show such a phenomenal rise. The home demand for pulp and paper was excellent, while other countries were free buyers. The industries are intimately allied with lumbering, for lumber is the basic material, and many of the companies cut lumber for the home and foreign market in addition to supplying their own needs in the way of pulpwood.

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Remarkable Activity in News Print

Although there was not much in the way of building new plants, The International Paper Company of New York are erecting a large sulphite mill at Three Rivers, and there was considerable additions to the machinery of existing mills. The Kipawa Company also put into operation a very large mill at Kipawa, and the Great Lakes Pulp and Paper Company contemplate putting up a sulphite and newsprint plant near Port Arthur, Ontario. Both the mechanical and sulphite markets were dull during the early months of the year, while the newsprint section was very active, the demands coming from all parts of the world, and the supply not keeping pace with requirements. The two first named departments improved during the second half of 1919, the exports of groundwood to Europe materially helping the market. The accumulated stocks of pulp were soon disposed of, and the year closed with a strong demand, and practically no stocks on hand. As in former years the United States were the best customers for newsprint and for pulp.

In connection with the pulp industry, the Woodlands section of the Canadian Pulp and Paper Association was very active, and received the co-operation of the Quebec Government. A particularly valuable report on logging methods was drawn up, while attention was given to the cutting regulations, conferences on the subject, in conjunction with the Quebec Limit Holders Association, having been held with the Quebec Government. A sub-committee was appointed to deal with the matter and to put the proposals into a concrete form. In the words of Mr. R. Kernan, the president of the section during the war, "there are many and varied views as to what cutting regulations will bring about the quickest and best forest reproduction, but the most general opinion seems to be that it will be impossible to adopt regulations suitable for the Province, and that the different sections should be studied and special regulations laid down for each.

Stocks Lower, Prices Good, Bigger Output

What Representative Lumbermen Have to Say on Operations of Past Year and Prospects for Coming One—Features of Production and Demand

It is always interesting to review the past and scan the future. In past periods, when trade was normal, and no problems of reconstruction and realignment had to be faced; when labor was not so insistent and restlessness so rife, fairly accurate predictions could be made with respect to conditions in the lumber arena during each prospective season. It did not then require a prophet or the son of a prophet to foretell, with a reasonable amount of assurance and confidence, what was likely to happen in the way of production, prices, demand, sales, distribution and other problems during the coming months.

Now it is not possible to gauge the future, except in a speculative sense. There does not, however, appear to be any prospect of prices decreasing or of the supply of forest products overtaking the insistent demand for many moons. No doubt as soon as the mills begin operations in May and the new cut comes on the scene, supplies will, in many quarters, be replenished, but, from present indications, there will be a market ready and willing to absorb all the augmented production and at the higher values which are prevailing.

As long as the cost of living keeps up, wages will naturally remain at the present level or ascend. This economic fact being admitted, there can be little hope of the cost of production and maintenance coming down, in the near future. Then again, as long as the supply is short of the demand, there is bound to be an upward trend in values.

In the production of lumber one of the greatest elements that has to be computed is the cost and efficiency of labor. At the beginning of 1919 it was not thought that such an insistent domestic and foreign call would be set in for lumber as came from all quarters and early in the summer the aviation of quotations was witnessed, owing to the causes already outlined and the process has been going on since.

On the whole, the past operating season was a good one, but the log supply in the winter of 1918-19 was a decreased one in all parts of Eastern Canada for various reasons. One was the shortage of men, the outbreak of the flu, which epidemic demoralized numerous camps at the outset, the absence of snow and unfavorable working conditions at other points and the uncertainty respecting the future requirements—for no one foresaw the strength of the market. Contributory to all this was the fact that the lumbermen had gradually been decreasing their output from year to year, due to the uncertainties created by the war, and the general feeling that conservatism and care should mark the management and methods of industrial activities.

How the demand for lumber suddenly developed, the causes which aided the reversal, the foreign requisitions, the revival in building operations, the pronounced scarcity of dwellings, the large orders received by various industries and the general expansion of business—have all been referred to frequently in the "Canada Lumberman." There would be little force or effect in reiterating the stories so well known to all. It is better that some of the leading representatives of the industry should have an opportunity to give expression to their opinions. A general discussion is always interesting and the thoughts of the other fellow are often original, and present a fresh aspect or a new viewpoint.

In connection with this Statistical Number which the "Canada Lumberman" has issued for years, it has always been the aim to present a review and summary of conditions during the past year, and to cast a horoscope over the future.

Bigger Output and Firm Prices

In a cumulative sense all firms look for a good year in 1920 with a larger output than during 1919 and the present if not higher, levels of prices prevailing. They also anticipate a demand that will be active throughout the whole season. How long it will require for production to overtake demand is a matter of conjecture, but it is not thought that this will be accomplished in 1920.

The volume of trade was greater during 1919 than in 1918. From the returns received by the "Canada Lumberman" from various sections of Ontario the opinion is ventured three to one that the trade was greater; 48 report an increased volume, 16 less, and 14 about the same.

In response to the query—how do profits compare with those of 1918, 29 report them greater, 37 the same or about the same, and 6 less. There is an almost unanimous verdict that prices were better in 1919 than in the previous 12 months, and 66 record their verdict

to this effect. Only one says that quotations were less, while 5 assert that the returns were about the same. There is also a marked universality of opinion in regard to stocks being low, 42 reporting that the stocks are considerably less than last year at this particular time; 18 say they are about the same and only 3 declare they have more lumber on hand at this juncture than they had twelve months ago.

The trend of opinion is also in the direction of a larger log output this winter than there was last; 42 proclaim that it will be greater in connection with their operations, 23 that it will be about the same and only 4 or 5 venture the assertion that their cut will not be up to what it was 12 months ago.

Summed up then, so far as the "Canada Lumberman" is able to learn, an analysis of the situation in Northern Ontario and the Georgian Bay proves that trade was much greater during 1919. Profits were, on the whole, about the same, considering the extra cost of operation, logging, driving, towing and sawing. Prices were stronger, particularly during the last few months of 1919, and stocks show a decided decrease compared with those of 1918. The log output, in most centres, will be from 10 per cent. to 50 per cent. over that of last winter, owing to better labor conditions, good weather, increased demand and the promising outlook for the coming year.

To the query: "What is your opinion of the trade outlook for 1920?" no less than 77 lumbermen report that it is good, or excellent, a few characterize it as fair and one as doubtful, but there was not a single pessimistic utterance.

How Various Firms Size up Situation

Here are excerpts from reports from a number of Ontario concerns in the lumber line, which afford some conception of the present and future of the industry.

One company in Northern Ontario say they have no stock left in hardwood and that the demand was greater in 1920 than the year previous. They expect a larger output this year than ever and add "that business should be extra good for 1920, especially in the export line provided space can be obtained, from steamship companies."

"It is a wise man that will make a guess regarding the future," declares a Georgian Bay organization. "Profits were about the same as the previous year, but prices were somewhat higher and stocks less. Lath and shingles were particularly strong and the demand for forest products from the United States was good. The log output for the coming year will be larger than twelve months ago."

Another man in the northern section, who did not operate in 1918 but sawed several million feet in 1919, says that lath are in very strong demand, and that his log output will about treble that of a year ago. Higher prices and better trade outlook is the way he pictures the future.

In the Nipissing district one concern, which sawed sixteen million feet of lumber all soft woods, about four million pieces of lath and nearly seven hundred thousand pickets, report that the volume of trade in 1919 was greater than in 1918, but that profits were about the same.

Prices were higher but stocks were about fifty per cent. under those of twelve months previous. Shingles and lath were very brisk and trade, outside of the local demand, was active. The prospects for 1920 are very promising.

In the Algoma district one company which sawed thirty-two million feet last year and forty-one million feet in 1918, say that the volume of trade was less and profits less than in the preceding twelve months, but that prices covering the whole year were somewhat higher than in the twelve months of 1918. They did not manufacture any lath this year. Their log output this winter will be greater than last and the outlook for 1920 is good.

Sold Coming Cut at Good Figures

"We have sold our cut for 1920 at an increase of over twenty-five per cent. over 1919, and the output on the Sturgeon river will be about double that of a year ago," reported another firm. The volume of trade was greater in 1919 than in 1918 and profits compared favorably with those of the last named year. There was a decidedly keen demand for lath during the closing months of 1919, and the log output will be fifty per cent. more this winter than last, while operating conditions in the bush have been ideal.

A firm in the Muskoka district say: "We look for a brisk demand in 1920 with higher prices," while another lumberman in Grey

county, who specializes in hardwoods, adds that the situation relating to overseas business in forest products is good. They buy about fifty per cent of their output from other dealers, and observe that the log production for this season in their section is going to be doubtful on account of the deep snow in the bush, the very stormy weather which has prevailed and the bad roads.

In the Huntsville district reports are to the effect that lumber of all grades is scarce as compared with a year ago, while the prices of shingles was much advanced and in greater demand. All report the volume of trade in hardwoods in 1919 as greater than in the preceding year, and that the log output this winter will be about the same as last winter. Another firm say that they expect to get five to ten dollars more per M. for spruce than in 1919 and they look for a brisk trade during 1920.

Abnormal Prices for Lath

"Lath became very scarce with prices abnormal, while the American demand for all lines was good in the lumber business," writes a Northern Ontario company. "Stocks are very much lower than a year ago and the output in logging will be about the same this winter as it was last."

"Nearly all our hardwood went to the United States and the present demand is considerably greater than any we have ever experienced," remarks a sawmill man in the Parry Sound district.

There is less stock in sight than a year ago and the peculiar conditions which have characterized the trade with the United States is the high rate of exchange and the runaway market. Better prices are the outlook for 1920. There was less volume of trade with us in 1919 than in 1918, but values were more. There is less stock in sight than a year ago, but hope for a larger output of logs this winter than last."

"Shingles are higher in price and lath have reached famine figures. Out cut of logs will be about the same as last winter. Prices have been higher than a year ago and stocks are lower. About one-third of our output was hardwoods and the volume of trade in 1918 was greater than it was in 1918," is the opinion of a northern man.

"The outlook for 1920 is excellent but we do not think that forest products will rise in proportion to other lines. Our log output will be about the same as last year. Our profits were higher in 1919 than in the year previous and prices went up on the average about twenty per cent," is the information conveyed by another representative lumberman in the Muskoka district.

"All indications point to a large demand for lumber during the coming year and if building permits keep on increasing the difficulty will be to supply sufficient stock to meet the demand. In lath and shingles the demand was extraordinary. Profits were about the same in 1919 as in 1918, and we have only about one-third the stock on hand at our docks that we had at this period a year ago. Comparing prices of 1919 with those of 1918 in softwoods, we would say that they were slightly higher up to July 1st last, and since then they have been climbing steadily. The demand from the United States has been exceptionally good," writes a well-known woods products man in the Parry Sound district.

Say Log Output Will Be Doubled

An Algoma operator is of the opinion that profits were slightly better than a year ago and the volume of trade in 1919 greater than in 1918. He continues: "Our stock in the yard is about the same as last year at this time, but all sold. There was a fine market for lath with strong prices owing to the scarcity. The United States market was also good, but it was difficult at times to get cars. Our log output for the coming year will be double to what it was last season and, in our opinion, trade will be fair during the coming twelve months. We have had good logging weather. Wages are higher than ever with provisions holding the same or slightly higher. We have labor enough at the present time but it is not as efficient as before the war. We will look forward with greater interest to the views of other companies in the industry and see how they coincide with our own. We know that costs are going up all the while in the manufacturing line, but presume that all others are in the same boat as ourselves."

"We averaged about five dollars more per M. for our hardwoods than a year ago, and stocks are away low in this vicinity. Our profits were about the same in 1919 as in 1918," declares another operator in the Georgian Bay district. "There was a lively call for shingles and we expect to get out over two million feet of logs over and above what we did last winter. The prospects for the coming year look very good but conditions as yet are somewhat unsettled," he concludes.

A Northwestern Ontario company says: "We sawed about the same number of feet last year as in 1918 and we found the volume of trade greater by thirty-five per cent. than in the previous twelve months. Prices, on the whole, were about ten per cent. more and 1918. The demand for lath was good but we got out only about thirty stocks are twenty per cent. less than in the corresponding period in per cent. of what we did in 1918. Our log output this year will be

about twenty per cent. less than last winter. The trade outlook for 1920 is good."

"We look for higher prices," says a Northern firm, "and our log output will be about the same this season as last. We have had the same shortage of help to contend with, but the flu was not so prevalent. Our volume of trade was greater than a year ago and prices show some advance. Profits are only about the same when the question of increased and constantly increasing costs of production are taken into consideration."

Lumber Prices Long Way to Go

"Eighty-five per cent. of our output was hardwoods and our log production this winter will be slightly better than a year ago," writes another firm in the Georgian Bay district. "The trade outlook is good but prices, we think, will continue to rise as the cost of manufacturing rises and lumber has a long way to go before it catches up with other products."

A Hastings county organization thus sums up matters: Excellent prospects for 1920—best ever in all lines; log output this winter about the same as last; stocks much lower and prices in 1919 showed an advance of twenty to thirty per cent. over those of 1918. Very brisk demand for shingles and lath and good market from the United States.

From the Bruce Peninsula comes a report that prices have got so high that lumber cannot be bought on grades at all and rarely on any basis except No. 3 common and better, which is a "pure gamble." Sawmill men have been stampeded by rumors of very high prices for hardwoods and think their logs are suitable to produce the stock which maple and other woods are commanding in certain quarters, which afford the very best run.

An Eastern Ontario lumber company, whose output is about twenty-five per cent. of hard woods present an illuminating report, and go into matters fully when they say their output in 1919 was greater than in 1918, but profits were about the same, while prices were considerably higher for the finished product. Stocks are much lower and well sold up. In lumber and lath there was a large demand with great scarcity in both toward the end of the season. "We hope," they add, "to have a larger cut in the bush than last winter, and the trade outlook is good excepting for the general world chaos. Owing to labor and other conditions we have been unable since 1916 to produce more than one-quarter our usual cut of lumber and no shingles at all. In order to hold our trade and to help out on taxes and other increasing expenses we have bought and sold more or less lumber during the past three years, otherwise we could not do business at all under present labor conditions. We are hoping for an improvement in this respect during the coming year. Our total cut of cedar shingle and other materials is still in the water, we may say, since 1915, waiting for a time when we can get expert or suitable shingle makers to work this cut up. We have had extra good demand and sales for all the lumber we can get hold of during the past three months, but profits with us are not large in this business."

Other Views From Various Centres

From the Wiarton district comes another report that the volume of trade in hardwoods was greater than in 1918, but that profits were about the same in 1919 as they were in the year previous. Log output will be about what it was a year ago and stocks are equal to what they were in 1918. Prospects are for a good trade in the lumber arena during the next few months.

"Profits and volume of trade were about the same in 1919 that they were in 1918," remarks a lumber company in the Thessalon district. "Prices were higher and our log output will be about the same as last year. The outlook for the present year is good."

A Frontenac county operator states that his volume of trade was greater than in 1918; that profits during the past year were about the same as those of the year before and prices advanced 15 per cent. The outlook for 1920 is considered good.

"Excellent," is the word used by a Northwestern Ontario firm in gauging the business outlook for the coming year. Lath were very active and there are no stocks in hand, while the lumber on stick is much less than a year ago. Profits were about the same as those of 1918, the volume of trade was greater and prices advanced about 10 per cent.

A Western Ontario concern gives the following tabloid view of the situation: Trade outlook good, larger log output; heavier demand during past season from the U. S.; prices higher, profits a little better; volume of trade greater.

A North Shore lumberman states that stocks are less; that profits in 1919 were not up to those in 1918; the log output this winter will be considerably ahead of last winter and trade prospects for 1920 are regarded as good.

Some Glimpses from the West

In commenting on western conditions in the lumber line during 1920 a representative Pacific Coast firm, in writing the "Canada Lum-

berman," state that the volume of trade in 1920 was greater than the year previous, that prices were higher and stocks much lower. The lath and shingle market were very active, the demand from the United States being heavy for all classes of building materials. In regard to the foreign market the demand was good, but tonnage scarce. The stock of logs on hand all the year round was less than in 1918 and the horizon for 1920 is bright, with labor and supplies still advancing.

Another western firm reports that the volume of trade in 1919 was greater than in 1918, but that, on the whole, profits were less per M. feet. Prices were lower the first half of the year than in the previous half, but during the past six months quotations were very much higher. The demand from across the border was good and the log output in the Crow's Nest Pass Section showed an increase of nearly one hundred per cent. over last winter. The outlook for business during 1920 is spoken of as promising.

Here is the report of another organization which cut three million feet more during last year than in 1918. The volume of trade is summed up as twenty per cent. greater, with profits, on the whole, thirty per cent. less and prices, in the aggregate, when the entire year is taken into consideration, as about ten per cent. more. There was a heavy demand from the United States and about fifty per cent. more demand in overseas business. The log output was about the same as during 1918, but the prospects for 1920 from a trade standpoint are characterized as very strong.

Optimistic Reports from the East

A large Eastern Quebec concern, which sawed about eighteen million feet in 1919 or an increase of a million over the year pre-

vious, report that the volume of trade and the profits during the past year were about the same as those in the previous twelve months, while prices were, on the whole, a shade higher. There was a heavy demand for lath and the log output this winter will be about the same as a year ago. The outlook for 1920 should be a splendid one, in spite of rising costs.

A Nova Scotia operator states that the percentage of hardwoods which he sawed were some fifteen per cent. more than in 1918, but that the volume of trade and profits were about the same in 1919 as they were in 1918. Prices, on the whole, were considerably higher while there was a stiff requisition for lath and shingles. Most all the output was sold in the British market, and there are good prospects now for overseas business, but for the lack of tonnage. The log output is greater this winter than last winter and the future in the lumber industry should be bright, judging by the number of inquiries coming in from all sections.

Another company in Nova Scotia assert that profits on the year's operations, in 1919, were about the same as in 1918, and that prices were higher by about thirty per cent. Business in lath and shingles was dull up to October, but since then has been very active. Stocks are low and for the most part sold out early. The log output of the company will be ten per cent. greater than a year ago and the prospects for 1920 are attractive.

An Eastern Quebec firm make the statement that prices were better and stock less than a year ago. The bulk of their trade is domestic and, while the immediate future in the lumber industry may be in some doubt if the heavy log output anticipated comes out, everything should turn out all right for the lumbermen.

Lumber Cut in New Brunswick will be Large Highest Prices Ever Known in the Province Paid for Logs—All Plants Making Preparations for Unusually Busy Season—Scarcity of Lath

Notwithstanding a severe winter the log cut in New Brunswick this season will be much larger than anticipated last fall. Along the north shore operations have been twenty-five per cent. greater than at first estimated. This is true in other parts of the province, and from all reports coming into St. John from the various camps, the cut should be a record one. The highest prices ever known for logs in the province are being paid, quotations now reaching \$30.

Early in the winter there was very little snow, and this greatly handicapped operators. In addition to this they were held back by a shortage of supplies, nevertheless an immense amount of work has been done. During February fifty-one inches of snow fell, and this should assure operators of splendid driving conditions, although just at present it is retarding hauling. This is due to the fact that, after heavy snow falls, sleet fell and formed hard crusts on the ice, after which more snow would come. The horses found the going very hard and many had their legs badly lacerated by breaking through the crusts.

In various parts of the woods there is at this date—March 4—an average of six feet of snow and, in some parts, drifts are piled up fifteen feet high. This means additional work breaking through, but the operators are thankful for the "beautiful" and are willing to cope with the now trying conditions.

There is an exceptionally strong demand for laths in New Brunswick at the present time and many portable mills are working overtime in order to fill orders. Other mills are being opened and have already started making laths. These small concerns are being badly handicapped, due to the fact that there is little water obtainable. The frost penetrated the ground so deeply during December and the first two weeks in January that all of the wells are frozen up. As a result they have to resort to melting snow and hauling water from a considerable distance.

Getting Ready for Sawing Season

With March here preparations are being made to open the saw mills at St. John and along the St. John river and tributaries. Machinery is being overhauled and repaired and everything possible being done to get away to an early start. Some of the mills have a supply of logs on hand and will be able to resume operations before the opening of navigation, but others must await for the sun, high winds, rain and freshet to break up the ice and afford them a chance to get logs out from up river.

James Holly & Sons are getting ready to tow and survey logs. They have been operating the large boom at South Bay for nearly two score years and, as soon as the ice moves out, they will be ready

to make a dash up river and secure logs for the mills. The St. John Log Driving Company are also preparing for their season's operations and are having their tugs, etc. overhauled and repaired. Altogether it looks as if the season of 1920 will be a banner one for the New Brunswick mill owners and operators.

Steamers Load Up With Lumber

There is an old saying that "it is an ill wind that blows nobody good." This has proven true as regards local lumber shippers. For weeks the railways have been blockaded by the exceedingly heavy snow falls and, as a result, freights have been tied up and embargoes placed on import and export freights of all kinds. While the steamers remained in port anxiously awaiting freight they received orders to load up with lumber and proceed to their destinations. As a result many of the large liners that carry from 25,000 to 50,000 feet overseas have been taking upwards of 500,000 ft. This means a great boom for local dealers and they seem to be the only people who are blessing the doings of the weather man. The more lumber they can get rid of now, the more room they will have for the anticipated record cut in 1920.

Some Big Shipments By Eastern Firms

George McKean & Company, of St. John, shipped 41,684,531 feet of lumber to European markets during 1919. This is one of the most prosperous seasons for this firm in years, with the exception of 1917, when they shipped over 50,000,000 ft. During the present season they are getting away to a record start.

They are confident that the year 1920 will be a banner one in the lumber industry and expect to exceed their remarkably good showing of 1919. The lumber shipped by George McKean & Co. during 1919 was as follows:

	Spruce	Hardwood
January	1,146,573	.....
February .....	.....	.....
March	1,083,861	.....
April	1,778,456	.....
May	1,616,568	.....
June	2,080,851	.....
July	375,659	.....
August	13,065,262	.....
September	5,150,545	.....
October	4,330,475	457,760
November	2,723,144	.....
December	7,875,377	.....
Total, 41,684,531 sup. ft. from St. John, N.B.	41,226,771	457,760

The lumber shipped by W. Malcolm MacKay, Ltd., of St. John, during 1919, was as follows:

	Spruce	Hardwood
January	2,153,880	.....
February	4,862,440	.....
March	870,757	.....
April	1,807,030	302,700
May	1,556,895	.....
June	303,713	.....
July	6,071,886	.....
August	2,635,293	.....
September	2,657,013	.....
October	3,660,119	120,025
November	2,130,802	48,909
December	242,922	77,088
	28,952,750	547,722

Alexander Watson, of St. John, shipped the following:

	Spruce
April	47,000
July	545,000
August	218,000
December	1,730,000
	2,540,000

Shipments to U. S. Covering Past Two Months

The lumber shipments from St. John to the United States from January 1st, 1920, to March 1st, 1920, are:

	Value
Laths	\$ 2,569.39
Lumber	312,101.87
Pine Boards	12,271.43
Pulp Wood	1,429.15
Shingles	2,666.00
Wood Pulp	239,797.56

Lumber Shipments to U. S. through St. John for Year 1919

		1st Q.	2nd Q.	3rd Q.	4th Q.	Total
Laths	pcs. 31,708½	\$ 7,604.90	\$ 35,472.81	\$ 96,624.34	\$ 125,264.92	\$264,967.97
Lumber	M. ft. 31,708	105,503.77	122,742.48	416,282.22	400,711.06	1,045,239.53
Lumber Edgings	Cords 116	.....	.....	.....	696.00	696.00
Pine Boards	M. ft. 370	5,313.68	.....	2,803.00	5,764.21	13,880.89
Pulp Wood	Cords 11,830	10,954.78	54,248.72	62,084.25	6,978.80	134,266.55
Shingles	M. pcs. 2,344	.....	699.35	2,697.55	13,137.10	16,534.10
Ship Timbers	M. ft. 13½	.....	.....	.....	539.48	539.48
Spruce Piling	pcs. 5,297	.....	6,944.00	6,655.50	.....	13,609.50
Staves	bcls. 8,160	3,150.00	3,131.66	.....	456.61	6,738.27
Snow Fences	pcs. 241	.....	.....	.....	1,309.10	1,309.10
Wood Pulp	M. lbs. 18,477	.....	241,305.18	322,667.41	442,306.33	1,006,278.92

Greatest Lumber Year Ever on Pacific Coast

No Likelihood of Decrease in Prices for Some Time—Scarcity of Logs May Soon be Overtaken—Canadian Market Will Not be Neglected

The year 1919 was the best year that the lumber industry of British Columbia experienced since lumber was started to be cut in the Coast province. But 1920 bids fair to surpass it in the quantity cut and the amount sold, not to mention the price at which the lumber will be disposed of. It was not until the beginning of 1919 that there were any signs of a fluttering in the lumber dovecots in B. C. Those signs pointed to something approaching a boom and, as a matter of fact there was a boom. The demand for lumber was greater than even the most optimistic lumberman ever dreamt of.

America opened up her markets for the reception of the products of the B. C. sawmills due to the fact that the mills down south could not cope with the demand and certain economic factors, that entered into the production of lumber which were beyond the control of the industry particularly in the states of Washington and Oregon. Canada suffered as a result of this demand and is to-day suffering from a scarcity of lumber at a time when the reconstruction period is upon us. The demand from the United States is still on the increase, though here it might be said that the embargo recently placed on the movement of railway cars from here to southern points may have a substantial effect on the export trade.

The amount of lumber produced in B. C. is, as stated, on the increase. But in 1919, while there was an unprecedented demand there was, strange to say, a falling-off in the amount cut in the local mills. The shipments were greater and the stocks became depleted to an extent that did not look good to the prospective purchaser either in the Dominion or in the United States. The price started its upward move early in the summer of 1919 and, since then it has continued on that course until, to-day lumber is at a figure that no one ever conceived it would reach.

For the past six or eight months, British Columbia's principal market has been the United States, with eastern Canada and the Canadian prairies coming next. The east has probably a shade on the middle west in this connection, though there are indications that the prairies will move much more quickly this year than last year. The consumer there as well as in the east realizes that if he is to secure a supply of lumber he must order quickly, despite the fact of the embargo on cars being in operation. Ways and means will be found by the Americans to get the lumber southward, so that the

Canadian who wants lumber must not place too much importance on this embargo.

During the year the value of grown timber disposed of by the provincial government was around \$700,000 in comparison with \$380,408 in the previous year, and \$483,281 in 1917. The year 1916 was still lower than any of these. At the head of the list were the Vancouver and Island districts with about a quarter of a million dollars. Prince George was around \$150,000 and Prince Rupert was a close third with almost the same as the Prince George district.

What B. C. Turned Out in 1919

No previous year can come up to any of the figures published this year for sales and the quantities involved. There is a notable increase in the upper Fraser River district east of Prince George where over 56,000,000 feet of saw timber, exclusive of a considerable quantity of ties and cordwood was sold as against eleven million in 1918. This remark is also applicable to the district around the upper Thompson river, north of Kamloops, where over 16,000,000 ft. of saw timber and 390,000 ties were sold. These figures are in comparison with 12,000,000 feet and 78,000 ties sold in 1918. The total number of sales in 1919 was 356 as against 133 in 1918, 256 in 1917 and 227 in 1916, while the area cruised for sales had increased from 23,318 acres in 1916 to 61,809 in 1919.

In 1919 over four million feet of piling was sold, a tremendous increase over 1917 when only 378,000 feet of piling was disposed of. There was also a substantial increase in the number of cords of shingle bolts and cordwood. One of the most important phases in the disposal of crown timber stock was the sale by auction of small blocks and fractions adjacent to present operations which would be wasted unless utilized immediately. Small logging units of mature or over-mature timber were also offered for sale with good results while timber on agricultural land was also sold in the open market.

Logging Companies Acquire New Limits

There have been important developments in the lumber industry in British Columbia within the past nine months. New timber limits have been acquired by many of the most prominent logging concerns. This is notable in the case of Messrs. Bloedel, Stewart and Welch, who run one of the largest camps at Myrtle Point, up the coast. They have now acquired a large tract of splendid timber on the east coast of Vancouver Island, comprising from six to eight thousand acres and said to contain some of the finest timber in this province. Here, a large camp is being opened and there is every prospect of this camp rivalling Myrtle Point in point of production.

Other firms have also opened new camps, the reason being the

abnormal demand for lumber. These camps have not yet got into their stride, hence the comparative scarcity of logs and the corresponding shortage in lumber at the present time. It is believed that before many weeks this scarcity will have been overtaken and that the mills have all the logs they can saw. Even though there is this scarcity of logs, it is a noteworthy fact that many mills are working double shifts,—that is twenty out of the twenty-four hours, and if the camps come through with the supply of logs, these shifts will be continued right through the coming summer and fall.

Of all the districts in British Columbia which are coming to the front in the matter of producing lumber, the mountains are entitled to special mention. For some months many of these mills have been closed but they have not opened up and the logging operations that are going on just now are far in excess of anything ever attempted before. Roughly speaking, the camps aim at producing exactly double what they turned out in 1918 and the sawmills in that region are going to do likewise. The majority of the mills have installed more up-to-date machinery to be in a position to meet the demand.

From the Kootenay District

The same applies to the islands on the lower mainland and on Vancouver Island. In 1919 the cut in the mountains was fifty million feet less than in 1918 but, on the other hand there was an increase of 65,000,000 in shipments. This was due to 1918 being a dull time and as a result there was an accumulation of stocks. The Kootenay district came out well in the matter of sawn lumber. For the year it had 240,000,000 to its credit of a value of \$5,448,000, but the shipments were 290,000,000 of a value of \$7,464,000. The amount cut in 1918 in this district was the same as the amount shipped in 1919, but the value of the latter was \$800,000 greater than the former, showing how the prices had increased.

In former years, the Kootenays sent most of their cut to the Canadian prairies and, for the first time in the history of the mills of that locality, the United States became a customer. As compared with 60,000,000 feet sold to the States last year, the prairies and eastern Canada took 45,000,000 feet. One of the greatest developments in the mountain district has been the opening of the Nicola Pine Mills Ltd. at Merritt. The output of this mill will be somewhere in the neighborhood of 200,000 feet daily with a planing mill capable of handling 350,000 feet every day. It is also stated that the mountains will shortly have large pulp and paper mills if the plans which Mr. W. A. Anstie of the Forest Mills of Revelstoke, materialize. Mr. Anstie at the time of writing is in England perfecting these plans and discussing them with his principals.

Cause of the High Prices

The matter of prices is one that will be of particular interest to eastern Canada lumbermen. Opinions on this subject will, not unnaturally, be diverse. These comparatively high prices are due to several causes, and before going further it would be as well to state that there is no likelihood of a decrease for this year. And it doubtful if there will be a reduction for the next two seasons. It is difficult to prophesy but all the signs of the times point in that direction.

At the commencement of 1919, the lumber industry was experiencing a slump. There were orders, it is true and the British order for 70,000,000 feet was looming on the commercial horizon. This order, by the way, has not been completely filled. The conditions were that it must be completed by the end of February. But, at that time, there were from ten to fourteen million feet yet to send overseas and the contract automatically dropped. This leaves the mills a freer hand to go ahead cutting for the home market, but whether this will have any effect on the prices favorable to the purchaser is a moot point.

Some Important Factors in Prices

As to the real causes that led up to the advances made in price. There were several of these. One of them was the higher cost of both skilled and unskilled labor in the camps and the sawmills. It would be hard to state to what extent the wages have been increased. But it may safely be assumed that they have gone up from ten to forty per cent. Then the cost of commodities for the camps has followed suit, with but a slight increase in the cost to the men. Groceries of all kinds have gone up in value, in many instances one hundred per cent., yet the charge to the men in the camps for their meals has not advanced perhaps more than twenty per cent.

The labor situation was a peculiar one in B. C. for a long time. The war played havoc with the ranks of the really experienced lumberjacks and it was necessary to take anything that offered in the shape of labor so that the logs might be turned out for the mills. It might have been thought that less experienced men would not have been paid as high as their predecessors who knew the game from A to Z. But the contrary is the case. They are getting higher wages; they are living under better conditions, they are eating better food

and in every way are better off than were the men who went before them. All these things meant greater cost to the operating companies and the price of logs went up. And so did lumber.

To-day there is really no price list in existence. The premiums and the American exchange have turned everything topsy-turvy. The sawmill men are being offered prices that they never dreamed of a year ago. The loggers have put up their prices which at the beginning of 1918 ran around \$11, \$14 and \$17 to \$17, \$22 and \$27. So far as clear cedar logs are concerned they are away in the clouds, realizing as high as from \$40 to \$45 over the line to-day.

Preference for Canadian Customers

This is the condition, in brief, of the British Columbia lumber industry to-day and it may be its condition a year hence. No one knows just how things will shape, but if the demand is to be taken as a criterion, logs and lumber will be on the upgrade for some time, even though the camps and mills are working full blast to overcome the shortage and even though there is an embargo on cars going over the international boundary. There is one special feature which should be drawn attention to, namely, that shortly before the announcement that there was to be an embargo on cars, several of the most prominent lumber firms in B. C. had intimated that it was their intention to give a preference to the Canadian markets, both on the prairies and in the east.

Instructions were sent to their representatives all over Canada that B. C. lumber was to be sold to Canadians at a price less than that charged to Americans. This, it is believed, is now in force, so that it may be taken for granted that the Canadian market will not be neglected, as has been charged against the B. C. lumber industry in the future. The eastern Canadian trade is developing to an extent never before thought of. Orders from the Atlantic coast have been pouring in and in many cases, representatives of eastern firms have come out to the Pacific coast for the purpose of looking over the ground and placing their orders for quick or slow delivery.

But it is a foregone conclusion that Canada will receive more B. C. lumber than it got in the past year and at a rate that, high though it is in comparison with former years, will be considerably less than the price charged to customers in the United States.

Manitoba Will Cut Fifty Million Feet

Actual timber famine was forecasted in an address before the forestry convention in Winnipeg by George Tunstall, of the Dominion forestry branch, Ottawa. He declared this was inevitable unless cutting operations are revolutionized and reforestation of waste lands undertaken. He said a timber famine would be keenly felt within the next fifty years. Lumber prices, Mr. Tunstall declared, had not reached a point where timber could be "grown" at a profit.

Fire protection for forests was strongly urged by Mr. Tunstall, which caused annually millions of dollars of loss.

Manitoba's lumber cut for this year will be 50,000,000 feet, which is well up to the average, according to information secured from an authoritative source.

Value of Nova Scotia Forest Products

The estimated value of the forest products of Nova Scotia during the year 1919 compiled from the best sources of information available is as follows:—

Lumber	\$ 8,755,000
Cordwood	5,250,000
Staves, fish, apple and potato barrels and boxes	2,000,000
Pulp	360,000
Christmas Trees	50,000
Hop Poles	50,000
Pit Props and Booms	600,000
Telegraph & Telephone Poles	50,000
Railroad Ties	500,000
Poles, Rails, Stakes and Posts and Boards for fences	500,000
Ship Timber & Knees, etc.	1,000,000
Laths	150,000
Wharf Timber & Piling	500,000
Shingles	100,000
Miscellaneous as Weir Stakes, Clothes Pins, Tan Bark, Maple Sugar, etc.	100,000
	<hr/>
	\$19,965,000

Some Features of Eastern Lumber Demand

New Brunswick Operators Had Encouraging Year with Large Export Shipments— Along St. John River Production Will be Increased Several Millions

By "Operator"

Trade in all forest products during the year 1919 in the province of New Brunswick was the most lucrative one to the manufacturers of any year in the history of the business. To sum up the cause of this condition one might say that it was simply a tremendous demand with a very limited supply of material for the market.

At the beginning of 1919 as far as St. John manufacturers are concerned they did not all see alike in as far as they thought wise to make large cuts of logs in the woods during the winter and some were, therefore, over careful and did not get out full supplies for their mills. This left a gap in their sawing season. Wages and supplies were also very high, all through the winter of 1918-1919 and this caused a shortage in the cut of logs all over the Province. Many jobbers felt that they would not take contracts and pay wages and supply bills being asked and so unless an operator had every confidence in the future, he did nothing. This was a common occurrence all over the province and was one of the causes of the undersupply of wood goods later in the season of 1919.

This condition of affairs not only occurred in New Brunswick, but our American neighbors in the state of Maine, which is one of the largest spruce producing states in the east, were more conservative than their New Brunswick friends and only made very limited cuts of logs, claiming all through the winter that there would be no spruce market during 1919, and preaching blue ruin when the war stopped.

Sudden Awakening to the Shortage

One of the factors in starting the upward price of lumber in Boston during the early season of 1919 was thus brought about. The brokers in Boston soon found out that there were practically no spruce supplies in Maine to cover their needs and they began to hustle over into New Brunswick where they bumped into the British Government contract which had practically cleaned up all available supplies. The contracts had been made in the early winter for all the mill cuts possible to be sawn through the season of 1919, and at fair, profitable prices and fairly easy specifications as they were taking large quantities of 2 by 3—as much 2 by 4 as they could get; they were also contracting for large quantities of 3 by 4-5-6, besides the usual quantities of deals 7 by 3, but the government seemed to want as much small sizes of scantlings as possible. All the British brokers in St. John had gone out and contracted with portable mills where they could prevail upon them to saw all the stocks possible at prices about \$28 per M. f.o.b. cars, shipping points, taking the rate of 5 to 7 c. per 100 lbs. export to St. John. This was the means of producing a lot of small stock which is usually unsalable on account of an average length of between 12 and 12½, badly sawn and largely second growth logs cut from farmers lots where the mills are set up. In many cases these mills sawed two inch along with three inch out of the centre of the log, but as the logs were small, in numerous instances 50 pcs. to the thousand, the turnout was nearly all under 6 inches wide, but later on these small stocks served their purpose and saved the day for the house builders at home.

The British Government contract for deals, scantling etc., covering the season of 1919 was made at about \$37 at the mills at tide-water payable in many cases in English currency with exchange at the going rate at the time of shipment. This worked against some operators very seriously during the summer of 1919, but other operators made the Government guarantee the full pound Sterling. In this case they were, of course, for city cut deals and were well manufactured and properly graded. The portable or rotary cuts were sold around \$35 to \$36 free along side ship about \$3 to \$5 per M. less than city cut.

Americans Paid Big Figure for Stocks

During the spring of 1919 the American market began to turn upwards and from a base of \$45 it went suddenly to \$50, with random 2 by 3-2 by 4-2 by 6 selling at about same price. The demand was intense so that American buyers flocked into the province and begged for stocks, paying at about \$37 to \$40 on cars for scantlings; also paying in American funds which, at this time, were, at about 5% to 7% premium, but it was not a question of price, for unless the manufacturer had filled his Government contract he could not supply anything. The American market took a further advance in July and August of \$5 per M and for a time the yardmen stopped buying, but finally made up their minds to pay the price and they

kept picking up stocks where possible, many little mills starting up late in the season where they could get handy lots and haul to the railways. During the month of September prices still further advanced, and have continued steady at prices, which with the rate of exchange at 15% the premium netted \$40 to \$43 on cars for mill cuts for winter and early spring 1920 delivery. This is the highest price at which spruce narrow stocks have ever been sold at St. John and vicinity and many operators made plans to go in very heavily during this winter. The cut over this section of the country will be greater than in 1918-1919, but, on account of the terrible sleet storms of late many operators nearby have come out of the woods unable to do any more cutting and yarding of logs as the woods are in the worst shape known for years. This will have a tendency to shorten the cut to some extent, but to what extent is unknown at present. Further in the interior of New Brunswick and Maine, the storms were not as heavy and the large operators had all their logs properly yarded and are pulling off to streams in good shape. These storms have tied up transportation on the railways and very little stock is now moving to the States.

The Government did not move any stocks through the summer from St. John and this caused a worried feeling among the English brokers in the city, many of whom sold out their new purchases to the American market, but, during the last two months, large quantities of lumber are going overseas, and another month should see all old and new Government contract stock moved from St. John. Steamer space has been more plentiful, caused to some extent by the storms tying up the railways and not getting general cargoes up to the ships. In many cases they have taken deals to fill up where otherwise it would have been general cargo.

Britain Buying up New Cuts of Deals

British buyers are now bidding for new cuts of 1920 deals at prices around \$45 per M for usual specifications and some considerable contracts have been made for short average deals, largely from the north shore of the Province with a limited amount from St. John mills.

The shipments of deals to British market up to December 31st, 1919, from St. John, N. B., were:

Geo. McKean & Co.	41,684,531 feet
W. Malcolm MacKay	29,500,000 feet
Others (estimated)	5,000,000 feet
Total	76,000,000 feet

Summing up the trade in long lumber for 1919 it has been a satisfactory year both to brokers and to manufacturers. Many things came up at different periods to worry the manufacturers, but the tide of prices was always upward with a good demand, and he, who took the chance of having a good cut of logs during the winter of 1918-1919 won the reward of his labors. Certainly one feature showed up all through the year and that was the cost of operating and overhead expenses were far in excess of anything that the operators had figured and unless these prices had have come, he would have had a lean year.

The short lumber situation was more extreme in advance than the long lumber. Laths, which during spring of 1919 were unsalable at \$3, began in August to advance until in December they were selling at \$15 per M on cars at St. John and vicinity. This the strangest situation ever experienced in the lath trade, and many causes effected this condition. For many years operators have been abandoning making laths preferring to make side boards on resaws out of the slab. Other mills were selling their slabs to the pulp mills for more money while other mills did not make them at all as the price of \$3 at which they have been selling did not pay the bills. This combination caused a very low production of laths, and as the steel industry was tied up no steel laths have been made to supply the demand. When a demand came there were practically no lath to supply it hence trouble at once and the end does not seem yet.

The Steady Advance in Shingle Prices

Shingles began selling, Extras \$6.50, Clears \$5.75, 2nd Clears \$5.50, Ex. No. 1 \$3.25 and there has also been a very heavy demand for shingles all through the season with only a small production. As very few mills have any cedar limits from which to cut logs, this

condition will not change by the end of 1919. Shingles had advanced to Extras \$8.50, Clears \$7.25, 2nd Clears \$6.50, Ex. No. 1 \$4.50.

The box trade has also been good through 1919—better than ever and prices have kept pace, with long lumber and laths, stocks of all grades and kinds of long lumber, lath and shingles at St. John are the lowest in years and if the car situation should clear up at once, a month would see bare mill yards in St. John. What little stock is left is sold for delivery as fast as possible.

Regarding the future, many conditions may enter into the trade to upset one's calculation but, if there is a lively requisition at home and abroad and present prices are established and not forced skyward, to spoil the demand, we certainly shall have all the business we can take care of, for if we look to the west the demand is good. Prices are higher than ours and with the long rail haul they cannot undersell and will not as they are well taken care of for months to come. The south is working under the same conditions and all old dry stocks of Pine are cleared up.

We are not producing near as much lumber as in years gone by as the log is very much smaller and there are fewer mills in the

aggregate. England, France, South America and South Africa are crying out for stocks. What can stop trade, unless wild speculation enters in to spoil it. It is now a matter of being careful to hold what has been gained and produce in as large quantities as the markets will take care of. Avoid careless manufacturing of the log after it is cut. Avoid careless logging and leaving any material in the forest which it will pay to transport, and stick to careful business methods through the year to come, for it will take a steady hand to keep our business in its present condition.

Prices will probably remain as firm as at present, for all other quarters of the globe are having high costs of operating which will, no doubt, continue as long as living is at its present pitch. Laths will no doubt come down in price to some extent but not for several months and then, no doubt, the price will leave the operation around \$10 per M this mill. The cut of logs on the St. John river last year was in the vicinity of 35 million feet for St. John. This year will probably be about 5 or 6 millions greater, but there will not be any more mills operating at St. John than a year ago viz., seven mills with one or two smaller portables. The same number of smaller mills will be in operation but no more.

Ideal Winter Weather for Log Production

Crown Timber Agents of Ontario Present Favorable Reports on Activities in Bush—Output in Many Districts will be Far Greater than Last Season

The cut of timber in various parts of Ontario will be considerably larger than last season taken in the aggregate. Owing to certain unfavorable local conditions there may be a falling off at some points but, on the whole, the prospects are bright for augmented production, especially in the northern and northwestern districts.

A leading lumberman who recently visited the majority of camps says that so far as he can judge, there will be an increased cut of white pine of about thirty-five per cent. over that of a year ago, twenty per cent. in hemlock, with spruce and Norway pine running about the same, a little more in some areas and greater in others owing to labor conditions, the weather, roads, etc.

It is interesting to obtain first hand information from the Crown Timber Agents of Ontario who are closely in touch with conditions and their views will shed considerable light on the outlook, present and prospective.

W. M. Jones, Crown Timber Agent of Fort Frances, says: During the past month logging operations in this district have been favorable so far as roads, hauling, etc., are concerned. Although we have had heavy falls of snow it has been a most favorable winter for logging as all the camps got an early start owing to the early winter conditions. I would estimate that, in this district, there will be about 35 million feet of pine timber taken out as well as probably 400 thousand ties and also several thousand poles and posts.

A. M. Huckson, Crown Timber Agent of Sault Ste. Marie, sends the following:—We have had a very steady cold winter and the depth of snow was deeper than usual, but it was very loose and an ideal winter for logging operations. Most of the haul will be through by the middle of the month; labor conditions are fair, and everything is in fairly good condition. The output in this district will be larger than last season. For 1920 operations everything indicates that we shall have an increase in the production. I shall be pleased to send the figures of the output of all classes of timber taken out in this district at a later date when I receive them in.

George A. Bremner, Crown Timber Agent of Cochrane, writes:—The weather for the past few weeks has been ideal for the lumbermen and pulp companies. The output will depend on the spring. If our snow lasts until April there will be a fairly good output. I would judge that there will be 200,000 cords of pulpwood cut on Crown lands this season—that is cubic cords of 115 ft., and about four million ft., B.M. of lumber and 75,000 railway ties. About 50,000 cords of pulp will be cut on private lands along with a fair production of lumber in the small mills. December and January was extremely cold weather which made hauling difficult where ice roads was not used.

J. T. McDougall, Crown Timber Agent of North Bay, reports:—The quantity of timber being cut in this district will be about the same as last season unless we have a long and cold spring and the quantity may increase about ten per cent. The season has been a particularly good one for operating and the work is well advanced; there having been very little sickness in the camps. I expect the cost of operating this season will be high owing to high cost of

supplies. It is somewhat early to say as to how the driving will go. Although there is considerable snow we have had no soft weather and it will disappear very fast. The drives will then have to depend on spring rains to help them out. Quite a few firms have their logs all hauled and others are well in hand.

Best Operating Season Ever

Speaking of the progress of logging operations in the Webbwood district, S. J. Hawkins, Crown Timber Agent, declares:—During my forty-two years in this country, I have never seen any better season for hauling saw logs than this. For the last 85 days the weather has been steady, comparatively clear and cold, without a drop of rain. The ice is good everywhere and just enough snow. I believe there is about 65 per cent. of the entire cut on the banks and in the water, and the next few days will see the biggest housing of the season. The sun is getting stronger, the sleighs run easier, and from now on mostly every load to the dump is a peaker. The labor situation is somewhat improved. The men are steadying down, and not so much jumping. The output here will be about 40 per cent. greater than last year. Our operations in this division are principally saw logs. We may get 50,000 railroad ties, a little pulp wood that the farmers take out, and a few thousand telegraph poles. It is a little too early yet to make any comments on the driving possibilities, but one thing is in our favor. The swamps filled up with water in the fall and they are frozen to the bottom to-day. This alone will be a gradual water supply during April and part of May. Hay, flour, sugar and butter have all gone higher, but, nevertheless, the lumbermen are putting in supplies, in many places, for next season.

J. A. Oliver, Crown Timber Agent of Port Arthur, asserts:—Conditions are very much the same as when I wrote you last. The winter, while during January very low in the morning in temperature, has been splendid for logging and providing the present state of affairs continues until the middle of next month, no operator can have any kick coming on that point. During the winter, and particularly since the first of January, there has been a lot of trouble in many of the camps with labor and especially with men being members of O.B.U. In fact, agitators have at times taken almost every man out of the camps leaving them disorganized for a couple of weeks. On the other hand, many of these laborers are just moving from camp to camp. As a result with these labor conditions, the output will not be as large as what was expected. The logs in this agency will in all probability be about the same as last year. The ties I do not think will be quite as heavy and the pulpwood on Crown lands will be slightly less than last year while the pulpwood cut on private lands will be slightly more. Very few poles are being taken out in this district and no piling has been taken out so far. I might add that, during the past two years, there has been quite a lot of sickness among the men in the camps from influenza. The attack, however, was mild and no deaths have occurred, but undoubtedly the output has been affected by the prevailing illness.

P. J. Whelan, Crown Timber Agent of Arnprior, writes:—As far

as I have any knowledge at present the logging conditions are fairly good, with not quite enough snow in some sections, especially where the country is rough. Moreover, the water tanks making ice roads overcame this to a great extent, and if the weather keeps cold and frosty, there will not be much stuff cut that will not be hauled out. Regarding an estimate of the output in this agency, it will be considerable of an increase over that of last season, and counting what will come off limits, or Crown lands under license, timber permits, and stuff from settlers' lots, (this latter being quite an amount) it will figure up altogether around 100,000,000 ft. M.M., 120,000 cords of pulpwood, and 500,000 railway ties. There will also be considerable of a quantity of telephone poles, fence posts, tan bark, etc. Hauling is pretty well advanced in most places, and the ice is good. Cutting is about finished in a great many places, although in a few camps it is still going on, as on account of the snow being not too deep, and very loose, it affords an opportunity to cut and skid where the timber is not too scattered.

Arthur Stevenson, Crown Timber Agent, Peterboro, remarks:—The total cut on licensed land in this district is so small that an increase or decrease of 10 per cent. or 20 per cent. is a negligible amount unless the same factors were applicable to more productive sections. However, the winter has been most favorable and as far as I can ascertain each lumberman will cut till the last minute to take advantage of the favorable prices. The result will be an excess of say 15 per cent. over estimates. Until we go through the country getting returns in the spring we will know nothing of quantities of ties and poles coming out as these all come off private lots in this district.

Forty Percent. Increase in Algoma

H. McDonald, of Thessalon, who is the Crown Timber Agent in that portion of the province, observes:—This has been an ideal winter for operations in the woods with about two and one-half feet of snow and cold weather and every opportunity for making ice roads. The log hauling is well advanced. Some camps will be wound up soon. Should the weather continue as at present there will be no logs in the woods after the 15th of this month. There will be an increase in the output in this district of 40 per cent. as compared with last year. Wages and camp supplies are very high which makes the cost of production more than last year, but the ideal winter, which we have had for hauling, has been a boon to the lumbermen in that respect. There is not a great deal of pulpwood or ties got out this year. The order of the day among settlers and small operators is boxwood. There is a large box factory under construction at Thessalon, which will consume all the small timber that was not of much value heretofore. There is also a box factory at Blind River, manufacturing boxes and lath and carrying on quite extensive woods operations.

W. P. Christie, Crown Timber Agent of Parry Sound, says:—The weather has been very favorable this season for lumbering particularly during the last month; in fact, it has been an ideal winter for operations. Loggers are about through with hauling and this month will see the finish. Some lumber firms are expecting to do some hot logging if the "flu" does not affect them. There is quite a lot of sickness in some camps and the men are uneasy about staying for the hot logging. The output for this season in pine and hemlock will be,—pine from 45,000,000 to 50,000,000 ft.; hemlock 8,000,000 to 10,000,000 ft. and hardwoods from 4,000,000 to 5,000,000 ft. The figures may vary somewhat as it will depend to a certain extent on what is put out in the spring cut. There will be quite an increase in the production of ties this season. Here a new company has an option on part of Parry Sound property and intends putting in machinery to manufacturing and dressing on an extensive scale.

Why C. P. R. Cars Do Not Cross the Border

In regard to the complaints of the lumber manufacturers of British Columbia that shipments of all kinds of forest products are being held up owing to the recent action of the Canadian Pacific Railway in decreeing that no more of their cars can be used for carrying lumber across the border, F. W. Peters, of Vancouver, general superintendent of the C. P. R., in a recent interview, said: "There are now 19,000 box cars in the United States which should now be in the service of Canadian shippers and if those cars had been returned, as they should have been, the complaints of the Lumber Manufacturers' Association of its inability to ship lumber across the border would not have occurred.

"These cars were sent to the United States loaded and would be returned to Canada either empty or with merchandise in some form or another, but owing to the decreasing amount of goods now being imported into Canada from across the border the receipts of full cars from the United States had dwindled down to a negligible quantity.

"In the ordinary course of business of a railway, even if there

was not enough merchandise to load the cars they would have been returned empty to the place from which they had been dispatched," continued Mr. Peters, "and I can give no reason why this has not been done—except that the railways in the United States were owned, up to March 1st, by the Government. The falling off in the shipment of loaded cars into Canada may account for the failure to go to the expense of returning empty cars."

Mr. Peters said that the shipment to the United States of merchandise of all kinds by C. P. R. cars had now been suspended, and that any freight which left the country was conveyed in the empty cars belonging to the United States, which would have to be sent back in any case—empty or full.

"During the past year the Canadian Pacific Railway Company has been building cars and saying nothing about it," continued Mr. Peters. "Three thousand, 60-ton capacity box cars are now being built, and provided we can get the necessary material, these cars will be ready within a very short time. In addition to these, the company is also building 500 new refrigerator cars, as well as 500 cars for carrying automobiles. I expect that all these cars will be ready this season, if we can get the material, an order having been already placed for 2,500 cars with the Canada Car Company."

Mr. Peters said that the 3,000 cars would be built with hopper bottoms so that they would be capable of carrying grain as well as general merchandise. The effect of the action taken by the railways of Canada in refusing to accept any but foreign cars for United States destination is expected to have a serious effect on the exchange.

The foreign cars coming in are few and the shippers on the coast are the only ones throughout Canada who can get their commodities by water to points across the International boundary line.

India Wants Canadian Lumber Literature

"There are now special opportunities for developing the forest resources of India. Both the Government of India and Provincial Governments have already taken measures to inaugurate new commercial undertakings that have already been or are rapidly being established. Delays are inevitable in communicating with industries and a special staff is being organized to deal with the manufacturers of plant and equipment and it is proposed to open a library of catalogue and price lists in the Economic Branch of the Forest Research Institute, Dehra Dun, India. The Forest Economist will be pleased to receive and circulate to enquirers catalogues etc. dealing with every branch of equipment used in forest industries. It is hoped that firms will help in establishing and maintaining this library by contributions in duplicate of catalogues, pamphlets etc. as they issue."

Economic Value of Britain's Forest Areas

Addressing the members of the Edinburgh Architectural Association at a meeting, presided over by Mr. J. R. M'Kay, in the Association Rooms, 117, George Street, Dr. Borthwick discussed Britain's position as a timber-producing country. Wood, the lecturer thought, was probably more extensively used for the manufacture of a greater variety of articles than any building material. It differed from stone and iron in that it was an organic and not a homogeneous substance. The properties of wood varied with its species, and marked differences occurred according to the conditions in which it grew. Soil, climate, and silviculture had each a marked effect upon the chemical and physical properties of wood. After dealing with the weight, strength, durability, evenness of grain, resonance, fissibility, absorptive capacity for various preservative antiseptics of different kinds of wood, Dr. Borthwick went on to deal with the requirements for timber growth, and showed how the nature of the year rings and quality of the grain depended not only on the soil and climate, but also on the amount of skill and attention bestowed upon the growing crop by the forester. The forest areas of this country possessed distinct advantages, and, given proper selection and treatment, these areas had an economic value which entitled Britain to be recognized as one of the foremost timber-producing countries of Europe, if not in quantity, at least in quality.

Construction of Demountable Ship

"I expect that within a few days the actual construction of a demountable ship will be commenced in Seattle" said John Arbuthnot, when questioned concerning his lumber transporting plan which has been discussed both in British Columbia and in England. The first ship, according to Mr. Arbuthnot, will go to England, propelled by sails and oil engines.

The demountable craft is in reality a cargo of lumber put together in the form of a ship which can be taken to pieces on reaching its destination.

Growing Lumber Production of Nova Scotia

Total Cut Last Year was About Three Hundred Million Feet—One Half Area of Province More Adapted to Timber Than Any Other Crop—Bright Outlook

By Hon. O. T. Daniels, Attorney-General for Nova Scotia



Hon. O. T. Daniels, Halifax

Nova Scotia has, for a generation, been known as a large producer of coal and fish and fruit. It is only recently, however, that the Province has come to the fore-front as a producer of lumber also. This is not the result of an increased lumber production, but rather a recognition of the actual value to the Province of the lumber industry in its different branches. Formerly a rough guess of the value of the crude lumber cut was made and this estimate published as the sum total of what the industry represented to Nova Scotia. The unfairness of this method will be apprehended instantly by applying a like method of calculating values to the agricultural industry.

If, in ascertaining the value of the agricultural production for

the year, the value of the field crops alone were considered the total would be only a fraction of present estimates. The agricultural authorities, however, rightfully add to the value of the field crops other values representing dairy products, poultry products, wool and live stock sold. As a matter of fact, however, all live stock and live stock products are only the crude field crops in manufactured form.

It may not be generally known that fully one-half of the area of Nova Scotia is more adapted to timber than any other crop. 7,750,000 acres are now under forest owned or leased by lumber or pulp companies and held by farmers. The Province also possesses over two million acres of young forest.

Over half of the total production comes from the western counties of Annapolis, Digby, Yarmouth, Queens, Shelburne and Lunenburg. Indeed the forest has been, next to the fisheries, the main source of living on the south-western coast of Nova Scotia since the early settlement.

The principal trees are spruce, fir, hemlock, pine, birch, oak and maple. The spruce is by far the most valued wood, hemlock coming next in importance. Nova Scotia spruce is largely used for building purposes, making excellent floor and joisting timber and also furnishes spars for sailing vessels, as it is both light and strong. The spruce is also the favorite wood of pulp makers. The Nova Scotia spruce, after twenty-five years of growth, can be used for deals. The hemlock is found mixed with other woods. Strong and durable when not exposed to the weather, it is used for much rough work, such as sheathing roof boards for shingling or—holding nails better than almost any other wood—joists studding and stable flooring.

Of the hardwoods, birch is the most valuable. The counties of Pictou, Antigonish, Guysboro and the island of Cape Breton possess large areas of hardwood still untouched. There are many favorable sites in these districts for furniture factories catering to the export trade.

Good Market for Hemlock and Spruce

The principal wood shipped from Nova Scotia to the United States is hemlock, although there is also considerable spruce and pine shipped. Most of the hemlock is shipped to New York and vicinity. Nova Scotia hemlock has to compete there with American lumber, which comes chiefly from Pennsylvania, New Hampshire and New York States. The spruce is chiefly shipped to the British market. At the present time there is no difficulty in securing a market for any and all Nova Scotia lumber. The great obstacle is scarcity of tonnage. Freight rates are extremely high and shippers are confronted with an unusual situation. Despite the rates, however, which range from 250 shillings per standard, substantial profits are being made.

The winter of 1919 was unfavorable for cutting and hauling. Nevertheless production was stimulated by the large Government orders that were placed early in the season. The total lumber cut

for the year was about three hundred million feet. Of this amount one hundred million feet was cut to fill Government orders. A large portion of this Government supply was held over until this present winter. Since the first of the year the congestion has been broken and most of the Government owned lumber shipped across the Atlantic.

The cost of production during 1919 was higher than during any previous year and present indications point to even higher cost for 1920. The labor situation, however, has improved materially, and a good supply of woodsmen is now available. It is expected that the production during 1920 will be fully up to 1919. During the dull lumber years of the war the industry was stimulated to a considerable extent by the recrudescence of the shipbuilding industry. This reached its acme in 1918. During 1919 fewer ships were built, but the number constructed was of material stimulus to the lumber trade. If these wooden ships could be constructed at moderate cost the outlook for wooden shipbuilding would be bright. Unfortunately, however, all material used in the construction of vessels is more expensive than ever and much of it difficult to get. Moreover labor is higher and these adverse factors are accompanied by a declining tendency in ocean freights.

Nova Scotia is fortunate in the fact that owing to the climate and soil of this Province our forest reproduces itself naturally without trouble or expense. Seedlings start from seed sown by the trees themselves. A field that has been abandoned is soon covered with bushes started naturally from seed blown by the wind, or dropped by birds or animals. Fire is the dread enemy to be guarded against. There are few timber tracts in the Province that have not suffered more or less severely from fire injury. In too many cases this has been the result of carelessness. It is very apparent from statistics compiled by the Department of Crown Lands that the two great sources of fire last year were fires set by locomotives and by sportsmen. It is believed that many of the fires that are described as of unknown origin have been caused by fishing parties. Is it too much to ask that those who go to the woods for the purpose of hunting or fishing exercise care in the setting of fires and extinguish such fires before leaving the camping ground?

Regarding railway fires, recent railway legislation at Ottawa will place all railways in Nova Scotia that are under Federal charter under the direction of the Railway Board at Ottawa. Our statistics disclose that our most serious railway fires have been caused by the Canadian National Railways. It is hoped that hereafter this important matter will be under proper control so that a great annual waste may be saved.

Development of Water Powers of Province

Fuller development of the water powers of the Province will mean a corresponding development in the lumber industry. Water power will be utilized not only in lumbering operations but also in the manufacture of wood products. For a great many years the saw mills of Nova Scotia were operated by water power, and at the present time the pulp industry of this Province, which is of considerable magnitude, and is now occupying a great deal of attention with a view to its further extension, is based entirely on water power.

Seven pulp companies operated at different points throughout the Province during the past year. These companies utilized or exported 84,000 cords of pulpwood. The price of the wood averaged \$7 per cord, f.o.b. cars. During the present year the price ranges from \$9 to \$10 per cord. The pulp produced is valued at \$360,000, in addition to the pulpwood exported.

With the formation of the Nova Scotia Power Commission and their initial development at the head of St. Margaret's Bay, near Halifax, it seems as though the first steps have been taken in securing to Nova Scotia an adequate supply of electrical energy. In the future, with our water powers harnessed and transmission lines radiating throughout the Province, a new era will open for the lumbering industry.

Portable mills may then be set down at the most advantageous points and moved about as the occasion demands at the minimum expense. A supply of power at a low price will also be available for the numerous pulp mills, saw-mills and furniture factories, a great many of which, under present conditions, suffer from serious diminution of their power supply throughout the summer months of low

water. There will be the further advantage of lower fire risk with the electric motive power and, it is thought, a considerable speeding up and increased output.

With the building of storage dams and head dams in connection with the proposed water power developments, it is thought that stream driving will be greatly facilitated. Long stretches of rapid water and numerous runs and shallows which today cause the stream driver so much trouble will be under flowage and a properly regulated supply of water will render streams available for driving at any time of the year, whereas heretofore many of them without specially constructed dams have been serviceable at freshet times only. That has been the general experience on streams upon which large power developments have taken place. With properly constructed log sluices at the various dams, no delays will be caused at these points.

Perhaps none of the industries of Nova Scotia is of more real and substantial benefit to the great majority of the people than the lumber trade. It means the distribution yearly of nearly twenty millions of dollars and this money is earned when many other industries are slack or at a standstill. Our forests are a great national asset of increasing economic value. Easy accessibility and underground shipping facilities render the position of Nova Scotia as a lumber exporting country unique. It remains for Nova Scotia timber owners to develop and cultivate their holdings. On account of the excellent natural reproduction, which generally follows lumbering operations and fires in the Province the necessity for artificial planting has not made itself strongly felt in Nova Scotia. Nevertheless the time has now come when timber areas require the same condition and care as any other crop.

Future of Quebec in the Lumber Industry

Province Has 45,000,000 Acres of Timber Lands Under License—Complete Forest Survey Urgent—Development of Great Natural Resources

By Hon. Honore Mercier, Minister of Lands and Forests for Quebec



Hon. Honore Mercier, Quebec, P.Q.

The province of Quebec has before it to-day a vast colonization programme. We must have more good land for settlement, for the greater production of food, and for attracting the surplus population of the towns, and the younger men who are leaving the older farms to carve out new homes for themselves. With a determination to understand one another's needs there is no reason why the lumbermen and the settlers should not get on perfectly well together. The lumbermen need the settlers for work in the shanties, and, when the settlers are not too far distant from lumbering operations, the lumbermen have less distance to haul their forage. The lumbermen of the St. Maurice district have much to thank the settlers of Abitibi for. Were it not for the rapid increase

of that settlement, the lumbermen would not have the regular train service which is now so great a boon to them. With mutual forbearance and consideration, I feel that there will not be much difficulty in deciding where the forests are to remain and, where land may be taken by settlers.

When the law was passed requiring settlers to take permits before burning to clear their lands, we had fewer protests from them than we would have had if the proposal had been to raise stumpage dues. The settlers thought the matter out, consulted their priests and the officers of the Lands & Forests Department, and complied with the law, and now we have a system of fire protection which is the envy of all the other provinces.

The province has now to look to the development of its unsettled lands. This development becomes in the first place a question of connections. The Abitibi district affords a good illustration of this fact. It is, thanks to the railway and to the richness of the soil, that colonization in that district has proved the success which it has. In other portions of the province industries must be added in order to facilitate settlement.

There is no doubt that in many of our north lands, timber and pulp and paper mills will form the nucleus of new parishes. For the purpose of operating these new industries, we have a considerable amount of horse power, six millions of which are already developed. The establishment of the new industries will not only increase the opening up of our natural resources in those sections of the country, but they will build new towns and establish new railways which will connect these new regions with old Quebec.

Lumber has always meant much to the province of Quebec and the forests still remain one of our chief assets. Our resources are great. We have 45,000,000 acres of timber lands under license and approximately 75,000,000 of virgin timber lands.

We do not, however, know the value of these forests, and we should like, in order to build up a definite forest policy, to make a complete survey of all forest lands. For this we shall need the as-

sistance of limit holders so far as the survey of their limits is concerned; and the task of the Government in surveying the remaining territory will still be a vast one.

In a word, the time has come for us to require the preparation of working plans in lumbering operations. It is in the public interest and in the interest of lumbermen as well to plan your operations ahead, so as to leave the forest—after cutting it—in the best possible condition for future growth. The objection which may have one time existed to such a policy has disappeared. With our well organized fire protection system, due largely to the co-operation of the lumbermen the danger of fire has been greatly reduced and, therefore, lumbermen cannot afford to cut the forest too close in order that it may be in a position to be cut over again in a reasonable time. For the same reason private owners of waste lands may safely commence their reforestation.

The Government of Quebec intends to deal with lumber limits in a generous manner, but also expects the limit holders to do their share. The lumber industry, in the past, has done wonderful things to increase the efficiency of mill operations, and to reduce waste in the utilization of wood products. There is still more to be done in this respect, notably in the use of hardwoods which have been practically untouched by present operations. I believe that we may rely upon the lumbermen to devise proper and adequate methods of transporting these logs from the forest to the mill.

The future of the lumber industry, as well as that of pulp, is certainly brilliant. For many years to come there will be a large demand in Europe for material with which to rebuild the regions devastated by war, and also to replace the supply of timber formerly furnished by the forests which have been destroyed during the last five years in every section of Europe.

The gradual exhaustion of the wood supply in the United States will also increase our opportunities of becoming furnishers of paper products to our neighbors as well as to Europe. Our province is in every way well situated to take advantage of these opportunities. We have the necessary natural elements in our waterfalls and in our forests, and, in addition, we have one of the greatest factors of prosperity in a population which is recognized as one of the best in the world, as well as having a class of lumbermen who are appreciated wherever known for their progressiveness and generosity.

The Canadian Robert Dollar Co. has purchased the extensive timber holdings of J. A. Smith at Coquitlam, B. C., and the price paid was \$500,000 cash. The limit consists of 9000 acres of timber lands, six miles of railway and camps operating on three sides, with a daily output of 150,000 feet. The property has a reputation of being one of the most up-to-date and finest logging operations in the province.

The purchase was made by Mr. Melville Dollar on behalf of his company. Mr. D. McIntosh is taking over the management of the logging operations. The logs will be sawn by the Dollar mill at Dollarton on the north arm of the inlet.

Mr. Smith, the former owner of the limit, is a resident of Vancouver and one of the best-known loggers of British Columbia. The timber consists of fir and cedar of good quality. Booming grounds for the limits have been maintained at Port Moody. The limits are stretched along the Coquitlam River and the logs are easily got out.

Some Reconstruction Problems in Ontario

Necessity of True Forest Inventory of Province—Protection from Fire and Waste and Greater Utilization of What We Now Possess is Urgent

By W. F. V. Atkinson, Consulting Forest Engineer, Sault Ste. Marie, Ont.

A real interest in our natural resources is now becoming more and more manifested, hardly a day passes without some suggestion appearing in the press. This is a healthy sign of awakening industry; it is reconstruction, the return of human energy, lately employed in a war of self defence, to the necessities of self support and the restoration of the Canadian dollar to its par value.

At conventions, clubs and elsewhere one hears of plans and recommendations to subsidize our low grade iron ore, to develop our water powers, to colonize our lands and make good roads, and last, but by no means least, to produce more timber from our forests, and to protect them from waste. Our forests and our lumbermen have saved our financial "bacon" before. They can do it once again, but after what will the situation be? They need our attention, our intelligent help, and consideration.

There is a real desire that all these things be taken up seriously, and progressive steps must begin immediately. As it is the habit of this country and of this province to get what it has set its mind upon, these things will be done. One had only to note the feeling at the North Bay Convention, to which I went as your delegate in January last, to be assured of this.

Since the year began it has been intimated the Dominion Parliament and several of the Provincial Legislatures may take action tending to conservation and to the development of wood-using industries in the country, as against the exporting of logs and pulpwood, even from property held in fee simple.

Obtaining the Required Timber Crops

The paper and lumber companies, owners of private and crown stumpage showed more interest than ever in forest problems at the recent meetings of the various associations at Montreal and Quebec. The appreciation of the general public, and the attention paid to forest matters by the Engineering Institute of Canada also indicated the general desire for knowledge and improvement. Those who have watched for years the trend of developments noted with great interest the "motif" or note, variously expressed but occurring in all the speeches and discussions, seeking what could be done to increase or supplement the future supply. "What do you know about these things?" rather than "What do you think?" Plainly a reaching out for forest working plans, and a forest inventory.

What is a working plan? It is briefly a well defined scheme—Silvicultural method of management—by which from sufficient areas—Units of regulation—the required timber crops, can be obtained to meet and maintain in perpetuity a stated need—Object of management—at a definite cost, plus or minus the unknown relative cost of logging at maturity, this is certain to be less than at present. The cuttings being annual, the—Rotation—would probably be determined on the "greatest income" basis. The—Risk—is probably, all things considered, less in this business than in most others, and may be called the unforeseen. ("Act of God" or the "King's Enemies.") The working plan is true Forestry, the Forester's art. It will come; it must come, but not yet, the public must really feel the effect of high prices first.

Various needs were expressed at the recent meetings, and various methods have had partial trial, others will continue to be tried, all the methods spoken of were good, none were new, except as they are locally applicable. This is the great point from which pessimism frequently begins. It will some day be understood that the Science of Forestry cannot be picked up by any amount of practical experience alone, any more than can the Science of Medicine, that in both, years of study as well as experience are needed, in order to give valuable service.

Should Cease Bluffing Ourselves

The need for forest products must be first greater than it is today in order to demand rightly directed action. A demand is caused by a shortage either present, or unmistakably clear in a definite future, some persons already would appear to admit such a possibility. A greater demand means greater price and this is the force, whereby the required end will come about, those who see the shortage first will try to protect their industry. Some others must be too late, their failure will assist those plants which remain.

I have said that all of the plans I heard discussed were good, but like the Scot once said all "Scotch whusky" is good but some is better

than others, none of the plans were practical because they ended nowhere. What should be done now? For the present two things only, and these can be briefly told. Do not let us bluff ourselves any longer with imaginary qualities of standing timber. Surely we have enough courage and sense to look the truth in the face and find a remedy. Various kinds of woods have different uses. How much of each kind have we got, and in view of its location what will it cost to bring each kind from where it is growing, to the sawmill, paper mill, factory, chemical plant, or other place of disposal, that is, how much per cent. greater will this cost be per quantity and per locality, than the average present costs at the mills to-day? Everybody knows that some of it can never be marketed at all and this must be shown in an honest statement.

This means of the two things required, First a true forest inventory. To get this an air photo survey can be perfected which, with the subsequent details worked out on the ground, will be the cheapest and best method to cover the very large area involved. Second, protect from fire and from waste, by a greater utilization, what we now think we have. For this purpose the Province must have a sufficient permanent staff of men always in the field, some as fire wardens, and others inspecting and scaling. This staff free from interference will show how the present system can be improved. The operators must be encouraged not harassed and where existing contracts have been made without regard to full use of all timber, they are capable of fair adjustment and probably betterment, so that no change should create an injustice or should drive leaders of industry from their necessary and useful work.

There is no secret or mystery in logging but there is much experience and hard work needed, there have been many risks. These demand a fair and generous profit.

The two points just mentioned are urgent, all other details for the present are beside the question. After a permanent technical staff of Government Forest officers is established, it should be the policy of the Crown to encourage any industry requiring a continual wood supply, to furnish a tentative working plan, and to grant them by long lease or conditional deed, such forest lands, as having been cut over can, by proper silvicultural methods, tree-planting, etc., be re-established as units of regulation for the proposed working plan. A farmer can get free land if he makes a farm out of it. Waste Crown land should be free to those who have the courage to contract with the Crown to make a cultivated forest.

Obtaining True Forest Efficiency

As stated it is neither useful nor possible to prescribe a general system of details and methods, as however suitable they may be to one locality and kind of timber they are not necessarily so elsewhere. True forest efficiency can only be obtained after careful local inspection. For instance, requests have lately been made to open up the forest reserves to logging, stating that much of the pine timber is over mature. This is true, but generally speaking this condition has always existed and therefore is nothing new. It was wise to create these reserves, for while they have been earning nothing—no gross volume increment—for lack of efficient cutting and control, the advance in the price of timber and pulpwood has enhanced the value of the timber stand, and this value can be added to capital account. The cuttings can yet be systematically ordered. Let the reserves still be preserved until we have a fully manned and competent staff of Crown Foresters.

The experience of some of our soldiers in European forests will indicate to them the general idea.

Of the past, let nothing be said. Of the present, the desire is manifest for the greatest efficiency, therefore let the two recommendations which have been outlined be put in force immediately. Of the future, on forest methods "fiat lux."

The stockholders of the Buffalo Forge Co., Buffalo, N.Y., recently held a meeting and elected the following officers for the coming year: Henry W. Wendt, President; Edgar F. Wendt, Vice President and Treasurer; Henry W. Wendt, Jr., Vice-President and Secretary; C. A. Booth, Vice-President and Sales Manager. The new directors include the above-named officers and, in addition, Mr. H. S. Whiting.

Lumber Trade Loses Valuable Customers—Who is to Blame?

By R. J. Blair, Pathologist, Forest Products Laboratories of Canada, McGill University, Montreal



R. J. Blair, Montreal, Forest Products Laboratories

The question appearing in the title of this article may be answered briefly by saying that it is the lumbermen themselves who are to blame. Whenever there is sold any commodity which does not give good satisfaction it is usual to assume that it is not the final purchaser who is at fault. If, however, he is to blame, it is the duty of the merchant who sold him the goods to educate him as to a method of using them properly so that he may remain a satisfied customer who will continue to do his business with the same firm.

It has been found that several users of lumber have not been successful in using wood in the construction of their buildings and as a result have begun to use building materials other than wood when making additions and

repairs to their plants. If the lumber trade is to hold a number of customers which it is in danger of losing and get back some of those already lost, it will be necessary to train its dealers and retailers in such a way that when they sell lumber the final purchaser will so use it as to get the best results.

When used as a structural material in large buildings wood possesses certain advantages that are not found in any material used in competition with it. The only disadvantages, which accompany wood when put to such uses, are its inflammability and that, in certain cases, it is liable to be attacked by decay so that its usefulness is impaired and entirely destroyed in a short time. The first of these drawbacks may be taken care of by a reasonable system of fire protection, while the second results every time from an improper use of the wood. In practically all instances where wood gives unsatisfactory service on account of its rapid decay, such failures might have been predicted and if certain precautions had been exercised at the start, the trouble and loss of valuable timber might both have been avoided.

Unsatisfied Results Investigated

For more than four years an investigation has been in progress at the Forest Products Laboratories which has had as its aim the determination of the conditions found in buildings which bring about such losses. To date conditions in more than 165 mills and industrial plants of various kinds have been studied to find what favors decay in the wood which is any part of the building.

In certain of the large Canadian mills it has been found that

when a renewal of some part of the building was being made following the decay of timber after a short service, the parties concerned refused to continue the use of wood. Every one of these customers who did not go back to the lumber trade for his new supplies was a good customer, and in most cases he is a lost customer as far as the lumbermen are concerned.

The rotting of structural timber is no more mysterious a phenomenon than the moulding of pastry, the fermentation of fruit juices, or the souring of milk in warm weather. Decay in wood is a process comparable to these everyday occurrences, all of which are caused by the normal activities of certain low forms of plant life. Wood-destroying fungi are plants which grow only upon wood when there is present within it the amount of moisture which is necessary for their development. Whenever wood is used in any building in such a way that the moisture required to sustain such fungus growth is present, it is almost a certainty that some of the wood-destroyers will set up a process of decay.

It has been found that there are four principal ways in which this moisture gets into the wood.

The first of these is when poorly seasoned wood is used in a building of heavy construction with no means provided for properly drying it.

The second is where water reaches or gets spilled upon wood and maintains it at a proper degree of moisture for fungus development.

The third is where timber is exposed to the moist air of damp basements.

The fourth and most important occurs in the roofs of buildings with moist conditions of occupancy such as pulp mills, paper mills, textile mills, dye-houses, tanneries, bleacheries and canneries.

Decay in Large Building Timbers

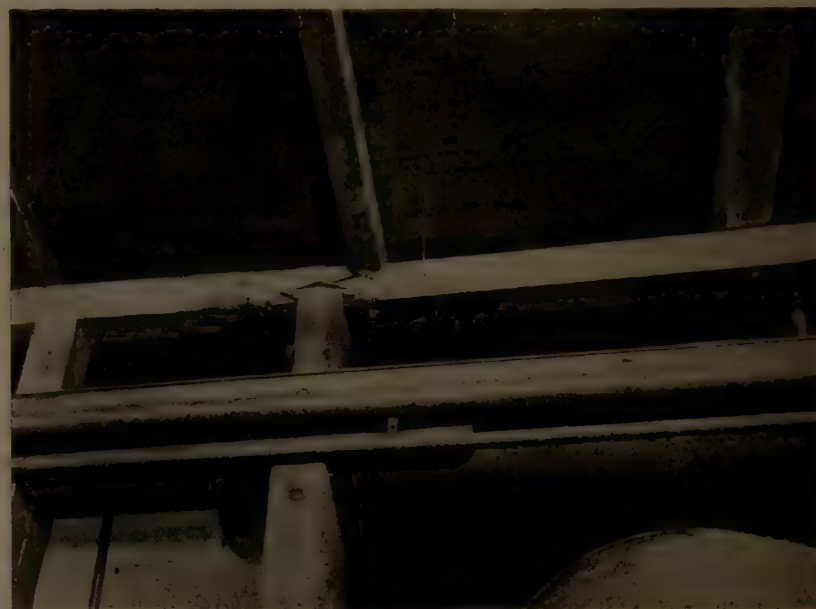
For buildings of heavy mill construction decay in the timber may be avoided if the wood is well seasoned when put in place provided that it remains in this condition. If, however, the timber gets wet during erection a heating system should be installed as soon as possible so as to dry the wood out before it gets a chance to decay. For the trouble which results from water being spilled upon or leaking onto the wood the only thing to do is to prevent this from happening.

The trouble in moist basements may be taken care of in various ways. If it is possible to ventilate the basement sufficiently to dry out the air timber may be used in it with no danger of decay. However, it is not always possible to do this in a basement extending over a large area.

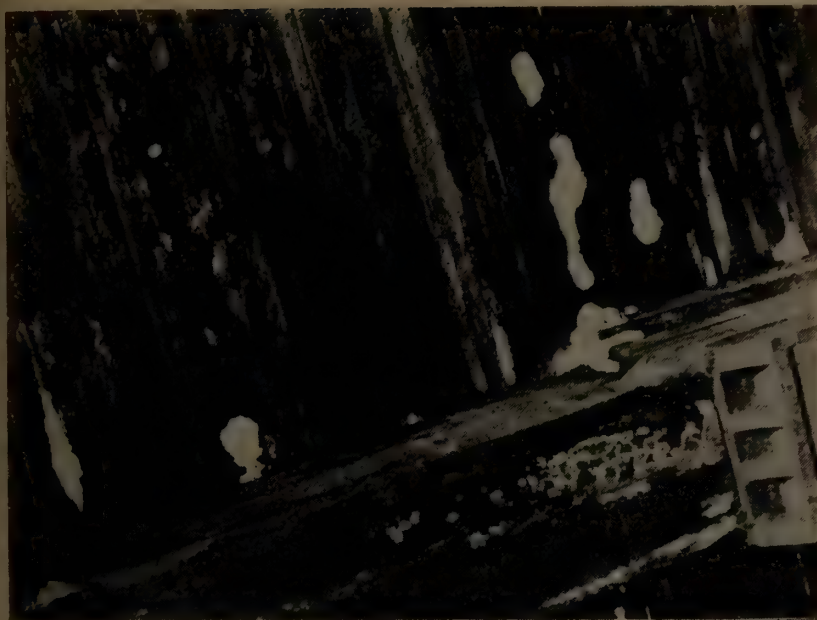
Another type, of basement which it is impossible to ventilate, is the basement of a building entirely surrounded by other buildings. In such cases decay in the timber may be prevented by the installation of a few heating pipes which heat the air near the ceiling of the basement a few degrees. The amount of moisture present in wood is controlled by moistness of the air surrounding it, and the



Rotted roof-planks in an Eastern cotton mill



Main timber support in the roof of Canadian pulp mill



Fungus Growths on Timbers and Laminated Floors

addition of heat may lower the capacity of the air for holding moisture to such an extent that wood exposed to it will stay too dry to be attacked by fungus.

The Decay of Roof Timber

The most important of all these losses is that sustained in the roof timber of buildings where the air is moist at all times and a safe solution seems to lie in the adoption of an entirely new system of roof construction. A great many types of roof have been used for such buildings but all have been failures. The common fault in every case is that moisture enters the spaces between the planks and reaches the upper side of the roof. In cold weather this part of the roof is always cold so that the moisture condenses, soaks into the wood and thus promotes the growth of fungus. In designing a roof which will be free from such troubles two things may be done. The roof should be built of wood which naturally resists the action of decay and there should be placed in its interior a water-proofing layer such as three sheets of mopped tarred paper. Such a roof as this is thicker than the ordinary roof but by reducing the heat loss it will pay in any place where artificial heating is supplied in cold weather.

Briefly stated the proposed type of roof construction is as follows: A 2 in. plank of decay-resisting wood is first laid down for the roof. For the Canadian market Western red cedar seems to be the best choice for this part of the construction. It is very resistant to decay and, on account of its low weight, its value as a heat insulator is higher than that of any of the species commonly used. On top of the 2 in. of cedar are placed three plies of mopped tarred paper. This layer prevents moisture which enters the spaces between the planks from getting to the upper side of the roof in cold weather. On top of this water-proofing layer are placed two or more inches of an inferior grade of any lumber which has been given a simple preservative treatment. This layer of wood merely keeps the tarred paper at the interior of the roof warm, so that moisture condensation cannot take place at that point. It is suggested that a very low grade of lumber be selected for such an insulating layer and that this material be boiled in hot creosote oil. Although in its natural condition this lumber could not be compared at all with material of a high quality, after such treatment it would when placed as an insulating material on the roof of a paper mill have an actual worth, at least, double that of the lumber which is in general use.

The time necessary for such treatment would depend upon how long it would take for the wood to get saturated with the preservative. The ease with which penetration takes place depends upon the wood used and the degree to which it is seasoned. Sapwood, provided it is dry, takes up the preservative very easily. Strength is one of the points of least importance which need consideration in making a selection of wood for such use in roofs. The most suitable material might be selected from logs taken from the tops of pine trees, where there is a high percentage of sapwood with large knots. Next to this would come sapwood of any kind whether stained or partly rotted. If three inches of such insulation were used on a cedar or concrete roof-deck, a lot of incipient decay could be allowed in the two lower inches, provided that boards of sound sapwood were used for the upper layer which carries the built-up roof covering.

Summary of Points to Be Observed

1. Customers who have given up the use of lumber be-



Fungus plants on timbers in spinning mill basement

cause it rots need to be educated to use it in such a way that it cannot decay.

2. Wood rots because fungus plants grow within it and destroy it. To prevent such growth it is necessary that the moisture required by the fungus be prevented from entering the wood.

3. Unseasoned lumber should not be put into a building of heavy timber construction unless provision is made for drying it out as soon as the building is finished.

4. Ventilation or the installation of a few heating pipes will permit the safe use of timber in damp basements.

5. A layer of wood for heat-insulating purposes should be placed on the roof-deck of any building where a wet manufacturing process is carried on. This layer should be kept dry. An inferior grade of lumber treated with creosote is recommended for this part of the roof-deck.

Spruce Logs Bring Record Prices

Thirteen million feet of spruce logs have been sold on the Miramichi river, N. B., at the highest price ever obtained for such a quantity of round lumber in New Brunswick. The deal was recently put through at Blackville, N. B., by Mr. Archibald Alcorn, who is manager of the Nashwaak Pulp & Paper Company on the Miramichi. He sold the logs to the Fraser Companies, Limited, at \$25 a thousand for part of it and \$23 a thousand for the balance.

Last year Mr. Alcorn sold some logs to the Ritchie Company of Newcastle, on behalf of the Nashwaak Pulp & Paper Company, at \$25 a thousand, but the quantity was small. Speaking about conditions in New York, Mr. Alcorn said that, during a recent visit there, the high cost of sawn lumber and the rate of exchange were the principal topics in business circles.

W. B. Snowball, of Chatham, N. B., who was in St. John recently said that the winter had been an exceptionally good one for lumbermen along the North Shore and that this year's cut would exceed that of last year by at least twenty-five per cent. He reports that wharves and yards along the Miramichi are piled high with Admiralty and other overseas stock which will have to be moved early in the season to enable the shipping of this season's cut, which is destined largely for the American market.

Regarding the price of laths he said it is very high this year, \$14 and \$15 a thousand being offered for ground wood laths and as a result quite a few mills have already started sawing. Mr. Snowball said that this is the first year that such operations have been conducted along the Miramichi, but the prevalent high prices have afforded operators an opportunity to dispose of the smaller logs in this manner at a good profit.

The heavy snow storms this month, he said, has assured good brook driving and as everything else has been favorable he is looking for a very successful season. Wages in the lumber camps are from fifteen to twenty per cent. higher than was paid last year and as men are plentiful there is the best of spirit prevailing between the operators and their employees.

An eastern company are hitting up spring trade in a novel way. They have made up 800 ironing board cabinets in pine. And they are going like hot cakes too. Perhaps your wife may want one.

Midland Company is Extending Activities



Fred M. Beatty, Midland, Ont.

Midland Woodworkers, Limited, of Midland, Ont., was re-organized in October last and took over the business formerly operated by the Georgian Bay Shook Mills. The new company is under entirely new management and the officers are: President, A. H. Vanderburgh, of Toronto; Vice-President, W. H. Firstbrook, of Toronto; Secy.-Treas., R. H. Scrivener, of Midland; Director, W. Benson, of Penetang; Managing-Director, Fred M. Beatty, of Midland.

The Company decided to discontinue the manufacture of box shooks as carried on by the old concern and to devote its entire plant to the making of doors, sash, mouldings, general millwork and hardwood flooring, veneer panels. A heavy stock of lumber, including hardwoods,

pine, spruce, hemlock and B. C. stock is carried and the factory is in shape to make up almost anything required in millwork. The plant is splendidly outfitted with machinery and with the addition of some machines, which are being put in, will have one of the best equipped mills of its kind in Canada.

It is planned to develop the business as much as possible, particularly in the hardwood flooring department and one or two of the others. The capacity of the door plant at present is about 250 doors per day and this will be doubled before very long. The department for making up veneer doors is well equipped with modern veneer machinery. The Company has one of the finest waterfronts on the Georgian Bay and is able to unload millions of feet direct from the lumber barges to the pile which gives a low lumber cost on stock brought in by water.

The managing-director, Fred M. Beatty, has had fifteen years experience in this line of work, the most of it being in plants in Edmonton and Saskatoon. He moved from Saskatoon to Midland last summer. He is a brother of W. R. Beatty, of Pembroke, secretary-treasurer of the Colonial Lumber Co. and former Mayor of that town.

Mr. Wightman Launches New Company

The Wightman Lumber Co. Limited, of which Geo. E. Wightman is managing director, have opened offices in Bathurst, N.B. The new company will be of service both to the consumers of Eastern stock and to the mills in that section. Chatham is in the centre of a large producing section and the Wightman Lumber Co. will handle the cuts of many of the smaller mills as well as a portion of the larger mill productions. They will also act as buying agents for several large consumers in the United States and Canada, and already have booked up business of considerable proportions.

Mr. Wightman, who recently resigned from the Gloucester Lumber & Trading Co. to start the new company, knows the lumber business from logging up. He has been located in Chatham for the past seven years, where he is well known and well spoken of.

Committee Will Draft New Lien Act

A deputation from the Provincial Builders & Supply Association recently waited upon Hon. W. E. Raney, Attorney-General of Ontario, and asked that a new Mechanics' and Wage Earners' Lien Act be passed. An agitation along this line has been carried on for some time by the Ontario Retail Lumber Dealers Association, who desire new legislation to replace the present Act, which provides for the supplier of materials only limited protection and enables, in many cases, the speculative builder to get away without paying the retail lumberman in the event of the venture not being successful.

It was pointed out at the recent meeting of the Ontario Retailers in Hamilton that the unscrupulous contractor, or owner, or a combination of the two, can, under present conditions, take long chances in speculative building, or even in ordinary building for occupation. If the speculation turns out successfully the owner or contractor loses little or nothing, except his prospective profit, while the lumber dealer is lucky if he recovers a small fraction of the cost of the material he has supplied. Responsibility, under the present act, is not placed where it should be. The person who stands to benefit from the erection of the building should carry all the responsibility. Undoubtedly this was the original intention of the framers of the

present act, but it has been affected by many judicial interpretations and amendments and often has worked out otherwise so that the owner or contractor, if he desires to do so, can shift the loss on to the shoulders of the man who supplies the material.

Hon. Mr. Raney promised the deputation that a committee would be appointed during the present session of the Legislature to take into consideration the representations of the Builders & Supply Association, contractors, architects, retail lumbermen and labor interests. He intimated that a representative from each of these bodies would be appointed to serve on the committee, and that several meetings would be held during the coming year, when a new measure could be drafted that would be modern and effective.

That such a committee is to be named and that the various interests concerned in the operation and application of the Act will be consulted and a new bill introduced next year will be welcome news to all concerned and to the retail lumbermen in particular.

Valuable Prizes in Roarin' Game

They have been having some interesting curling matches up at Fort Frances, Ont., owing to the generosity of the Shevlin-Clarke Lumber Co. and the Fort Frances Pulp & Paper Co. The latter recently offered a beautiful silver cup for an inter-rink competition while the Shevlin-Clarke Co. contributed in another competition valuable trophies. The prize for first place was four sets of beautiful curling stones, valued at \$160.00, and the losing quartette in an inter-rink combat was given four excellent sweaters. The generosity of the Fort Frances Pulp & Paper Co. and the Shevlin-Clarke Co. is much appreciated.

New Sawmill Soon to Start at Merritt

The Nicola Pine Mills Limited of Merritt, B.C., state that their new sawmill which they have been constructing, will be in operation early next month. The capacity will be 125,000 feet in ten hours. The company have also erected a new planing mill which started up last month. It will be remembered that the Canford mill of the Nicola Pine Mills Ltd. was destroyed by fire in May last, the plant and stock being a total loss. The company began operating a small mill at Brookmere shortly after, with a sawing capacity of 40,000 feet a day. The company report that the trade outlook for 1920 is excellent and that their log output will be larger this winter than ever. There was an increased demand in 1919 from the U. S. and the shingle and lath market were particularly active.

Says C.P.R. May Build Sawmills

If the lumber situation becomes acute on the prairies within the next few years, President E. W. Beatty, of the Canadian Pacific Railway, has promised that his company will undertake to provide relief by building mills on its extensive limits, says a Calgary despatch. It performed a similar service some years ago. The C. P. R. is deeply interested in the lumber situation. It has to buy heavily for its railway purposes, it has been supplying houses on its "ready-made" farms, and it is required to exert a paternal guardianship over the welfare of the farmers who buy unimproved C. P. R. lands.

New Director is Progressive Retailer

D. C. Baird, who was recently elected a director of the Stratford branch of the Ontario Retail Lumber Dealers' Association, is widely known in Perth County. He has been conducting a progressive lumber yard in St. Marys, Ont., for thirteen years, and also runs a general planing mill and box factory. Previous to launching out on his own behalf, he was a member of the Brown Co., Limited; then he began making boxes in a small way and worked up into a general planing mill business.

Mr. Baird has a splendidly-kept yard, neat office and well laid out sheds, and handles all kinds of lumber, lath and shingles. He is a live member of the O.R.L.D.A. and thoroughly believes in organization. The district of Stratford was largely brought into line through his activity and influence. He was one of the most interested and enthusiastic attendants at the recent convention in Hamilton.

Litigation Over Lumber Camp Thirteen

The Second Divisional Court, Toronto, dismissed the appeal of the Abitibi Power & Paper Company from a conviction and fine of \$551.35 made by the Police Magistrate at Iroquois Falls. The company operated a small lumber camp on a creek emptying into the Abitibi River, and the complaint on which the conviction was based was laid by the Medical Health authorities, who claimed that the location of the camp was dangerous in that it drained into the town's water supply. The number of the camp was "13."

Exports to United States Decrease

The report of the Ottawa Consular District to the United States for the calendar year ending December 31st, 1919, as compared with the same period in 1918, showed a total decrease of over a third of a million dollars in lumber.

Lumber				
	1919 Feet	Value	1918 Feet	Value
Dressed lumber	22,644,448	\$928,606	26,676,814	\$935,639
Tongue and groove	389,425	16,531	970,395	33,804
Rough lumber	81,717,108	3,686,159	137,807,239	4,006,019
Total	104,750,981	\$4,631,296	165,454,488	\$4,965,462

Lath, Pickets and Shingles				
	1919 Pieces	Value	1918 Pieces	Value
Lath	81,007,000	\$282,141	35,453,000	\$ 67,314
Pickets	12,651,000	97,008	6,626,000	58,217
Shingles	10,358,000	52,411	10,229,000	32,221
Total	104,016,000	\$431,560	52,308,000	\$157,752

Pulpwood				
	1919 Cords	Value	1918 Cords	Value
Peeled pulpwood	49,202	\$491,863	17,146	\$174,292
Total value of exports, 1919,		\$5,554,719.		
Total increase over 1918,		\$257,213.		

Exports for Last Three Seasons

	1919	1918	1917
Value	\$4,631,296	\$431,560	\$491,863
Feet, pieces or cords	104,750,981	104,016,000	49,202
Value	\$4,965,462	157,752	174,292
Feet, pieces or cords	165,454,488	52,308,000	17,146
Value	\$3,895,288	223,238	33,416
Feet, pieces or cords	148,970,659	63,300,000	4,847

Forest Exports from Quebec City

The annual report of E. H. Dennison, American Consul at Quebec, is an interesting one, and shows the quantities and values of declared exports from that city to the United States during the year 1919, and a comparison with the preceding year.

In the line of lumber, wood products, pulp and paper, the returns are as follows:—

Articles	1918 Quantities	1918 Value	1919 Quantities	1919 Value
Lumber, planed, M. ft.	14,617	\$ 462,844	15,532	\$ 592,780
rough, M. ft.	106,492	2,851,174	58,404	1,978,336
Cedar posts, No.	65,743	5,789	2,149	905
Laths, M. ft.	7,878	32,318	31,508	113,461
Shingles, M.	3,786	12,313	7,783	35,151
Shooks, Cases	11,320	28,208	7,945	20,630
Ties, No.	860	580	87,314	73,881
		3,393,226		2,815,144
Woodpulp—				
Mechanically ground, lbs.	156,744,490	2,318,448	101,104,628	1,501,641
Sulphate, unbleached, lbs.	440,279,273	3,846,193	134,227,848	3,821,816
Sulphite, unbleached, lbs.	112,386,764	3,168,369	42,885,618	1,302,155
		9,333,010		6,625,612
Paper and manufactures of:				
Newsprint, lbs.	389,896,962	8,571,110	255,083,099	9,376,186
Printing, lbs.			289,710	13,330
Pulpwood Board, lbs.	403,527	11,817		
Roofing Felt, lbs.	1,747,495	83,173	2,646,825	124,877
Wrapping Paper, lbs.	1,272,844	78,331		
		8,744,431		9,514,393
Wood, Peeled pulpwood, cords.	223,025	2,374,790	144,159	1,578,022
Rossed, cords	14,629	176,734	32,592	422,009
Rough, cords	145,148	1,224,216	111,373	1,065,990

Use of New Woods in Air Crafts

"Supplies and Production of Aircraft Woods" prepared by the National Advisory Committee for Aeronautics in the United States is the name of an interesting publication which thoroughly covers a rather new field of inquiry. The report deals in detail with the various woods available for use in the construction of aircraft, not only those which were tried out during the war, but such as are likely to be found of service during the coming years, in this great branch of commercial and industrial development.

The report also shows the amount of lumber of each species of wood normally put on the market each year.

A general statement is given of the uses of which each kind of wood is or may be put, but no attempt has been made to go into a technical discussion of these various uses.

The information contained in this report has been compiled from a great many sources, including principally published and unpublished reports by various members of the Forest Service. Many of

the figures given, particularly those relating to amounts of standing timber, are only crude estimates, but until there is a census of the forest resources of the country the authorities will have to depend largely on guesswork. The figures on production of lumber are taken from the annual lumber census reports and may be relied upon. Estimates as to the proportions of the total lumber production of different species that may be suitable for the manufacture of aircraft are necessarily very general, and are open to modification as methods of sawing or as airplane specifications change.

It is believed that all the species used to any extent or approved for use in American aircraft are included. However, specifications in all probability will be changed as the industry develops. Consequently, the use of many kinds of woods not now considered suitable may eventually be allowed.

Statements regarding the uses of the different woods are included in order to give an idea of the industries with which aircraft manufacturers will have to compete for their lumber supplies. The figures published were obtained several years ago and hence may not exactly represent present conditions, since the annual production of lumber of many of the species has changed considerably in the interval.

The maps that accompany the report show by dots the approximate locations of the mills that in 1917 produced the largest amounts of the lumber of most of the species covered. These maps, therefore, indicate in a general way the sources of commercial supplies of the various species.

A copy of Report No. 67 entitled "Supplies and Production of Aircraft Woods," may be obtained upon request from the National Advisory Committee for Aeronautics, Washington, D. C.

Many New Western Companies

Recent incorporations in British Columbia include the following:

Eagle Shingle Mill Co., Vancouver, capital \$10,000.
North Shore Shingles, Vancouver, capital \$25,000.
Rivers Logging Co., Vancouver, capital \$20,000.
B. C. Lath and Timber Products, Vancouver, capital \$10,000.
Webber Lumber Co., Port Haney, capital \$25,000.
N. J. Hansen Lumber Co., Vancouver, capital \$20,000.
Canadian Stucco Wall Board Manufacturing Co., Victoria, capital \$50,000.
Prospect Lumber Co., Victoria, capital \$20,000.
McNair Lumber & Shingle Co., North Vancouver, capital \$25,000.
Masset Touring Co., Vancouver, capital \$10,000.
Seaborne Mills & Logging Co., Vancouver, \$100,000.
Northern Cedar Company (incorporated in the state of Idaho); registered to do business in British Columbia; \$125,000; head offices, Sand Point, Idaho, and Nelson, B. C.

Want Ruling on Certain Claims

The directors of the Wholesale Lumber Dealers' Association, Inc., Toronto, are at present working on a form, on which members will be asked to submit to the secretary statistical information relating to their overcharges and other claims against railway companies, going back over a stated period. When this information has been secured, it is expected that it can be compiled into material for a case to be laid before the Dominion Board of Railway Commissioners in order to secure a ruling which will in future remove a great deal of the difficulty in connection with this matter.

Decay in Paper-Making Qualities of Wood Pulp

Clean groundwood pulp and pulp infected with molds and fungi have been used in recent comparative paper-making trials at the Forest Products Laboratory, Madison, Wisconsin. These trials showed that infected pulp was inferior to clean pulp in the following respects: The infected pulp produced a very dirty sheet. It required more sizing than the clean pulp. It stuck to the couch and press rolls and gave trouble from excessive foaming.

Although groundwood pulp is usually considered too slow, the extreme freeness of the infected pulp caused difficulty in carrying the necessary amount of water on the paper machine to secure a good formation in the finished paper.

Based on the percentage of groundwood, the infected pulp used in the experiments yielded 10 per cent. less finishing paper than the clean pulp.

The strength of the finished paper was greatly reduced by the use of infected pulp. In a groundwood sulphite finish, this decrease in strength would necessitate the use of a larger percentage of the more expensive sulphite pulp.

Better Lighting in the Lumber Camps

How Portable Power Installations Contribute to Comfort, Convenience and Economy

In a paper read before the Woodlands section of the Canadian Pulp and Paper Association in February 1918, Mr. Sabbaton, of the Laurentide Company, Limited, made a strong plea for the betterment of conditions in lumber camps, and in woods operations, arguing that this branch of the lumber industry has been neglected in comparison with the thought and care given to the proper running of mills. The two problems did not differ materially in their basic principle—the proper studying out of equipment and the careful training of special labour. "Is it not", he asked, "necessary to put away any preconceived idea as to how certain kinds of work shall be accomplished and, at least, try out that which at first appears to be rather radical and drastic methods?"

Everyone will admit that there has been a wonderful change in camp conditions as compared with forty years ago, but something yet remains to be done. A recent report of the Logging Committee of the Woodlands section of the Canadian Pulp and Paper Association made some strong recommendations as to both methods and equipment. The old methods have gradually given way to new ones, and in place of the open fire used for heating, cooking and lighting, we have much more modern conveniences for the comfort of the woodsmen.

In the old days the cross cut saw was unknown; the trees were chopped down, and the operations were carried on with little consideration to the damage done to the forests. Education has effected a revolution in this direction, and in preventing waste, a waste which involved millions of dollars, although there is still much to be done in the way of the more economic use of our forests. Examples of this waste can be seen on land cut over years ago, where the stumps were cut from three ft. to seven ft. from the ground, and with possibly twenty ft. cut from the butt.

Our large camps have been modernized, and now we find some with electric lights and with provision made for hot and cold water. Portable power installations are on the market, and besides giving current for lighting purposes, can be turned to very useful account in the matter of running the grindstone, saw gummer, and in the blacksmith shop, including an electric blower for the forge, power grinder and drill. In addition to this, we have the portable electric drill and boring machine.

A lumberjack of the old school would hardly know a modern camp equipped with labor saving and convenience devices. Then everything was done by hand,—even to the hewing out of sleds. The advantage of such outfits as the portable power plant is that it not only saves labor, but does the work economically and quickly. In these times of ever-mounting costs and lower production of manual labor such considerations are not to be disregarded.

Motor Trucks and Trailers in Lumber Business

It is within the lives of comparatively young people that gasoline engines were first used to propel pleasure vehicles, and their use for this purpose came ahead of their application to freight transportation. Pleasure came first, but it did not take long for the enterprising builders of automobiles to recognize the profit which would follow their adaptation to industry. To-day, the horse is disappearing from the streets and cities and towns because it has been found that gas traction can do more work and do it cheaper, and that the greater portion of the expense of operation comes only while the machine is working. Moreover, it has developed that the pleasure car can be put to work without spoiling it for pleasure purposes. By the use of a trailer which can be easily uncoupled the delivery of small loads of merchandise can be quickly and cheaply made.

It may be thought that the use of gasoline traction is not economical excepting where the volume of business is large and the motor can be in almost constant use. The largest expense is the initial cost of the machine, and motor trucks that will do good work are not cheap. The larger the first cost, the more work there should be for a truck if its use is to be economical in comparison with horses; but the truck builders have developed their business so that light trucks at low cost may be obtained at prices not much, if any, higher than the cost of a good team of horses. Furthermore, they have produced the trailer which can easily be attached to any automobile, and which will deliver small loads cheaper than they can be delivered by team.

The pleasure car itself can be made a profit car. Every retail dealer in lumber in a country community can do more to build up business by personal visits to prospective customers than in any other single way. He need not take time out of business hours to

make these visits. After the day's work at the yard has ended, he can get both relaxation and profit by getting into his automobile and going out among the farmers. He can cover more ground than he ever could behind a horse, and he does not have to think of sparing the horse for the work of the next day.

Developments in the retail lumber business in recent years have all been in the direction of giving more and better service. Even before the motor car came into existence it was customary for retail dealers in many localities to make town deliveries. Few, if any, of them ever tried to make deliveries of building material in the country. With the development of gasoline traction there has come the possibility of delivering lumber to farmer customers, and before many years the practice will be common. In the past, it has not been uncommon for a farmer to enlist the aid of several of his neighbors in a hauling bee, and a half a dozen teams or more would appear at the lumber yard to haul out a large barn or house bill. With the rapid delivery possibilities of the motor truck such a bill can now be delivered as quickly by one vehicle in two or three trips. And the ownership of a truck by the retail yard will prevent many delays that would otherwise be made in building. Before, the building of a farm structure had to wait on the time of the farmer to haul the material out. Many a building will now be put up that would not have been erected when the farmer had to haul the material out himself.

The use of the motor truck ought to appeal with special force to the line yard concern with yards in adjacent towns. During the past year it has been difficult for the retail dealers to get delivery of stock from the mills and many line yard concerns have been obliged to ship lumber from one yard to another. The use of the motor truck makes this simple and cheap, and eliminates the delay and effort incident to making such transfers by means of rail. In fact, the uses of trucks and trailers in the business of the dealer in building material are so many and varied that this class of merchants will soon see the advantages to their business which are made possible by gasoline traction.—Mississippi Valley Lumberman.

Power to Arbitrate any Difference

Under a bill prepared by the Quebec Government, wider powers are given to the Quebec Public Utilities Commission. One clause relates to lumber mills. When there are two or more lumber companies operating on the same river, there is often difficulty as to when logs of the companies are to be floated down and the Utilities Commission's powers are extended to provide that it shall arbitrate such difficulties.

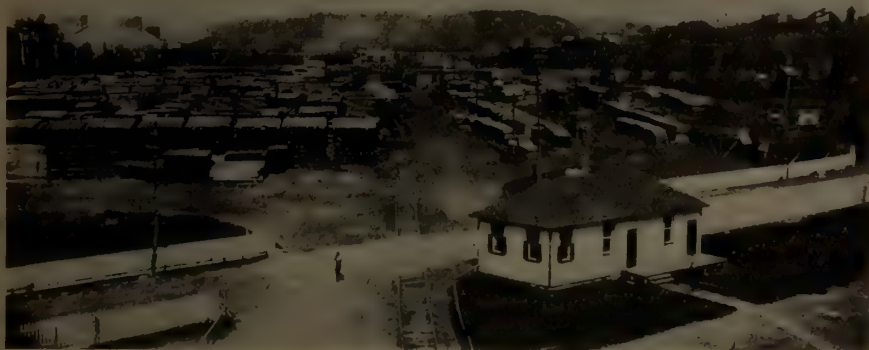
The Lumberman's Ten Commandments

1. Thou shalt not wait for something to turn up, but thou shalt pull off thy coat and go to work that thou mayst prosper in thy affairs and make the word "failure" spell "success".
2. Thou shalt not be content to go about thy business looking like a loafer, for thou shouldst know that thy personal appearance is better than a letter of recommendation.
3. Thou shalt not try to make excuses, nor shalt thou say to those who chide thee, "I didn't think."
4. Thou shalt not wait to be told what thou shalt do, nor in what manner thou shalt do it, for thus may thy days be long in the job which fortune hath given thee.
5. Thou shalt not fail to maintain thine own integrity, nor shalt thou be guilty of anything that will lessen thy good respect for thyself.
6. Thou shalt not covet the other fellow's job, nor his salary, nor the position that he hath gained by his own hard labor.
7. Thou shalt not fail to live within thy income, nor shalt thou contract any debts when thou canst not see thy way clear to pay them.
8. Thou shalt not be afraid to blow thine own horn, for he who faileth to blow his own horn at the proper occasion findeth nobody standing ready to blow it for him except Gabriel.
9. Thou shalt not hesitate to say "No" when thou meanest "No," nor shalt thou fail to remember that there are times when it is unsafe to bind thyself by a hasty judgment.
10. Thou shalt give every man a square deal. This is the last and great commandment and there is no other like unto it. Upon this commandment hang all the rightful profits of the lumber business.

Belgo-Canadian Sawmill Most Compact One

Equipment is Complete and Economically Operated — Ample Planing and Dry Kiln Capacity—Activities of the Various Departments

One of the most complete and economically operated industries in the lumber line in the province of Quebec is that of the Belgo-Canadian Pulp and Paper Company, Limited, of Shawinigan Falls. The capacity of the sawmill is from 50,000 to 70,000 ft. B.M. per day of ten hours, depending on the size of the logs. The highest average daily production for one season of six and one-half months, running ten hours per day, was 56,000 ft. and the lowest 49,000 ft. with a daily output of about 8,000 ft. of box boards.



Panoramic view of yard from the front of Belgo-Canadian Co.'s Sawmill at Shawinigan Falls, Quebec

The sawmill is of wood frame construction with posts set on concrete pillars and sides and roof of corrugated iron. On the ground floor the company have all the main driving shafts with ring oiling bearings, which are placed on concrete posts to reduce the fire risk from hot bearings. On the same floor there is a 16 x 16 Robb Armstrong engine with governor in fly wheel which turns 260 r.p.m. and drives the sawmill machinery and box board mill. On the sawing floor are a circular saw, with steam feed steel carriage, steam nigger and steam loader, a band resaw for reducing the slabs to lumber, one double edger, carrying eight saws, which handles the lumber from both resaw and circular.

The lumber is all conveyed by live rolls and transfer chains to the trimming table where it is graded and marked and then it



Side View of Belgo-Canadian Co.'s Sawmill at Shawinigan Falls, Que.

continues on chains to the sorting rolls where it is sorted as to width, length and quality. From these rolls it is moved onto a truck equipped with rolls and is drawn by a horse to the yard.

The slabs and edgings go through a slasher and are cut into four foot lengths falling into a conveyor where the box board stock is picked out and converted into box boards by a Mereen Johnson horizontal band resaw.

After all the box wood has been taken out all the refuse continues on to a Mitts & Merrill hog and a Carthage chipper where it is converted into chips, which fall into a bucket elevator and are dumped into a 20 x 20 circular tank placed on an iron framework which allows teams to pass under with dump wagons, which are loaded by opening a sliding door in the bottom of the tank. The chips are then carted to the paper mill and used to generate steam.

The equipment of the sawmill was all manufactured by the E. Long Manufacturing Co., of Orillia, with the exception of the resaws which were supplied by the Mereen Johnson Machine Co., of Minneapolis, Minn.

The boiler house is constructed entirely of concrete, brick and iron, with two Goldie & McCulloch boilers of 150 h.p. each, carrying 120 lbs. steam pressure, fired with saw dust in specially constructed saw dust burning dutch ovens and the necessary pumps and injectors for water supply.

The planing mill and dry kiln have concrete and solid brick walls with metal covered wood roof on the planing mill and tile and concrete roof on the dry kiln. In the planing mill the company have one Yates band resaw, one Yates circular resaw, one No. 94 Yates planer, plug machine, and swing cut-off saw, all driven by individual electric motors. The electric current is supplied by the Shawinigan Water & Power Co.

The Belgo-Canadian Co. have ample planing and dry kiln capacity for the amount of lumber produced. They manufacture spruce, red and white pine for the English and American markets and the company's logs, which are mostly all 13 feet long, are floated down the St. Maurice river. All lumber shipments are made entirely by rail, by means of the Canadian Pacific and the Canadian National railways.

H. Biermans is general manager of the Belgo-Canadian Pulp and Paper Co. and also President of the Canadian Export Paper Association, devoting his time principally to the pulp and paper end of the organization's extensive activities. H. E. Howe is the manager of the lumber and sawmill departments with which he has been associated a number of years. He is well known in the industry, particularly in the East, and is an enthusiastic member of the Canadian Lumbermen's Association.

Sudden Death of Mr. G. R. Munro

Suddenly and untimely, indeed, was the death of Mr. George Reid Munro, 2nd Vice-President of The William Hamilton Company, Ltd., Peterboro, Ont., which took place Monday, March 1st, at his residence in that city, after a short illness of influenza. Mr. Munro was apparently recovering when he was seized with a sudden attack of heart failure and the shock proved fatal.

The late Mr. Munro, who was a grandson of the late Wm. Hamilton, founder of The William Hamilton Co., of Peterboro, was born in that city, March 13th, 1887. He received his early education at the Peterboro Public Schools and the Collegiate Institute and later graduated from the School of Practical Science, Toronto. After graduation, he was engineer on the preliminary survey of the Hudson Bay Railway, then on the staff of Messrs. Kerry and Chase, Consulting Engineers, Toronto, and was also connected for a short time with Mr. R. S. Lea of Montreal. In July, 1911, he returned to his native city to take the position of Engineer with The William Hamilton Company, which post, as well as the Vice-Presidency of the company, he held at the time of his death. He was a member of the Engineering Institute of Canada and first President of the Peterboro Branch of that Society, and took an especial interest in its organization. He was also a member of the Peterboro Board of Trade, and always took a deep interest in anything that pertained to the city's development and welfare.

Mr. Munro was a young man, highly esteemed by all for his genial disposition, his true friendship and his upright qualities, which won for him a host of friends in all walks of life. His death will be more than a loss, not only to the company he so well and faithfully served, but to his native city, where he was always regarded with the greatest esteem by all who knew him.

The "Canada Lumberman" joins in extending sincere sympathy both to his family and relatives and to the William Hamilton Company.

Steady Advance Among Ontario Retailers

Convention of Lumber Dealers at Hamilton Marked by Extended Activities and Progressive Work—Some Practical Results of Splendid Gathering

The third annual convention of the Ontario Retail Lumber Dealer's Association, which was held in Hamilton on February 23rd and 24th, was largely attended and marked another step forward in the advancement and usefulness of this progressive organization. Over one hundred representative retailers were present, coming from as far east as Ottawa, which sent a large delegation, and from the West as far as Sault Ste. Marie.

The reports presented were of a most interesting and encouraging character and covered many branches of activity in various lines of work. A summary of these was published in the last edition of the "Canada Lumberman," and reveals the fact that, while not a great deal is heard from time to time of the workings of the O.R.L.D.A., still, through its organized districts and local branches, it is accomplishing much in the upbuild and welfare of the retail lumber industry.

Many important matters were touched upon in the resolutions, which covered the extension of the work of the Association in various directions.

After ably filling the office of president for two years, Mr. Thomas Patterson resigned the position and was accorded a hearty vote of appreciation. His successor, John B. Reid of Toronto, has long been a great booster for co-operation and optimism, and the lumbermen's guild, under his guidance should continue to make praiseworthy progress. E. M. Barrett, of Ottawa, who was elected vice president, is another staunch advocate of organization and "get-together". He has been chairman of Legislation and Transportation Committee, and an alert pusher in this line of work. Most of the old directors were re-elected, although there is some new blood in the Executive. The various features, both business and social, were splendidly balanced and from the time the convention opened on the afternoon of February 24th, until it closed with a brilliant banquet on the evening of February 25th, there was not a lifeless moment. The Hamilton men did everything possible to make the stay of the visitors pleasant and memorable, and that they succeeded is amply attested by the presence of such a splendid gathering of retailers and many guests from the travelling, wholesale, manufacturing and other branches of the business.

Some of the Work in Hand

Among the progressive moves made by the Association were the recommendation that Made-in-Canada goods be bought wherever possible, in view of the adverse rate of exchange; that the Ontario Retail Lumber Dealers should become incorporated; that the efforts to secure a new Mechanics' Lien Act should be pressed; that more attention should be given to a complete and accurate cost accounting system; that Legislation should be passed, providing that all labor unions should be incorporated; that a more progressive and effective

policy of forest preservation should be adopted; that the income tax should be substituted for the business profits tax; that a special committee be appointed to take up the question of standard millwork sizes and of standardized moulding designs; that weigh masters should be in the employ of the Railway Board of Canada instead of the Railway Companies; that a committee be appointed to act on the subject of lumber grading rules and confer with representative committees from the Canadian Lumbermen's Association and the Wholesale Lumber Dealers Association; that an expression of opinion be secured regarding the proposal for the creation of a traffic department and freight audit bureau; that an effort be made to draw up an order form which will be acceptable to all concerned, etc. Other matters upon which action was taken was the decision to continue the trade relations committee, to hold the regular midsummer outing and to have the next annual gathering in Toronto, although Ottawa extended a cordial invitation for the retailers to meet in the Capital city. Among other plans proposed was that more local branches be formed at various centres and everything possible be done by the officers to encourage the extension of this phase of the work.

The present membership of the Association is 160, and everything is moving along splendidly for a big busy year with the O.R.L.D.A.

One rather regrettable incident of the convention was that President Patterson was not able to preside other than in a formal way, having lost his voice temporarily through throat trouble. Among others, who were prevented from the convention through absence were A. Ludlam of Leamington, who is spending the winter in Florida, and W. J. Aitchison of Hamilton, who has been in California for some time. Both of these gentlemen are active workers in the Association, but will be back in the near future to lend it their interest and support.

The great forward movement respecting which so much is heard, is now permeating the rank and file of the retail lumbermen of Ontario and unity, concord and better service are the watchwords of the organization for the coming year.

The Banquet Was Much Enjoyed

The banquet, which was tendered the visiting delegates by the members of the Hamilton lumber trade, was a brilliant and thoroughly charming event, managed on somewhat novel lines, and the pleasant associations will not soon be forgotten.

Thomas Patterson, the retiring president of the Ontario Retail Lumber Dealers Association, presided. Owing to the fact that he was not able to use his voice, due to a temporary affection of the throat, the direction of affairs was taken charge of by H. Boulton, secretary, who kept things moving smoothly.

There were no long tiresome speeches and only three toasts on



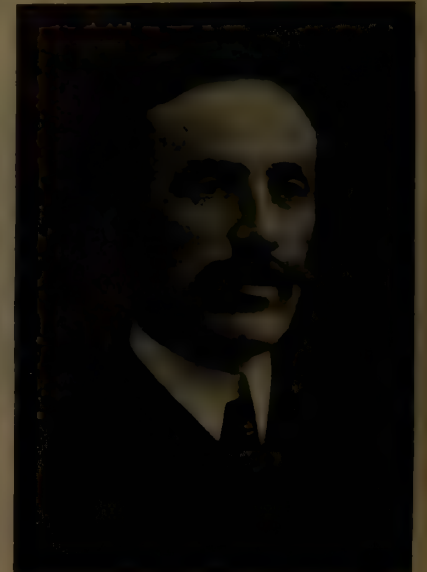
D. C. Baird, St. Marys,
Director of O.R.L.D.A., Stratford
Branch



F. E. Hollingsworth, Sault Ste Marie,
Director of O.R.L.D.A., Northern
District



T. H. Hancock, Toronto,
Director of O.R.L.D.A., Central
District



W. J. Aitchison, Hamilton,
Director of O.R.L.D.A., Western
District



Flashlight of delegates to the Ontario Retail Lumber Dealers' Association while making a tour of the plant of the P. B. Yates Machine Co. at Hamilton, Ont., during the recent convention in that city

the programme—"The King," "Our Guests," and the "Ontario Retail Lumber Dealers Association."

The menu was distinctly one of the wood products line, each dish being selected for grade, color and finish, and was as follows:

Knot an Orange Cocktail
C. & C. Face Soup

Salary	Olives
All going in taxes	The kind you pine for
Payne's Chicken—D.4S—This year's cut	
Patterson's Peas—Selected for color	
Potatoes—long run—culls out	
Ices—winter cut	

Maple Cake	Shanty Dough
Long Cigars	Sawdust Cigarettes

The Manchester Male Quartette, Messrs. Hill, Mitchell and Kignon, Miss Miller, Mr. Burry, Codling and Henselwood and others assisted in a programme of songs, duets, monologues and mind-reading.

C. G. Booker, Mayor of Hamilton, extended a warm welcome to the visitors and dwelt briefly upon the importance of Hamilton as a manufacturing centre, the value of patriotism in building up our country and the necessity of attracting the right class of citizens to our shores. His Worship pointed out that the Dominion wanted quality rather than quantity and more people of the English, Irish and Scotch type and less of the foreign element or from those countries which were constantly engaged in strife or bloodshed.

Among the other speakers during the evening were A. C. Manbert, of Toronto, chairman of the Wholesale Lumber Dealers Association, Inc., who delivered one of his characteristically humorous and happy addresses, in which he paid a tribute to the worth, and work of an organization such as the Ontario Retail Lumber Dealers Association.

John B. Reid, of Toronto, the newly-elected president of the Association, acknowledged the toast in a pleasant vein and thanked the Hamilton dealers for their liberality in providing such a delightful entertainment. He referred to the "Forward Movement" in the lumber business and the uplift of the industry through co-operation, unity of effort, social fellowship and the get-together idea.

One of the impromptu features on the programme was a duet by L. D. Barclay of the Canadian Western Lumber Co., Toronto, and J. L. McCormack of Stewart & McCormack, Hamilton.

A vote of thanks was tendered the Hamilton retailers for the enjoyable time they had provided for the travellers who were present in large numbers around the festive board. This resolution was moved by W. F. Oliver, of Toronto, and seconded by Hugh A. Rose, of Toronto.

The programme throughout was one of an unusual character, and established a different kind of function than the set and formal affairs which are usually conducted to the accompaniment of long-speeches. The Hamilton banquet was replete in snap, pep and variety.

Each of the guests during the convention wore a paper disc

about 3½ inches in diameter, which was pinned prominently on the lapel of his coat. On the surface was written the bearer's name, firm he represented, the place he hailed from, etc.

The Chairman of the Hamilton committee of arrangements was Thomas Patterson, president of the Ontario Retail Lumber Dealers Association, who was ably assisted by all the members of the trade. Guy H. Long was in charge of the Reception Committee. Harvey Crosthwaite was secretary of the Entertainment Committee, and E. S. Smith, of the Dominion Lumber & Coal Co., secretary of the General Committee. They all did their work faithfully and willingly and reflected the true spirit and propulsive force of the Ambitious City and its companionable citizens.

Retail Lumbermen Visit Busy Plant

One of the interesting incidents of the annual convention of the Ontario Retail Lumber Dealers Association in Hamilton was the visit of the members to the factory of the P. B. Yates Machine Co., where a pleasant and instructive hour or two was spent. The visitors were shown all through the extensive and well-lighted plant of the company by G. W. Robinson and C. H. Dankert. A group portrait was taken of the party.

The first machine demonstrated was the Yates No. 91 Fast Feed Matcher. This large planer was turning out Manitoba siding at the rate of 275 feet per minute. Its capacity is stock up to 15 in. in width and 6 in. in thickness.

Among other machines put in operation was the No. 108, which is a heavy type moulder, being a combination of a sticker and matcher. Then came Type C3, a fast feed sticker with slip-on heads, fitted with high speed milled bits, which was un on form mouldings, at 75 ft. a minute. Type G2, chain feed edging and jointing saw was the next machine inspected. This is used for accurate straight line ripping, such as core stock. In some instances the goods are taken direct from the saw to the glue-room, eliminating the second operation of truing up stock on the ordinary jointed. The fifth machine was No. 177 double surfer, which has a capacity for stock up to 30 in. wide. It was operating at the rate of 100 ft. per minute, and would double surface as thin as 3/8 in. without tearing out any knots.

Some Features of the Session

One of the hardest-worked committees at the convention was the Resolution Committee, which was composed of J. C. Scofield of Windsor, E. M. Barrett of Ottawa, W. M. Tupling of Orillia. Several motions came up for discussion during the sessions, but were not carried. Among these was one to consider the advisability of appointing a purchasing agent for securing B. C. products. It was intended, if the suggestion met with approval, that a committee should be appointed for conducting a canvass and putting it into effect. But little support was accorded this motion, which was withdrawn.

The same fate overtook another to the effect that the Ontario Housing Act was not working out satisfactorily and that the Association recommend that it either be rescinded or so amended as to make it more practical and effective. Finally a resolution was substituted on

motion of Messrs. Shirton and Tupling, to the effect that the matter of the Housing Act be left in the hands of the Legislative Committee to be taken up with the Government for consideration and to advise more effective plans for the working out of the measure.

One of the members humorously suggested in connection with the mid-summer outing this year that one of the points of interest to be visited should be a lath mill in order to witness just how lath are manufactured since they are so valuable.

Mr. G. W. Robinson, of the P. B. Yates Machine Co., Hamilton, gave a timely address touching upon the reference made in some of the reports in regard to the absence of skilled labor in the woodworking plants. Mr. Robinson pointed out that his firm were willing to co-operate along the line of training and instructing help, and if any of the members desired to send their men to Hamilton in order that they might become acquainted with the operation and management of any of machines, the Yates Machine Co. would be very pleased to give them all the pointers available and do whatever was possible to widen the practical knowledge of such help. If the men remained for a fixed length of time, mutual arrangement would be made whereby they would be paid at whatever it was thought their services were worth. The employer who sent them, would be rebated this much on the purchase of a machine or in return for services directly rendered by his employees during their course of instruction and training. This proposition was open to any member of the Ontario Retail Lumber Dealers' Association whether he purchased a machine or not from the company, there being no obligation whatever in this respect. Mr. Robinson's candid address and generous offer were well received by the convention.

Seaman-Kent Co. Entertain Visitors

One of the outstanding features of the recent convention of the Ontario Retail Lumber Dealers Association, which was held in Hamilton, was the special exhibition of moving pictures illustrative of the widespread extent of the operations of The Seaman, Kent Company, Limited, of Toronto, manufacturers of Beaver Brand Hardwood Flooring.

This enterprising company has five plants, two at Meaford, Ont., one at Midland, Ont., one at Ste. Agathe, Que., and one at West Lorne, Ont., the latter plant being a new addition which will be operated exclusively on oak. The kiln capacity of the five plants will equal 986,000 feet, giving a flooring production of 2,250,000 feet of maple, beech and birch and plain and quarter cut oak per month.

The lumber used in the manufacture of Beaver Brand hardwood flooring is first air dried and then subjected to 160 to 200 degrees F. for 12 to 15 days in kilns specially built for the drying of lumber for hardwood flooring purposes.

Four grades of maple, beech and birch hardwood flooring are manufactured: Selected for color, Clear, No. 1 and No. 2 or Factory, while in oak three grades are produced—Clear, No. 1 and No. 2 or Factory. In private dwellings 3/8" in. flooring is especially used, while in stores and public buildings 13/16 in. is the favorite. In warehouses, factories and similar buildings 1-1/8 in. maple is frequently used.

In Toronto, Montreal and Winnipeg the company carries, in specially constructed warehouses, large assorted stocks of Beaver Brand hardwood flooring.

The Seaman, Kent Company, Limited, arranged with the Pathe-scope Company of Toronto to make a complete series of moving pictures of the manufacturing of hardwood flooring from the felling of the tree to the laying of the finished product, depicting among the final scenes the beauty of hardwood floors and the enjoyment offered by a happy company lightly tripping over its polished surface. To complete this picture it was necessary to use one thousand feet of film which admirably tells the story of the manufacturing of Beaver Brand flooring and is a most instructive revelation of one of the leading industries of Canada.

The Company has purchased a number of these films and they are being shown in all the leading theatres from Halifax to Vancouver and, in time, will be displayed overseas. The factories, however, are so busy supplying the local demand that it is impossible at the present time to undertake anything in the way of filling orders for export.

The moving picture machine used at the convention in Hamilton has been purchased by the Seaman, Kent Company, Limited, along with the film, and is at the disposal of any of the Ontario lumber dealers who desire to show their customers how and where Beaver Brand hardwood flooring, which they sell, is manufactured.

The film, while showing the manufacturing of Beaver Brand hardwood flooring, was produced largely for instructive purposes for the name of the company appears only twice in the entire series of scenes. As depicting, however, a great national activity, the views have given much pleasure and have been enthusiastically received.

Mr. Frank Kent, managing director of the company, was present and expressed his pleasure in meeting so representative a gathering

of Ontario lumbermen and spoke appreciatively of the usefulness and good work of the Association.

The entertainment features at the convention were arranged by the Sales Department of the company and Mr. D. M. Heise, the Ontario representative, looked after the details in an admirable manner. Jules Brazil, of Toronto, the widely-known entertainer, presided at the piano, and led the jolly lumbermen in a number of tuneful melodies and popular choruses, while the Walsh Sisters of Toronto, contributed several well-rendered songs and duets and were cordially greeted.

The retailers declared that the entertainment was one of the most novel and well planned of any they have had the pleasure of attending.

The "Little Giant" Does Great Work

The demonstration given in front of the hotel by the "Little Giant" tractor, in which Guy H. Long, of Hamilton, is much interested, aroused considerable interest. The "Little Giant" has been used by the Long Lumber Co. and is a powerful machine. Its pulling capacity is gauged at eight tons, and the tractor has never balked even at that. The motor used is of the Ford make.

Recently a load of lumber weighing 13,380 lbs., was hauled around the city by this sturdy outfit. A Ford truck with worm drill



Royal Connaught Hotel, Hamilton, where Convention was held

is operated by a 22 horse power motor. The tread of the tractor is 45 inches and the wheel base 70 inches.

The advantage claimed for the "Little Giant" is that it will considerably reduce the cost of hauling, will handle material of any description rapidly, and do the work of, at least, three teams. There is nothing cumbersome about the machine, and many lumbermen wondered where and how this auto tractor gets its power to drag around such large loads.

The men behind the invention are D. L. McIntyre, manager of the Ellis-Moore Motor Co., and Guy H. Long, and a patent for the units has been applied for.

New Director is Live Wire Member

F. E. Hollingsworth, who was recently elected a director of the Ontario Retail Lumber Dealers' Association, is one of the most enthusiastic and alert members of that body. He hails from Sault Ste. Marie, Ont., and has spent all his life in the lumber game. Born in Montreal his parents came to Ontario to reside when he was very young and the subject of this reference spent the greater portion of his youth with his grandfather, W. D. Fremlin of Marksville, St. Joseph's Island, who handles large quantities of cedar ties, posts, piling, etc. There Mr. Hollingsworth gained his first love for wood products, and when 17 years of age he took a position with the

Lock City Mfg. Co., Sault Ste Marie, Mich., as book-keeper. Two years later he was made manager, which post he continued to fill until 1915, when he formed a partnership with T. A. Corrigan of the Corrigan Lumber & Mill Co., Sault Ste. Marie, Ont. They have built up a large business in the retail lumber line, and operate a planing mill, and sash and door factory. Mr. Corrigan looks after the manufacturing end and Mr. Hollingsworth, the executive and sales end. He is a son of Ed. Hollingsworth, Immigration Officer at the Soo, and has developed some splendid ideas in regard to advertising and merchandising methods in the retail lumber yard, which the "Canada Lumberman" hopes to be able to present at some length in a future issue. Mr. Hollingsworth reports that business at Sault Ste. Marie for the coming season is exceptionally good in spite of the high prices and the growing scarcity of lumber.

Those Present at the Convention

The following retail dealers registered during the convention in Hamilton, and the majority of them attended the sessions on both days:—

Armstrong, M. H., Nicholson Lumber Company, Burlington.
 Bailey, A. & W. J. Bailey, Hagersville.
 Bailey, W. J., A. & W. J. Bailey, Jarvis.
 Baird, D. C., St. Marys.
 Barrett, E. M., Barrett Bros., Ottawa.
 Belton, Geo. H., Geo. H. Belton Lumber Company, London.
 Bond, J. S., Batts Limited, Toronto.
 Bond, T. G., Batts Limited, Toronto.
 Bowden, A., F. A. Bowden & Sons, Toronto.
 Bowden, V., F. A. Bowden & Sons, Limited, Toronto.
 Bowman, J. H., Dundas.
 Brennen, H., Dominion Lumber & Coal Company, Hamilton.
 Bryan, F. W., Bryan Manufacturing Company, Collingwood.
 Carew, F. J., The John Carey Lumber Company, Limited, Lindsay.
 Carson, W. H., Marlatt & Armstrong Company, Limited, Oakville.
 Carnell, John, John Carnell, Otterville.
 Clarke, B. F., McPherson & Clarke, Glencoe.
 Cluff, J. J., N. Cluff & Sons, Seaforth.
 Coates, C. L., A. Coates & Sons, Burlington.
 Cole, W. T., Seaman, Kent Company, Limited, Toronto.
 Cole, Matthew, Cole Lumber Company, Hamilton.
 Comstock, M., McClellan & Company, Limited, Bowmanville.
 Cooper, D. G., Collingwood.
 Cowper, M., Thamesford.
 Crosthwaite, H., Patterson & Crosthwaite, Hamilton.
 Davidson, G. P., Jas. Davidson's Sons, Ottawa.
 Davis, M. E., McAuliffe Davis Lumber Company, Ottawa.
 De Laplante, A., Beaver Lumber Company, Hamilton.
 De Laplante, C., Beaver Lumber Company, Hamilton.
 Dick, Alexander, Alf. McDonald Lumber Company, Peterboro.
 Dixon, R., Grand Valley.
 Eaton, M. H., Seaman Eaton Company, Toronto.
 Elliott, J., D. Aitchison Company, Hamilton.
 Emery, W. B., Marlatt & Armstrong, Oakville.
 Emmonds, A. C., Mickle Dymont & Son, Brantford.
 Free, James, Mimico.
 Gardiner, J. E., P. W. Gardiner & Son, Galt.
 Gardiner, W. C., Builders' Moulding Company, Limited, Toronto.
 Gilchrist, Jas. T., Jas. T. Gilchrist Lumber Company, Toronto.
 Gilchrist, Jno. C., Jno. C. Gilchrist Lumber Company, Toronto.
 Gilchrist, R. S., The Boake Manufacturing Company, Toronto.
 Gillies, James, Jas. Gillies & Son, Preston.
 Gleave, P., D. Aitchison Company, Hamilton.
 Gorvett, W. G., Arthur.
 Hadley, W. A., S. Hadley Lumber Company, Chatham.
 Harriman, J., Niagara Falls.
 Harrison, James, Guelph Lumber Company, Guelph.
 Hatch, E. S., St. Thomas.
 Hazen, Harry, Tillsonburg.
 Heise, D. M., The Seaman, Kent Company, Stouffville.
 Hollingsworth, F. E., Corrigan Lbr. & Mill Co., Sault Ste. Marie.
 Houston, G. W., Houston Company, Limited, Tweed.
 Houston, J. F., Houston Company, Limited, Tweed.
 Hubbell, C., Thamesville.
 Ingleby, C. E., Ingleby-Taylor Company, Brantford.
 Irvin, J. C., Irvin Lumber Company, Weston.
 Irvin, W. C., Irvin Lumber Company, Toronto.
 James, John T., Bridgeburg.
 Jull, H. A., Ingleby-Taylor Company, Limited, Brantford.
 Kernohan, Geo. N., Geo. N. Kernohan Lumber Company, London.
 Laidlaw, Walter C., R. Laidlaw Lumber Company, Toronto.
 Laking, W., Riverdale Lumber Company, Toronto.
 Lawson, Chas. C., The Alliance Lumber Company, Hamilton.
 Lee, Geo. E., Taylor & Wells, Paris.
 Leggatt, S. S., D. Aitchison & Company, Hamilton.
 Long, Guy H., Consumers Lumber Company, Hamilton.
 Ludlam, H. S., Ludlam-Ainslie Lumber Company, Leamington.
 Mackenzie, J. B., Georgetown.
 MacDonald, A. C., P. W. Gardiner & Sons, Galt.
 Macabe, C., St. Clair Construction Company, Limited, Toronto.
 McDonald, H. A., Barton Lumber & Supply Company, Hamilton.
 McGibbon, J., McGibbon Limited, Sarnia.
 McMurray, T. E., Builders Moulding Co., Ltd., Toronto.
 McPherson, G. D., Merlin.
 Markle, W. J., Boake Manufacturing Company, Toronto.
 Matthews, J. A., Orangeville.
 Menzies, A., J. H. Bowman Lumber Company, Dundas.
 Merkley, A. W., Merkley & Menzies, Milton.
 Milmine, A. B., Stoney Creek.

Murphy, George, Eugene Murphy, Mount Forest.
 Paterson, T. A., Mickle, Dymont & Son, Toronto.
 Patterson, Thos., Patterson & Crosthwaite, Hamilton.
 Penwarden, E. O., Green Lumber Company, St. Thomas.
 Press, R. J., The Alliance Lumber Company, Hamilton.
 Rastall, R. A., W. Rastall Lumber Company, Limited, Toronto.
 Reid, J. B. Reid & Company, Toronto.
 Rhind, A., Simpson Planing Mills, Toronto.
 Richardson, Fred, Ingersoll.
 Richards, L. H., R. Laidlaw Lumber Company, Sarnia.
 Robertson, C. R., W. C. Edwards & Company, Limited, Ottawa.
 Rose, A. G., Jas. Davidson's Sons, Ottawa.
 Roussell, T. J., T. J. Roussell & Son, Hamilton.
 Rutherford, J. H., Cole Lumber Co., Hamilton.
 Sage, F. W., Dominion Lumber Company, Hamilton.
 Sanders, A. R., Sanders & Bell, Limited, St. Thomas.
 Savage, W. E. S., Mimico.
 Saunders, W., Dutton.
 Scofield, J. C., Windsor Lumber Company, Windsor.
 Shirton, K. J., The Wm. Shirton Company, Limited, Dunnville.
 Smith, C. M., Aylmer.
 Smith, D. G., John B. Smith & Sons, Ltd., Toronto.
 Smith, Ed. S., Dominion Lumber & Coal Co., Ltd., Hamilton.
 Sparling, James, Meaford.
 Streight, J. E. L., J. E. L. Streight, Islington.
 Swan, H. A. L., Ottawa Lumbermen's Credit Bureau, Ottawa.
 Taylor, C. H., Dominion Lumber Company, Hamilton.
 Taylor, E., Taylor & Wells, Paris.
 Taylor, Fred, Hamilton.
 Tennant, W. B., John B. Smith & Sons, Limited, Toronto.
 Thompson, F., W. F., Petry, Toronto.
 Thompson, R. A., Thompson & Thompson, Atwood.
 Thomson, W. H., Thompson Bros., Port Credit.
 Tupling, W. M., J. R. Eaton & Sons, Limited, Orillia.
 Van Blaricom, G. B., "Canada Lumberman," Toronto.
 Wallace, J. T., Dymont Baker Lumber Company, London.
 Warwick, T. C., Blenheim.
 Watt, John, Watt Milling Company, Toronto.
 West, Wm., West & Jackson, Tillsonburg.
 Wiggans, R. G., Geo. M. Mason, Limited, Ottawa.
 Winlaw, R., The Winlaw Company, Ingersoll.
 Zimmerman, H., Streetsville.
 Zimmerman, M. B., Consumers Lumber Company, Hamilton.



Gore Park—A beauty spot and breathing space in heart of Hamilton's Business District

British Stocks Will Not Be Sold Here

A rumor has been heard in some quarters that the British Government was willing to sell that portion of its stock of lumber remaining in the Dominion to a syndicate to be marketed in Canada. S. G. Denman, of Montreal, when seen in reference to the matter, stated officially that it was the intention of the British Government to export to the United Kingdom all their overlying stocks now held in Eastern Canada, and that there was absolutely no truth in the report that these goods were to be disposed of locally.

Mr. Denman is of the opinion that the rumor arose from the report that the French Government stock, consisting of about 50,000,000 feet b.m., is being thrown on the market in Eastern Canada.

Alaskan Lumber for Australian Market

It is reported in the press that a firm in Sydney, Australia, has entered into a contract with a lumber concern in Alaska for the supply of 59,000,000 feet of lumber.

The contract is stated to give the buyers the option of extending the order to 90,000,000 feet, and stipulates that 80 per cent. of the lumber must be spruce and 20 per cent. hemlock. It is anticipated that difficulty will be experienced in securing tonnage to transport the lumber to Australia, as it is roughly estimated that fifty-nine vessels, each carrying 1,000,000 feet of lumber, will be required.

All the World Badly off for Houses

General Survey of Domiciling Needs in Europe Shows the Urgent Call for Dwellings

Shortage of houses prevails in towns as remote from each other as Bagdad and Bombay, Paris and Port Elizabeth. In Great Britain two housing Acts have passed through Parliament, the second of which only became law at the end of last December. It authorized the granting of a subsidy to private builders that will average £150 (\$750) per house, in order to stimulate private building. Such houses have to comply with conditions laid down by the British Minister of Health.

France is worse off than England as regards housing, owing to the occupation of Northern France by the Germans during the war. It was stated by the Minister of Liberated Territories that over 550,000 houses were made uninhabitable, and have to be reconstructed. Moreover, in districts that did not suffer in the war, overcrowding prevails and the health conditions are deplorable. In many parts of France employers cannot restart their industrial concerns because of lack of houses. There are few signs of building, either by the Government or by building organizations. The Government had to content itself by passing a law for the purpose of suppressing both collective and individual speculation in rents.

In Germany, the problem was acute before the war, and difficulties have been increased since the armistice, owing to the abnormal number of German marriages specially in Greater Berlin. Building proceeds slowly, owing to difficulties of coal supply, labor and transport. In Munich recently the director of the housing office stated that he had received applications for 70,917 houses, whereas, there were only 23 houses available. In Berlin, temporary huts have had to be put up.

In Switzerland the shortage is also acute, especially in Geneva and Berne. Special regulations have been passed by the Federal Council to allow tenants to remain in their houses, even if the lease has expired, provided they cannot obtain other accommodation. In addition, over two million dollars have been turned over to the local authorities in places where the housing shortage is most serious, for providing relief.

In Italy, it is expected that building operations, which have been started, will cost at least \$50,000,000, and the Minister of Industry has arranged for an annual State grant to be given to building organizations to stimulate them to activity. Recent Italian legislation has been framed with some cunning. The Government has agreed that all houses built before April, 1924, will be exempt from building taxes and super-taxes for six years, and that, for four years after this, the builders will be required to pay only half the normal amount in such taxes. If any builder begins a house before January 5 of this year, and finishes it before the end of 1921, he will be exempt from all taxes and super-taxes for the next 10 years.

In Norway, despite the extent to which wooden houses are used, there is still a shortage of 18,000 houses, but the problem is largely a financial one. Government funds are now assisting local authorities to build. In Sweden, the extreme Socialists have agitated for the rationing of housing accommodation, but the Swedish Social Board have maintained that such measures would encroach on the privacy of domestic life. As a result of meetings of a committee of experts in Sweden, it was urged that the State should provide dwellings for Government Employees, and that Government lottery bond loans should be instituted to obtain money for housing.

Logging Conditions Have Been Ideal

Murray-Crawford, Limited, of Campbellville, Ont., expect to cut this season about three quarters of a million feet of lumber largely hardwood, consisting of maple, beech, elm, basswood, etc. This will be sawn into lumber, timber, switch ties, and track ties. Conditions for logging have been very favorable with the exception that experienced woodmen are scarce. The weather has been perfect with plenty of snow. The market outlook, the firm report is encouraging and the demand heavy while prices have a tendency to advance. The Murray-Crawford mill at Campbellville in Halton county has been running steadily since January and the firm expect to operate it steadily throughout the spring and summer.

Mr. Atkinson as Consulting Engineer

W. F. V. Atkinson of Sault Ste. Marie, Ont., who for the past eight years has been chief forester, superintendent of water powers and stream flow, and manager of the natural resources for the Spanish River Pulp & Paper Mills, Limited, recently resigned his position and has opened an office at 486 Queen St., Sault Ste. Marie, as consulting engineer of forestry and water power. He is well and worthily known in the lumber and pulpwood industries of the Do-

minion, and has had an extensive acquaintance with them in their varied activities. Mr. Atkinson is a practical lumberman from the bush to the finished product, and has always taken a deep interest in the welfare and prosperity of the Canadian Forestry Association and allied organizations. He has had a wide and thorough insight into woodlands and water powers, both in the matter of inspections and detailed reports, and has successfully carried out similar work in connection with stream flow control and other important undertakings.

Hall Caine's Son After Pulp Wood

G. R. Hall Caine of London, England, son of Sir Hall Caine, arrived recently in Canada, on the steamer Empress of France. He comes in the interests of a group of seven of the largest newspapers in England, and is here to obtain a supply of wood pulp for the English newspapers.

He said it is his intention to obtain, if possible, a block of properties for the cutting of pulp wood, and also to arrange for the purchase of the wood for shipment to England, where it will be manufactured into paper.

Personal Paragraphs of Interest

Raymond S. Cooper hardwood lumber merchant, Saginaw, Mich., was in Toronto recently, calling upon the members of the trade.

R. P. Blair, formerly with the Hughson Company, Albany, New York, has joined Blair and Rolland, Montreal.

J. I. Bennett, of the Bennett Lumber Company, Montreal, exporters, is now on a visit to England.

George R. Gray, of Sault Ste. Marie, Ont., and wife, recently left on a trip to the South. Mr. Gray is the superintendent of the woods department of the Spanish River Pulp and Paper Mills.

John B. Reid, of Toronto, President of the Ontario Retail Lumber Dealers' Association, and Mrs. Reid, are spending a holiday at Atlantic City.

Duncan McLaren, President of the Union Lumber Co., Toronto, has purchased the handsome home of W. W. Beardmore, at 297 Russell Hill Road, Toronto.

A. E. Richards, of Prince Rupert, who is the northern British Columbia representative of Terry & Gordon, Limited, Toronto, is spending a few weeks in the east on business.

Duncan W. Fraser, managing director of the Montreal Locomotive Works, Limited, has been appointed vice-president, in charge of sales, of the American Locomotive Company.

G. H. Bulgrin, representing the Canadian Puget Sound Lumber and Timber Co., Limited, Victoria, B. C., with head office in Marshfield, Wis., was in Toronto recently on a business visit.

John Wilson, a well-known lumber dealer of Kinmount, Ont., dropped dead while watching a hockey game recently at Fenelon Falls. He had been suffering from heart weakness for some time. The late Mr. Wilson was fifty-five years of age and, in addition to dealing in lumber, was also an extensive buyer of cattle.

At the recent convocation of the Grand Chapter of Royal Arch Masons of Canada, held in Toronto, R. Ex. Com. R. H. Spencer, of Trenton, was re-elected Grand J. Mr. Spencer is widely known in the lumber arena as well as in Masonic ranks, having for many years been associated with Gill & Fortune, of Trenton, who conduct one of the most progressive retail lumber yards in Eastern Ontario.

Dr. A. C. Duncome lately passed away at Waterford, Ont., in his eighty-third year. He had not been in good health for some time and the end came practically as a result of old age. He had been identified with the business interests of Waterford ever since its incorporation and for a long period was engaged in the lumbering line and conducted a sawmill with success. He was an ex-member of the town council and ex-Reeve of Waterford.

Daniel E. Parker, manager of the Main Belting Company of Canada, of Montreal, is on a business trip to the Coast. He will visit all the principal cities on his way to the Coast, and will probably spend another two weeks visiting B. C. and Victoria, after which he will return to Montreal by way of St. Paul, Chicago, Seattle and Portland, Oregon. Mr. Parker will visit the Winnipeg branch office, 567 Banning Street, in charge of Mr. Hicks, and also the branch offices in Calgary and Edmonton.

An envelope may be made good use of as an advertising medium. By displaying snappy, up-to-the-minute slogans and information on the back of envelopes, you can impress your message on some people you would otherwise miss.

Directing Force of the Laurentide Co.

George Chahoon, New President of Canadian Pulp and Paper Association, Was Born to the Craft



George Chahoon, Grand Mere, Que.
Pres., Laurentide Co., Limited

George H. Chahoon, Jr., who was recently elected President of the Canadian Pulp and Paper Association at the annual conclave held in Montreal, is also the President and General Manager of the Laurentide Company, Grand Mere, Que. He has been with that progressive organization for a score of years and when Sir William Van Horne passed away, Mr. Chahoon succeeded him as "the head." He is quiet, forceful and efficient and one of his outstanding characteristics is his desire and ability to secure co-operation. This has extended to the whole industry and to Mr. Chahoon's broad vision is due much of the progress in conservation and reproduction of Canadian forests, particularly in the East.

George H. Chahoon, Jr., comes naturally by his pulp and paper skill. He is the son of George H. Chahoon, a one-time Senator of New York State, who in Ausable Forks was connected with one of the first sulphite mills in America. The lad went from his birthplace there to Glen Falls, where the International Paper Co. operates some of its mills, part of the largest group of newsprint mills in the whole world. The boy worked up through the mills, and at about 25 years of age became superintendent in charge of the Northern New York mills and then came to Grand Mere, Que.

At this time Laurentide, as has been said of all the industry, was in a "poor, sickly, anaemic condition." It was only four years since it had installed newsprint machines, and as the United States market was closed through a high tariff, exports had to be made to England at different prices. Three new machines were soon installed, however, and the new general manager started on the upbuilding process in Laurentide which has attained such marked success. From a mill man he became an organizer and an executive head, and gradually built up around him local expert paper makers, and proved an adept in the control of labor.

Gradually, too, his ideas in a model town took shape, and Grand Mere emerged from a typical Western mining camp of tar paper shacks, and this transformation is his chief pride to-day.

In the big plant itself he has succeeded in working up to an average of 90 per cent. efficiency, where a textile mill, for instance, runs about 60 to 65 per cent. In his fine paper, "The Digester," he prints in French and English the records of the various machines, month by month, with the names of the men who run them. The Laurentide Co. recently closed with the New York Times the largest newsprint contract ever consummated in the history of the industry. It was for 40,000 tons a year for five years or 200,000 tons in all, at a figure which will probably average \$90, or \$18,000,000 in all.

The title of "Col." recently employed by an American visitor when referring to Mr. Chahoon was a surprise to most of his Canadian friends. This was for his services in the war, bestowed when he accepted the position of business manager on the department in charge of the manufacture of gas shells, poison gases, etc., at the Edgewood Arsenal at Baltimore, Md.

Mr. Chahoon is one of the most popular as well as most respected men in the pulp and paper industry in Canada, popular, perhaps, as much as anything because he is essentially human. He will stand beside a window of the office at Grand Mere, discuss with concentrated interest a \$2,000,000 proposition, and break off to make a remark about someone who has passed, and in a flash is at the big task again. Perhaps because there is an attractive modesty about him. When the death of Sir William Van Horne opened the presidency of Laurentide, he insisted that Charles R. Hosmer should be appointed. The latter, of generous mind, refused on the ground that the man who "made" the company should hold this honor. And so it was, and to-day behind the skilled captain of industry of Grand Mere stands the equally skilled financier of 4 Hospital Street, Montreal.

Veteran Sheriff is Former Lumberman

The sole surviving member of the first Parliament of Canada after Confederation is Sheriff Hagar of Plantagenet, Ont., who is now in his ninety-fourth year. He resides in the same dwelling to-day as was occupied by his father on the bank of the South Nelson river in Prescott County. His father was Abner Hagar, an American from Vermont, who settled on some bush land that he purchased in Prescott county. He cleared the property on the banks of the river, built a sawmill, and conducted a successful lumbering business there for many years. That section was one of the most prolific sources of white pine in the Dominion. Sheriff Hagar is fond of telling of the early days of Plantagenet, when gangs of river drivers came down the South Nation river, bent on indulging in carousals after pay day, when whiskey was cheap and plentiful—and the chief diversions were free-for-all fights. Lumbering in that era was in its infancy, comparatively speaking, and the bush in that part of the province was long ago cleared away. Now little remains to testify to it being at one time the richest section of white pine logs in the Dominion. When material for his sawmill was exhausted many years ago Sheriff Hagar looked around for some other occupation and has been devoting his time to breeding horses, cows and sheep with marked success, carrying off many prizes for high-class stock at county fairs. Although he stood for parliament in Prescott county six times the Sheriff was defeated only once. He is a Liberal in politics and has occupied his present office as Sheriff for the last thirty years. He attributes his grand old age to three things—moderate exercise, fresh air and plain food. A distinct honor was conferred on Mr. Hagar recently in the shape of a request that he grace the opening of the present parliament which assembled recently in the new buildings at Ottawa. The Sheriff still enjoys good health and reads the newspapers with the greatest of enjoyment.

Orillia Firm Adopts Group Insurance

J. R. Eaton & Sons, of Orillia, Ont., recently adopted the group insurance plan so far as their employees are concerned and this step on the part of the firm has met with much appreciation. Every employee, who has been with the company for a period of three months and up, is insured for an amount ranging all the way from \$500 to \$3,000, varying according to length of service. One employee has been engaged for thirty-three years and two others for over a quarter of a century, while a number have been with the company for ten years or more.

J. R. Eaton & Sons, who are widely known both in the lumbering and woodworking line, have several large contracts on hand for the interior fittings of a number of public buildings, warehouses and other structures. About one hundred and forty hands are employed in the plant at the present time.

Fine New Sawmill for Timmins

A new \$50,000 sawmill will be erected in the spring near Timmins by the Ontario Tie, Timber and Construction Company. Machinery for the plant has already been ordered. It will be one of the finest sawmills in the north and will be erected on the old Heltstrom farm. This lumber company which was formerly Bourke, Lindsay and McCluskey, is doing an immense business and one item alone of the winter output will be 600,000 ties. They have recently taken over a timber limit up the river from Timmins.

Made of the Oak from King's Forest

A magnificent new Speaker's chair and a table for the clerk and his assistants, made of oak from the King's Forest, will adorn the new House of Commons, Ottawa.

Hon. E. N. Rhodes, Speaker of the House, said that he was approached some time ago by Percy Hurd, the well-known English journalist, the member of the British Parliament, with a view to a presentation by the members of the Mother of Parliaments of a new Speaker's chair and table to the House of Commons in Ottawa.

"The money is being raised by private subscription," said Mr. Speaker, "and the oak will be taken from the King's Forest. The table of the house will arrive in a few months' time. It will be a handsome piece of furniture in keeping with the dignity of the new Chamber. The Speaker's chair may not be completed for a year or more, as I have to decide whether a replica of the one at Westminster will be the right size for the Canadian Chamber. I intend to consult with John A. Pearson, the architect, as to the dimensions and design of the new chair. My idea is to place the chair on the throne and leave it there for all time, so that traditions may grow around it."

New Director is Busy Sawmiller

Rufus E. Dickie of Nova Scotia Conducts Large Operation
and is on C. L. A. Executive Board



Rufus E. Dickie, Stewiacke, N. S.

Rufus E. Dickie of Stewiacke, N. S., one of the newly-elected directors of the Canadian Lumbermen's Association for the Maritime Provinces, is an enthusiastic young lumberman, who is rapidly making his way to the front. Mr. Dickie attended the recent convention in Quebec City and took an active interest in the proceedings. Brought up in the lumber business, his father, Alfred Dickie, operated quite extensively and, when not attending school, the subject of this reference worked in different branches of the industry and became well acquainted with all the details. He was graduated in 1907 from Dalhousie College with the degree of Bachelor of Arts and soon after was given the complete charge of the Alfred Dickie Lumber Company's operation at Stewiacke. In that year the firm cut and shipped 10,000,000 ft. He stayed with this organization for two years and then started out on his own hook and has since been doing business for himself. For four years he operated a property at Tangier, Halifax county, and in 1914 came back to Stewiacke, where he has been conducting affairs ever since.

Mr. Dickie owns and controls from 25,000,000 ft. 30,000,000 ft. of standing timber, mostly spruce. His business is wholly manufacturing and this year he will have a cut of about 12,000,000 superficial feet, consisting of spruce, pine, hemlock and birch. His stationary mill is at Dickie's Mill Siding, about a mile and a half on the Truro side of Stewiacke. The equipment consists of two rotaries, right and left-hand; lath machine, band re-saw and planers. This mill runs only in the summer time. Besides this, Mr. Dickie has four portable mills, which run all winter and part of the summer. In addition, he owns a dressing plant at Stewiacke Station, the machinery consisting of two four-sided planers and matchers, one 6 in. band re-saw, and inside moulder and power-feed rip-saw.

Connected with this dressing mill is the power plant of the Stewiacke Electric Light & Power Co., which provides illumination for the towns of Stewiacke, Shubenacadie and Milford. Mr. Dickie is also the sole owner of the light and power plant.

In regard to standing timber, Mr. Dickie says he has been able to buy sufficient each year to keep his mills going. The capacity of his stationary mill is about 75,000 ft. per day. The shipping facilities are excellent, being on the main-line of the C.N.R., and near Halifax, and as a consequence he is not troubled with any car shortage. The storage ground at this mill will hold about 7,000,000 ft. The machinery is principally Oxford foundry. The re-saw is a No. 341 Yates, while the planer and matcher is also a Yates. The planers in the dressing mill at Stewiacke Station are one S. A. Woods and the other McGregor-Gourlay, while the re-saw is a No. 341 Yates.

The portable mills of Mr. Dickie consist mostly of Oxford foundry equipment, using Robb Engineering Co. boilers and engines. Two mills are equipped with 85 horse power boilers and 65 horse power engines. The third has a 65 horse power boiler, and 50 horse power engine, while the fourth has a 55 horse power boiler and a 45 horse-power engine. Three of the portables are located this winter near Stewiacke and the lumber from them comes into that station, while the fourth is operating near Enfield, Hants County.

Lumbermen Oppose Eight Hour Day

The B. C. government was recently waited upon by a deputation of representative lumbermen who protested against the passing of an eight-hour day bill introduced in the Legislature recently by Major Burde.

E. C. Knight, of Vancouver, read a lengthy resolution passed by industrial and manufacturing organizations and said a federal commission was now gathering information leading to the enactment of restrictive legislation governing working hours of labor. Until this work was finished it was requested that no legislative body in Canada pass legislation in this connection. The deputation pointed out in the lumbering industry the work was "seasonable" and it was impossible to regulate the hours of labor to suit all parts of the

Dominion with one law. Mr. Knight explained that labor in all the provincial mills was consulted and working hours regulated at conferences between employers and employees. He pointed out the heavy competition from Eastern Canada and the United States and asked that the B. C. Legislature take no steps towards passing the Burde amendment for the time being.

Premier Oliver said nothing definite could be stated at the present time and until the executive had had time to investigate the matter no action could be taken. He promised careful consideration of the representations.

Abitibi Plant Operating to Capacity

The Abitibi Power & Paper Company is again operating at full capacity, at Iroquois Falls, Ont., having repaired the broken middle dam. According to figures covering the early part of February, the plant has established a new high record in producing 255½ tons of newsprint in 24 hours. It is stated that during the first week of February the output amounted to 1,484 tons of newsprint, the average not being far below the highest day's record, which was established on Feb. 4.

Taking into account the large volume of orders booked ahead, the reasonably adequate supply of workmen, and the high degree of co-operation between the company and the employees, it is reasonable to expect that the year 1920 will probably far exceed the output during any previous year in the history of the enterprise.

Will Push Production to Maximum

A recent despatch from Meaford, Ont., says that an amicable settlement has been effected between the employees of the Seaman, Kent Co. and the company. The men agreed to accept time and a quarter for extra time over nine hours for five days a week, and time and a half for Saturday afternoons, for a period of one month, during which time arrangements will be made for operating a night shift with the view to eliminating overtime during the day. The bonus which the company has been paying will be discontinued and a straight advance of 10 per cent. in wages is to be made in its place. The very best spirit of "get-together" was shown on both sides.

The company will spare no effort to push production to its maximum, firmly believing that increased production is one means by which adverse exchange can be remedied and the high cost of living ultimately reduced.

The North Wants More Railways

A deputation of Parry Sound residents recently asked the Ontario Government to extend the Timiskaming & Northern Ontario Railway from North Bay to Parry Sound. Premier Drury, Hon. Peter Smith and Hon. Beniah Bowman heard the deputation. It was argued that there were 42 townships in that district which have no railroad running through them. The deputation saw advantages in having Parry Sound harbor connected up with the North country. They also requested a trunk road from Parry Sound to Burk's Falls to connect with the Sault and Toronto road.

Premier Drury promised consideration, but stated that he desired to go slow in expenditures for a year or so. Later he thought a dollar would buy 30 or 40 cents worth more than it did at present.

Big Operations at Massett Island

Lumbering on an extensive scale is to be conducted on Massett Island, one of the Queen Charlottes, by the Massett Timber Co. (1919) Limited. This concern now has forty men at work in the limits, which cover over 150 square miles. Within a few weeks, it is expected to have between 700 and 800 men at work in the mill and in the woods. Thirty-two steam rigs are on the ground. Mr. F. L. Buckley, general manager of the company, stated recently that it was the intention to erect a paper manufacturing plant at Massett. A waterpower is now being developed with this in view, and a start will be made on the paper mill next year. The limits consist of spruce and hemlock only, there being no fir trees on the island. Lumber is being shipped to Cuba, Australia, England and sold on the local market.

British Order Nearly All Shipped

Over 57,000,000 feet of the British order of 70,000,000 feet has been shipped by British Columbia mills. Not a foot of timber has yet been lost on the long voyage to Great Britain. There is now a shortage for the government order of lumber. The Associated Exporters' office reports a healthy enquiry from China, Japan and England. Private shipments are to be loaded for Japan in the near future.

The fleet of forty wooden steamers built in British Columbia yards has carried approximately 40,000,000 feet of the British order.

More Efficiency and Better Spirit in Camps

How Fourfold Programme of the Y. M. C. A. as Applied to Industry is Working Out Among Lumberjacks of Middle West—Scope and Success of Work

—By M. R. B. Boyes, Winnipeg Industrial Secretary, Central West Division, Y. M. C. A.—



M. R. B. Boyes,
Winnipeg

"You going away!" exclaims one of the men—a foreigner.

"Yes," says the Y. M. C. A. Secretary.

"Me go to," replies the first speaker

Just one of the many little incidents in the life of an Industrial Secretary, Y. M. C. A., who is giving his whole time to the men employed in the woods to-day.

Who is the Secretary?

What does he do?

Why is he there?

About a year ago a secretary with pack on his back entered the woods to demonstrate to men and employers the four-fold programme of Y. M. C. A.,

as applied to industry and met with considerable success—so much so that to-day this programme is being carried on with the permission and support of seven of the largest lumber companies in the middle west.

With seven secretaries now at work in forty or more camps, reaching upwards of four thousand men, the Industrial Department of the Y. M. C. A. National Council is carrying out an effective programme in the lumber camps in Manitoba and Saskatchewan, making the leisure hours of the men more attractive, providing educational, physical, social and religious instructions and service.

The result of the work is already showing considerable progress and success, judging by the many reports received from the secretaries, men and employers. To-day the camps are rendered more habitable and pleasant and the men are showing a disposition to stay with their jobs rather than migrate to the cities as soon as their earnings would justify that move.

The plan adopted by the Y. M. C. A. is to supply a thoroughly trained secretary to each company, the expense of his services, equipment, etc., being entirely borne by the company.

The secretary remains in camp about a week, during which time he organizes the men and arranges for the continuation of the activities he has initiated. He then moves on and carries out the same programme in another camp which has been assigned to his care, returning in due time to the ones he has left.

Each secretary carries a large equipment comprising a phonograph and two hundred or more records, (instrumental, popular and sacred), portable organ, stereopticon and lectures; games, literature, mouth organ, boxing and sporting equipment, writing materials, etc.

Plans are also under consideration to supply moving pictures for the entertainment of the worker.

A Comprehensive Programme Outlined

Social—Music, sing songs, stunt nights, pictures, concerts, games.

Physical—Sports, games, contests, boxing, etc.

Educational—Reading, lectures, practical talks, safety first education, health education, vocational classes, first aid.

Religious—Sunday services, personal services. Bible classes, sacred music.

Canadianization (for foreigners)—English classes, national music and games; Citizenship.

Once the various activities are well under way, the men in each camp are organized so as to conduct their own programme during the absence of the "Y" man, who is on his way to another camp. The result has been that camp life has been put on an immeasurably higher plane. The men are contented and work better, and where the programme has been introduced a response in the way of greater production has always been observed.

The different lumber companies have been keenly interested in the movement and recognized from the outset the beneficial effects which would result. They co-operated in every way and the "Y" men have found their work greatly facilitated. All the activities at the present time are carried on in the bunk house for this is the only place open to us, but, in some instances, so enthusiastic have been the men that traditions and customs of the camp have been swept aside and the cook-house has been cleared in order that the Secretary could better carry on his work.

A proposal is now on foot to erect buildings to carry on the work in those camps where the number of the men employed is sufficiently large as to warrant it.

Space does not permit to mention every little detail of the Association work. Travel with me, and after leaving the railroad we hit the trail for the first camp, which may be six or sixty miles away. There may be a tote team waiting, if so everything is jake, if not, we put on our snowshoes and start with pack on back, carrying as much of our equipment as possible. Noon day arrives and you camp for lunch. Refreshed and rested you proceed, reaching camp late in the afternoon, and after making yourself acquainted with the foreman and the cook, (Don't forget the latter, he is a good man to know), you rest till supper is over, then repair to bunk house with gramophone, and very soon the men's voices are lifting off the roof to the tune of "I'm Forever Blowing Bubbles". The stereopticon is put into action and all gather round with lights out and pictures are thrown on the screen—say for instance, "A trip across Canada from Coast to Coast." Nine o'clock lights out and each retires to his bunk contented and happy, forgetting many of his worries and discomforts.

The men arise next morning in a different frame of mind and, after breakfast, you see them swinging along the trail with axe on shoulder to the place where they are cutting that day, whistling and singing, and throughout the day one may hear sounds of trees falling to the tune of Harry Lauder's "Roaming in the Gloaming."

Making Good Citizens of Foreigners

Another evening one may see a small crowd of foreigners (of which there are many) seated around the Secretary, who with his chart, books, actions, etc., is teaching them the English language, and also the laws, customs and ideals of this great Dominion of ours, that they, in time, may become a Canadian and good useful citizens. One secretary reports classes of over one hundred pupils.

Sunday evening is given up to religious services. Here you will find Protestants and Catholics, Jews and Gentiles singing with great gusto to the old familiar hymns, to be followed with a simple, yet forceful, gospel message.

That this work has come to stay is beyond doubt. In the near future the companies will not only recognize that a secretary in their camps is a necessity, but will provide a building for him to carry on.

Let me say a word of appreciation of the various camps. Everywhere the "Y" man is welcome with a glad hand, and every consideration is shown him for his comfort. They recognize that great returns are to be had from such an investment, and realize that to maintain good relationship between the management and the men, for the creation of a general feeling of content and happiness, a third party is necessary and the Young Men's Christian Association, with its programme, can supply the want.

After all, the Association's aim to install its programme into industry is not merely to provide entertainments of music, games, etc., or to chase away what would otherwise be dreary hours. Necessary though these activities are—for the work is hard and living conditions are not any too luxurious—the invasion of the association into industry is creating an atmosphere that tends to bring forces together on a man-to-man basis, as taught by the Master Himself. Christ stated a great industrial truth when he said "Man shall not live by bread alone."

The Force That Produces Results

When we have put all our physical strength and all our intelligence into our work whatever it may be, we have not yet reached the limit of our duty. We have still to put into it the most wonderful and the most powerful force of our Spirit.

I don't mean that we must get down on our knees and pray. Do that by all means if you want to, but a man can put his heart and soul into his work, just as effectually—generally more so—when he is standing at his lathe or chopping down trees in the bush.

People shy at such words as "Spirit." They seem to think that this sort of talk should be kept for Sunday sermons, but our spirit is just as definite a part of us as our ears, eyes, or brain.

It is the crowning possession we have and a force which produces practical results that often seem almost miraculous.

If there is a place which needs this force to-day it is the industrial world and the Young Men's Christian Association is out to create and stimulate an atmosphere that will develop the spirit, and if successful, it will do more to bring about practical efficiency and happy relations than anything else.

Car Problem in West is Serious One

Logs are Also Very Scarce and the Lumber Situation is Growing More Complicated

Writing to the "Canada Lumberman" on the situation in forest products in British Columbia, a leading Vancouver operator says: You have probably at some time in your career, stood with your mouth open, gazing at some complicated machine in operation. It is with such sentiments that I have been viewing the lumber game during the past few months. You will recall that when the mental faculties are co-ordinated in concentration upon any problem expression languishes,—such being the psychological explanation of my silence on the lumber situation—the silence of absorption.

To get a line on my department of trade and commerce, which is more or less world wide, one must remember the essential factors—production, markets and transportation. So far as the B. C. lumber conditions are concerned production still stands a little below normal—markets keep up an abnormally insistent demand and transportation continues on the blink—from which situation arises what you see and no doubt hear of, with much repetition and re-iteration. Meanwhile, while everyone howls patriotism in after-dinner speeches and public functions all and sundry—in private business operation each feels disposed to sell his product in the highest market regardless—which perhaps is after all the way of the world.

There is a growing feeling of uncertainty in business circles here which has been developing since the C. P. R. stopped an embargo on its equipment going across the line some three weeks ago. The reason is readily apparent—being in this wise. That to date the Canadian market, with all the howling for investigations, appeals to Board of Commerce, the Dominion Government and other more or less useless organizations, has not displayed any serious inclination to come through with what our old friend, Adam Smith, was wont to term "Effective Demand"—which, being interpreted in modern business parlance, means paying the price and absorbing the output. The upward movement has been practically constant. Prices of logs, which as you may know, are the raw material in the manufacture of lumber, stand now at \$20, \$25, and \$30 for No. 3, No. 2 and No. 1 grades respectively—with a further advance of \$5 on No. 1 making \$35 in prospect, all of which will undoubtedly be passed along to the good old standby—"ultimate consumers."

You will, no doubt, understand that there is a great difference between the lumber situation here and in the east. In Ontario and Quebec practically all of the mill men own their own timber—get out their own logs in the winter and saw them into lumber in the summer months. Here—on the contrary—this applies to the Coast region—the logging and sawmill branches of the industry are to a large extent separate and the majority of the mills are dependent upon the log supply, having to purchase their raw material in the open market.

Just now the log supply is below normal, owing to the fact that most of the loggers ceased operations at the holidays as per usual while the mills did not follow suit as per custom—thus bringing about a demand stronger than ordinary for a log supply which is entirely insufficient to meet the requirements of the situation. While most of the logging camps are now in operation, enough time has not elapsed for supply to overtake demand in this quarter and there is keen competition for every boom that shows in sight. As already noted, the C. P. R. a few weeks ago decided to refrain from allowing any more cars to go over the border, and, owing to the exchange situation, there has been a continually diminishing number of foreign (U.S.) cars coming to this side which may be loaded with a return cargo. If this situation continues it is hard to say what may happen.

Practically all the mills have a larger number of orders on their books for shipment to the U.S. and, if cars are not available, it may be there will be a decided change in the situation in the near future. Not being much of a prophet I do not pretend to make any forecasts. Many mill men are optimistic over the return to private ownership of the U. S. railroads, yet it appears evident that, so far as the immediate future is concerned, the car supply problem is going to be a serious one.

Activity in Nearly All Logging Camps

In its report of lumbering activities for the month of February, the Labor Gazette, of Ottawa, says: Lumbering operations in the Maritime Provinces continued steadily. Early in the month the majority of camps in New Brunswick about completed their cutting and started hauling to river banks. The value of the lumber yield in Nova Scotia for 1919 totalled \$19,000,000, or more than double the value of the previous annual yield. The probable lumber cut in New Brunswick is estimated at about 325 million feet, which will be a record cut. The snowfall in the middle of the month assisted opera-

tions. Halifax continued to supply men to the surrounding camps. Experienced men were in demand for the woods around New Glasgow, but later the camps were working to capacity, and were well supplied with men. At Sydney men were asked for, but few applied. Campbellton reported men being laid off early in the month, absence of snow making it impossible to haul logs to the rivers, but later the heavy snowfall increased activities. Bathurst reported the lumber shifting among the men. At Fredericton the lumbermen reported a good month in the woods, the lumber cut being a record, with sufficient help on hand. Quebec reported great activity in the surrounding camps, with snow sufficient for the work. Hauling was in full swing in the lumber camps at Sherbrooke. The sawmills were fairly active. At Ottawa and Hull renewed difficulties was reported in securing men for the woods, but the camps were busy. The lumber camps near Peterborough employed all available men, and the largest cut for years was looked for. The mills were being prepared for spring work. A shortage of experienced woodsmen was reported from Owen Sound. At Sault Ste. Marie lumbering operations were somewhat hampered owing to great depth of snow. Men were in demand at all times not only in log camps, but for cedar and pulpwood camps. The demand for woodsmen continued strong at Port Arthur and Fort William, a number of men arriving from Winnipeg and Toronto. The camps at Cameron Falls were comparatively free from labor troubles, but local disputes occurred where the One Big Union was strong. There was a strong demand for bush men, tie makers and cordwood cutters at Winnipeg for surrounding districts, the shortage being general throughout Manitoba, Saskatchewan and Alberta. At Fernie lumbering was very active, camps running with full crews, with some demand for sawyers, swamper and hookmen. At Nelson and Cranbrook operations were hampered for a time by want of snow, but great activity prevailed later. Vernon reported occasional shortage of help, the logging camps being busy. The lumber mills were quiet. At Kamloops the demand for labor slackened. Some camps were quarantined on account of smallpox. Prince Rupert showed increasing activity in the surrounding camps throughout the month. At Vancouver a demand for tie makers and stationmen was noted at the middle of the month. The saw and shingle mills were busy. New Westminster reported a busy month at the saw mills and shingle mills, which had orders enough to keep working at capacity for months. At Victoria the lumber and logging industries were very active. Loggers were in demand for new camps. Nanaimo reported activity in the logging camps, but little demand for lumbermen.

Not Neglecting the Home Market

"The criticism of the lumber interests, which appeared recently, stating that these interests are paying special attention to the export business and neglecting the British Columbia market, is unjustified," observed Mr. Hackett, of Messrs. Robertson & Hackett, Vancouver, B.C.

"As a matter of fact there is a very small demand right here in Vancouver—we are not doing a tenth of the business that we have done in the past, because there is very little building going on. This applies also to the prairies, although we can offer lots of lumber."

Asked if much lumber was being exported to the United States, Mr. Hackett replied: "A normal amount is being exported, but no greater quantity than last year."

Forestry Class Inspect Logging Camp

Through the courtesy of General Manager Johnson of the Capilano Timber Company, the forestry class of the S.C.R. had the opportunity recently of inspecting one of the most up-to-date logging camps on the coast. The Capilano Timber Company spends over \$18,000 a year for fire protection and has all up-to-date fire-fighting appliances and a trained force of fire-fighters. Since fire protection is one of the first tenets of forestry, this fact was of great interest, as showing the tendency of the up-to-date logger towards forestry methods.

Western Pulp Plant Changes Hands

The Western Canada Pulp & Paper Company, Limited, with head office in Toronto, has been granted incorporation. The new company, which is capitalized at \$1,000,000, was organized to take over from the bond holders in British Columbia, the Rainy River Pulp Mills, which plant is already being improved. The company will also acquire the McNeill timber tract in British Columbia. The president of the organization is Everley M. Davis of New York, and the Vice-President is H. J. Daly, of Toronto, with J. A. Kent of Toronto, secretary. Among the other directors are Robert Sweeney of New York, S. Casey Wood, barrister, Toronto, and A. H. Douglas of Vancouver.

How Percentage of Trade Applies

Instructive Report on Exports and Imports Showing the Trend of Canadian Business

An instructive report on the aggregate trade of Canada as worked out in percentages was presented at the recent annual convention of the Canadian Lumbermen's Association held in Quebec. The statement was prepared by Frank Hawkins, of Ottawa, Secretary of the C. L. A., and shows the tremendous expansion of business carried on by the Dominion.

The percentage of imports into Canada to aggregate exports has greatly increased so far as the United States is concerned and fallen off decidedly in recent years with respect to the United Kingdom.

The percentage of exports from Canada to aggregate exports remained about the same during the last decade so far as matters relate to the United Kingdom, but to the United States there has been a drop of nearly five per cent. during the past five years.

Canada's imports to gross trade have decreased about fourteen per cent. since 1914 and her exports to gross trade in that time gone up about the same proportion. The latter showing is not as favorable as desired in view of the depreciation in our currency and the people as a whole should endeavor to carry out in the making of the Dominion a far greater exporting country in order to overcome the present adverse rate of exchange and correct the balance of trade.

	1910 Year Including Coin & Bullion \$	1914 Year \$	March 31 to Sept. 30 1919 6 months Mdse. only \$
The aggregate trade of Canada in exports and imports is:—			
Total Imports	391,852,692	650,746,797	451,760,410
Total Exports... ..	301,358,529	478,997,928	579,443,095
Aggregate Trade... ..	693,211,221	1,129,744,725	1,031,203,505
Percentage of Imports into Canada to Aggregate Imports		%	%
To United Kingdom	24.4	20.4	8.8
To United States & Alaska	61.	65.	79.3
Percentage of Exports from Canada to Aggregate Exports			
To United Kingdom... ..	49.	46.	47.
To United States & Alaska	37.	40.	35.3
Percentage of Aggregate Trade			
Imports to Gross Trade	56.5	57.6	43.8
Exports to Gross Trade	43.5	42.4	56.2

Prices Firm and Stocks Low in Montreal Market

Conditions in Montreal point to a continuance of very firm prices. Some wholesalers have once more advanced quotations, and judging from the replies received from the mills as to the new cut there is little chance of any backward movement. Some of the prices quoted are, it is asserted by certain wholesalers, far too high, but against this must be set the undoubted facts as to the exorbitant cost of manufacturing.

Lumber is still in very short supply, and generally speaking, stocks at anything like reasonable prices—that is, reasonable in the present condition of the market—are quickly bought up. With some wholesalers the question is "What lumber have you for sale?" not "What can I sell you?" This is not the time for hesitation in accepting offers—literally "He who hesitates is lost," so far as purchasing is concerned.

B. C. stocks are in fairly good demand, but comparatively little is being sent East.

Hardwoods are very difficult to secure, and prices are extremely high. In fact, more could be sold if it were available. Lath is very firm. According to one wholesaler, the chances are all in favor of this section holding up, even if more lath should come on to the market from mills tempted by the abnormal rise in this commodity.

The outlook for construction in Montreal this year is of the most promising character. Architects have a very large number of commissions, and although costs are high, there is every reason to believe that this will not deter building operations. The permits for the month of February totalled \$352,340, an increase of \$173,600; for the two months of the year the total is \$552,995, a gain of \$341,101.

The groundwood market is very strong, prices have risen considerably, owing to a large demand and small supplies. Sulphite is also firmer.

In pulpwood, pulp and paper exports, the last named continue to show chief gains. For the month of December last 46,747 cords of

pulpwood, valued at \$480,669, were shipped, compared with 72,468 cords, valued at \$748,364, in December 1918. In the nine months' period pulpwood exported was valued at \$6,802,209, compared with \$11,595,228 in 1918, a decrease of \$4,793,019.

British Columbia's Splendid Showing for 1919

The total value of the forest products of British Columbia for the year 1919 is placed at \$70,285,094, as against \$54,162,523 in 1918; \$43,300,469 in 1917, and \$33,528,000 in 1916, according to a statement issued recently by the Hon. T. D. Pattullo, Minister of Lands.

The largest increase is in shingles, which show a value of \$12,801,564 compared with \$5,805,417 in 1918. The value of the lumber cut is nearly \$5,000,000 more than the previous year, while pulp and paper shows a gain in excess of \$2,000,000.

Each item shows a considerable increase over the previous year, and the mining, railroad and general industrial development of the province is reflected in the gains made.

The following figures clearly show the estimated value of production, the most striking features being the fact that in three years the value exactly doubled.

Lumber—1916, \$21,075,000; 1917, \$28,225,000; 1918, \$26,219,697; 1919, \$31,000,000.

Pulp and paper—1916, \$3,520,000; 1917, \$6,835,034; 1918, \$10,517,250; 1919, \$12,554,257.

Shingles—1916, \$4,500,000; 1917, \$6,900,000; 1918, \$5,805,417; 1919, \$12,801,564.

Boxes—1916, \$1,833,000; 1917, \$1,611,880; 1918, \$1,845,195; 1919, \$2,142,000.

Piles and poles—1916, \$1,000,000; 1917, \$467,895; 1918, \$394,871; 1919, \$769,962.

Mining props and poles—1916, \$1,000,000; 1917, \$546,882; 1918, \$692,547; 1919, \$762,486.

Miscellaneous (cut by railroads, mines, etc.)—1916, \$1,150,000; 1917, \$1,425,815; 1918, \$1,773,821; 1919, \$7,347,866.

Additional value contributed by the wood using industry—1916, \$1,650,000; 1917, \$2,145,880; 1918, \$1,689,810; 1919, \$1,720,000.

Product of Dominion lands—1918, \$4,953,829.

Laths—1916, \$150,000; 1917, \$142,282; 1918, \$120,278; 1919, \$195,594.

Logs exported—1918, \$148,808; 1919, \$991,365.

Totals—1916, \$35,528,000; 1917, \$48,300,469; 1918, \$54,162,523; 1919, \$70,285,094.

What Some Western Mills Cut Last Year

The Canadian Western Lumber Co. at Fraser Mills led the field among British Columbia mills during 1919 in respect to cut, the Circle F plant almost doubling the cut of any other mill in the province. No less than eighty million feet of lumber was turned out last year. The nearest competitor to this figure is the Hastings mill with fifty million.

The output of other mills was as follows:

Canadian Western Lumber Co., 80,000,000 feet.

Brunette Sawmills, 30,000.

Small & Bucklin Lumber Co., 25,000,000.

Timberland Lumber Co., 20,000,000.

Fernridge Lumber Co., 1,000,000.

The cut of those in the district are reported as follows:

Thurston-Flavelle Lumber Co., Port Moody, 12,000,000.

Eburne Sawmills, 45,000,000.

Reynolds Timber & Shipping Agency, Port Moody, 25,000,000.

Hammond Cedar Co., 10,000,000.

Mr. Cox Left Large Estate

Robert Montgomery Cox, Ottawa timber merchant, left an estate in England of nearly one hundred and forty thousand pounds sterling (\$500,000). A legacy of twenty thousand pounds (\$40,000) goes to his partner, and several annuities to members of the family. The residue goes to Lady Grey and to St. Luke's Hospital in Ottawa, and to Bootle Hospital in Lancashire.

Little Things

There is nothing to equal an open fire as the purveyor of comfort and good cheer. It will chase away the gloom of the darkest day and when the winter winds are roaming outside, you are happy and contented in front of your hearths.

Every home should have a fire place. It does not add too much to the cost of a home when building and it can be added to present homes with but little expense.

The breakfast nook is comparatively new, but is exceedingly popular. There are many different designs to choose from and one will surely harmonize with the woodwork in either old or new houses.

Largest Circular Saws in the World

Henry Disston & Sons, Inc., of Philadelphia, have recently finished two of the largest circular saws ever made. They are of the spiral inserted tooth type, and are to be used by a well-known concern in the war West for cutting shingle blocks from the large trees of that section.

Each of the new saws measures 108 inches (9 feet in diameter) and in the rim are inserted 190 teeth. One may gain some idea of so tremendous a saw by comparing it with a 54-inch saw, which is large as we ordinarily think of the term. The 54 inch saw requires for its making an ingot of steel weighing approximately 180 pounds, and



Note height of saws compared with the man

its weight, when finished, is about 125 pounds. The 108 inch saw started out as an ingot weighing 1140 pounds, and after reheating, rolling and trimming, the remaining weight was about 795 pounds. In size, a 54 inch saw is apparently just half that of the 108 inch one, but actually the 108 inch is four times the size of the former, as a measurement of square inches of surface will show.

In the making of large circular saws, Henry Disston & Sons have had large experience. As long ago as 1876 they made one 100 inches in diameter for exhibition purposes. Some years after they made another 100 inch saw for cutting stone, each tooth of which was studded with a black diamond to give the necessary cutting edge. The turning out of a huge saw is a difficult process when one realizes that the ingot must be not only fashioned into a plate exactly straight and true, but also that the steel must be uniform in quality throughout the entire surface. Such are the facilities and improvements at the Disston Works that the standard machinery was used throughout. All that was needed, in addition, was extra man power as "holders up" during the smithing process.

Mr. Anderson Returns From England

Sidney R. Anderson, of the firm of Anderson, Shreiner and Mawson, wholesale lumber-merchants, Toronto, returned home recently after spending several weeks in the Old Country on business and pleasure. He was accompanied by his wife. Coming back on the Melita, which landed at St. John, N.B., the passage was a very rough one. Mr. Anderson states that there is every evidence that house building operations in the Mother Country will be very active during the coming season, and that structural work has already begun in the North. Mr. Anderson spent most of the time at his old home in Hull, where there is a great scarcity of dwellings and property is commanding very high values. Stocks of lumber at most points are low and there is an urgent demand for all kinds of wood products. Prices are soaring all the while, and the people in the Old Country are getting down to business after the war and resuming the pursuits of peace with energy and earnestness. A number of army huts, which were used in France, were recently brought over to London and sold at auction, bringing high figures. The material will be used for building purposes. Mr. Anderson found a number of inquiries were being made for Canadian woods, particularly hardwoods, such as maple, and states that the timber merchants for the most part are looking forward to a good year in the trade.

Wholesale Lumbermen Suffers Fire Loss

In a fire which destroyed the upper portions of the McKinnon building, on Melinda St., Toronto, much damage was done by smoke and water. Several lumber firms suffered considerable loss. The offices of Greig, Morris & Co., located on the top floor, and also those of G. A. Grier & Sons, were completely gutted, while the offices of James G. Cane & Co. on the floor below, did not fare a great deal better. While the furniture of the lumbermen was rendered useless they were successful in saving most all their office papers, etc. Greig, Morris & Co. have secured temporary quarters at 213 Jordan St., while J. G. Cane & Co. are, for the present, on the thirteenth floor of the Royal Bank Building, and Messrs. Fergus and Westley of G. A. Grier & Sons, have found temporary quarters at 79 Adelaide

St. East, corner Yonge. Repairs are now being made to the McKinnon building, and it is expected that, within the next few weeks, all the tenants will be able to move back to their former quarters.

Sawmill Waste Put to Good Use

Here are a few of the articles made from sawdust and shingle waste which the New York College of Forestry is exhibiting in its effort to show how the waste of the sawmill can be utilized to cheapen the cost of living:

"Silk" sacks, sausage casings, phonograph records, paper milk bottles and tanbark shingles.

The "silk" looks like silk and feels like silk, but is much cheaper than silk. The sausage casings are made by treating the wood with chemicals that turn it into viscose, and rolling this into thin films.

Stephen Wilcox Joins Silent Majority

As the result of an accident which occurred to him in a lumber yard a few weeks ago, Stephen Willcock, retail lumberman of Toronto, passed away recently at his home, 28 Shannon St. He was born in Toronto and had lived in the city the greater part of his life, being engaged in the retail lumber line on Queen St. West, and later on Bloor St. For ten years he was a member of the old Public School Board for St. Andrew's Ward. He leaves a wife and one daughter to mourn his departure. The late Mr. Willcock was a member of the Masonic fraternity and other organizations and was highly esteemed by a large circle of friends.

Death of Georgetown Lumberman

Henry P. Lawson, who was a successful lumberman in which business he was engaged all his life, died recently in Georgetown, Ont. Many houses in Georgetown were erected by him and his interest in the community proved beneficial. Mr. Lawson, who was born in Fyfe, Scotland, came to Canada in the early fifties, settling in Esquesing Township, and later residing in Georgetown. He leaves to mourn his loss, a family of three daughters and one son. Hemorrhage of the brain was the cause of death.

Samuel Lepine Passes Away in Ottawa

A well-known and highly respected resident of Ottawa, who had been identified during the last 44 years as employment agent for several big Canadian lumber companies, passed away recently in the person of Mr. Samuel Lepine.

A son of the late Moise Lepine, the deceased was born in Ottawa was 67 years of age, and had resided there most of his life. A man of sterling integrity and great geniality, the late Samuel Lepine had a host of friends in Ottawa, the Gatineau Valley, and Montreal, who will be shocked to learn of his death, which followed an illness of only two weeks. He leaves a wife, four sons and three daughters.

Hon. Mr. Cochrane Left Large Estate

The last will and testament of the late Hon. Frank Cochrane, former Minister of Lands, Forests and Mines for Ontario, was entered for probate recently in the Surrogate Court of Carleton County by Charles McRae, of Sudbury, solicitor for the estate. It disposes of an estate of \$449,190.74. The beneficiaries are the widow, Alice Cochrane, and the two children, Wilbur and Edith Cochrane. The will is dated July 17th, 1919, and the testator died on September 22nd. The executors are William J. Bell, lumberman, of Sudbury, and Norman T. Hillary, of Toronto.

Only Small Portion Goes Across Border

Discussing the rumor that unduly large lumber shipments have been made from British Columbia to the United States, a leading Coast manufacturer recently said:

During the year 1919, the total shipments from British Columbia to the United States amounted to only 21 per cent. of the entire export of the mills.

On the last day of December, 1919, there were 163,000,000 feet of lumber in stock in lumber yards of the coast district of British Columbia.

What prizes do you offer when promoting an essay contest among school children? One child in each school of an eastern city received an illustrated, cloth bound, 842 page copy of Webster's Secondary School Dictionary for writing the best essay on "The Advantages of Owning Your Own Home." These essays were all written in the period of one hour and were judged by the principal of each school. The children were delighted with the dictionaries and the dealers say it was one of the best advertising stunts of the "Own Your Own Home Campaign."

Scale of Allowances in Car Weights

The Railway Board Ruling Ends Inquiry Which Has Continued for the Last Seven Years

A judgment was lately received by the Transportation Bureau of the Board of Trade, Montreal, from the Board of Railway Commissioners, settling the long vexed question of allowance for variation in weights in cars, when weighed on railway truck scales with their loads. The ruling makes it specific that the scale of allowances for such variations in weight shall in future be made by the railway companies.

This followed a long series of discussions before the Railway Commission. It was represented by the shippers and consignees that the weights recorded by the track scales, when a loaded car was weighed, and allowance made for the weight of the car were not always correct. It was argued that the cars were weighed and their weight recorded when sent out, but this recorded weight made no allowance for variations in the weight of the car itself, due to alterations or repairs, accumulations of snow and ice, or other natural causes.

The investigation started in 1913 when the railways made application to the Railway Board for permission to reduce their scale of allowances. This was contested by the shippers, and the investigation which followed has lasted since then, and has been carried on by the Board at practically every railway centre in Canada.

As a result of this prolonged investigation the Railway Board has now issued a general order which provides for certain allowances for blockage, dunnage, etc., with carload shipments, and proper allowances for accretions of snow, ice, manure, etc. on the car at the time of weighing. The order also provides for "tolerance," that is variations in weights disclosed in check weighing or reweighing on certain commodities, all of which are specified in the order.

The order is taken as a general settlement of the dispute, with provisions for securing proper weight allowances for cars and any foreign matter adhering to them, while still making allowances for the difficulties experienced by the railways in keeping exact track of the car weights.

Relief Measures in Car Situation

A deputation of Ottawa lumbermen on March 4th waited upon the C. P. R. officials with reference to the embargo placed on the use of Canadian cars for the conveyance of Canadian goods to the U. S. The railways have decided that only foreign cars can be used for this purpose, owing to the shortage of Canadian cars, caused by their detention in the U. S.

According to a Washington despatch, an official of the United States Car Service Association states that an embargo of the kind was sent out from Canada at frequent intervals, but was never enforced. "Sometimes there are more Canadian cars on our lines, and sometimes the situation is reversed," said the official. "The balance, however, is usually in favor of this country; that is to say, there are more Canadian cars in the United States. This is perfectly natural, for a producing country like Canada always sends out more cars. There has been, and always will be free co-operation between the Canadian lines and ours in the matter of cars. Conditions are no better and no worse than they have been for some time."

Negotiations are now being conducted between the Car Service Association and the Canadian railway officials, so that most of the cars belonging to Canada may be returned, and an adequate balance be obtained. The Car Service Association have taken over the activities of the Railroad Administration in the matter of car allocation, and there are many adjustments to be made in various parts of the country. The Canadian tangle has already been taken up, and correspondence is being exchanged.

The Ottawa deputation to the C. P. R. pointed out the difficulty of securing foreign cars and the consequent delays to the shipments of lumber to the United States. The reply of the C. P. R. was to the effect that no relief could be expected until more Canadian cars were returned to this country, thus obviating the necessity of requiring the use of foreign cars by shippers.

The following statement was issued recently by the Railway Association of Canada:

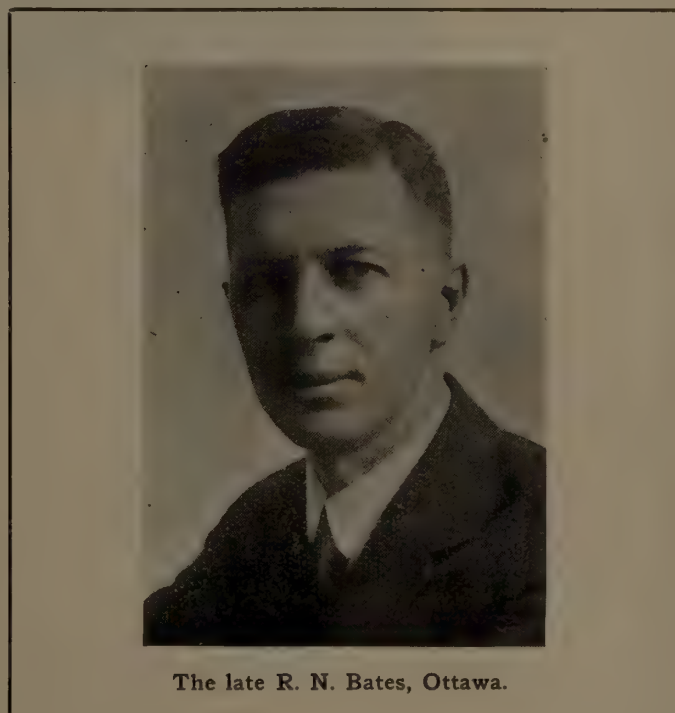
"The press despatch emanating from Washington, in regard to the car situation as between Canada and the United States is misleading. It states that Canadian railways now have 16,000 cars in the United States. The facts are that United States railways had at February 1st 57,034 Canadian cars on their rails, and 16,000 only represents the excess balance of Canadian box cars on United States lines over the number of United States box cars in Canada. March figures will show that this unfavorable balance has been largely increased in February as during that month on car orders placed by the United States Railroad Administration for delivery of 279 empty

box cars per day to Canadian railways to offset in a measure the heavy excess loaded movement southbound, only 583 cars were delivered to Canadian railways out of a total of 8,091 that should have been turned over.

"This failure of United States railways to meet their obligations has made it necessary for the individual Canadian carriers to prohibit the loading of their cars to points on United States lines in order to protect domestic traffic, and has placed Canadian shippers of paper, pulp wood, lumber and mine products to points in the United States in a most serious situation which can be relieved only by energetic action on part of United States railroad authorities to have Canadian cars returned to their owners or to send United States cars to Canada to offset the heavy excess balance of Canadian cars in the United States."

Robert N. Bates Dies in London

Robert N. Bates, vice-president and managing director of the International Land & Lumber Co., Limited, of Ottawa, president of the British Canadian Industrial Co., and head of a large number of other industrial concerns in Canada, who has been spending some months in England, passed away recently in London from pneumonia. Mr. Bates was one of the outstanding figures in the financial and business life of the Capital, and held the office of vice-president



The late R. N. Bates, Ottawa.

and managing director of the International Land & Lumber Co. for a score of years—ever since its organization. The company's mills are located at St. Felicien, Lake St. John District, Que. The passing of Mr. Bates will be regretted by a wide circle of friends not only in financial circles in Ottawa, but also in the lumbering arena.

The Housing Act Does Not Satisfy

One of the most interesting discussions which took place at the recent convention of the Ontario Retail Lumber Dealers Association, in Hamilton, was some criticism of the Housing Act. A resolution came before the meeting to the effect that the Housing Act was not working out satisfactorily, and it was recommended that it either be rescinded or so amended as to make it practical and effective. It was thought that no good purpose would be served by the passing of such a resolution and the matter was finally dropped, but not before some censure of the Act had occurred. In its stead the following resolution, moved by K. J. Shirton of Dunnville, and seconded by W. M. Tupling, of Orillia, was carried: That the matter of the Housing Act be left in the hands of the Legislative Committee, to be taken up with the Government for further consideration, with a view to having the Act amended if further appropriation is made. This motion was unanimously carried. A few members considered that the work of the Housing Commission in some places was unsatisfactory and that there had been extravagance. Ottawa was mentioned as a place where the results had not been satisfactory to the owners, it was stated. On the other hand delegates present stated that the commission in Toronto and some other places had secured very low prices for houses built and, in some centres the contractors had lost money on the job. Hamilton was listed under this heading.

Lumbermen's Interest in Timber Supplies

The Preservation of Country's Wooded Wealth is Vital to Permanence of Lumber Industry—Scientific and Commercial Sides of the Problem

By Horace F. Taylor, of Buffalo, president of the National Wholesale Lumber Dealers' Association

I believe that all intelligent citizens have a fair conception of how vitally necessary it is that the natural resources of our state should have intelligent protection and should be made available at the proper time for such economical and thrifty use for the benefit of the public as shall not impair their permanent value. Our people who are engaged in the lumber industry are disposed to co-operate both in the formulation and in the practice of what may be agreed upon as a commonsense national or state policy for the protection of our timber supplies.

Our first purposes as lumbermen are, of course, commercial purposes, and I believe that even those members of this conference who approach the questions of forestry from the extreme academic point of view will grant the entire propriety of this commercial purpose, especially if through the considerations of this conference you may more nearly reach a forest policy which is ultimately to reconcile what I refer to as a commercial purpose with a truly scientific plan of forest management. This is the problem to be met. It seems to me that we have never had before us such a confusion of problems as now confront us. As has recently been said of other problems, it cannot be possible that some solution will not be found, and there must be found a solution of this problem of forest conservation if all interests, both public and private, attempt to unite in a spirit of mutual accommodation. The selfish interest of such must be submerged in the enlightened interest of all.

It rests with you to discover that a scientific policy and a commercial policy are in the long run one and the same. This is the end that must be sought, and such a conference as this cannot but realize some measurable progress toward the necessary end. Wholesalers as a class, in common with other lumbermen, sincerely pledge for themselves a broad-minded co-operation in this effort in spite of their commercial interest. Indeed I believe there are especial reasons why lumbermen will be quite as ready as any other class of citizens to bring to this general question of the conservation of our natural resources, a generous and broad-minded point of view.

Business Experience is Broad Education

This pledge on behalf of the wholesale branch of the industry I do not make in a perfunctory or careless way. Business experience is to-day a means of broad education. This is so clear to my mind that I believe the successful conduct of commercial business on any comprehensive scale has become a matter of profession rather than of trade. The ancient idea that business was simply a matter of "swapping horses" has long since given place to a very different formula. It is the unsuccessful men who have not discovered this. The typical lumberman is a successful business man, and as a rule has had a very thorough education, at least in the popular "school" of hard knocks. Let me go a bit further in an attempt to emphasize what I sincerely look upon as certain reasons why lumbermen and wholesalers in particular may be expected to approach this issue in a spirit of accommodation.

In the first place, I have definitely in mind the fact that in the daily prosecution of their business, lumbermen must acquire a peculiarly wide knowledge of our national geography, of the distribution of our sources of natural supply, of our very intricate problems of transportation, of methods of manufacture and distribution, and of our financial processes. I doubt if it would be possible to find a lumberman conducting business on any substantial scale who will not be found to be intimately interested in and even fairly well informed on these various subjects, for they have been included in the curriculum of his education.

I have been interested several times in making a sort of mental catalogue of the varied activities of individual lumber concerns. If you will do the same you will agree with me that there is hardly any line of legitimate business with which the lumber industry does not come into intimate touch, and in the case particularly of lumber manufacturers, they commonly engage in connection with their own processes in everything from the engineering work involved in the

falling and transportation of trees, railroading, the operation of telephones and telegraphs, the mechanical equipment, both steam and electrical, as well as the manufacturing process represented by their mills, and so on through a catalogue really too long to recite. Our wholesalers are experts in sources of supply and distribution of between thirty and forty varieties of native timber, and brought into daily touch with these activities; not with a single combination of these things in one locality only, but with all the variety of such combinations in a score or more of places, and so I am led to submit on behalf of the lumber industry that you gentlemen may very properly count upon lumber wholesalers to co-operate in the broad spirit for which this peculiar business education trains them.

Place and Function of the Wholesaler

It often happens that a manufacturer may do a large part or all of his wholesaling, or a wholesaler may engage from time to time in manufacturing, or a retailer in turn engage in wholesaling. Yet, you cannot by any imaginary device dispense with any of these functions. A man who has chosen to class himself as a manufacturer, or as a wholesaler, may desire to appropriate the functions of one or both of the other classes, but there is no greater mistake than to think that any one of these essential functions is thereby extinguished.

I am sure it will be accepted by the larger number of those present that the general formula by which our industrial processes are carried on is well sanctioned, if not truly sanctioned, by an evolutionary process covering so long a period of time as to be thoroughly well cleared of elements that are accidental rather than necessary. A clear recognition of the certain fact that our conventional trade classes do perform necessary functions, and that this applies in most cases to the necessary part played by the much abused "middleman," will serve to correct the common misunderstanding, as well as to prevent a very threatening but unjust condemnation, of wholesalers in the lumber industry, whose place and function cannot be denied, and whose members are, according to reliable information, increasing rather than diminishing.

If you follow my purpose, speaking on behalf of wholesalers, it is then to indicate that the wholesale function is an unavoidable one, and that so long as this function happens in our industrial order to be performed separately by those who call themselves wholesalers, wholesalers have a permanent vital interest in the conservation of our forests not only as a commercial matter, but for the broader reasoning I have been bold enough to pledge in their behalf as intelligent and patriotic citizens.

Mr. Booth is Best Loved Employer

During the course of an address to the members of the Brotherhood of Knox Presbyterian Church, Ottawa, Ont., Ex-Mayor Charles Hopewell described Mr. J. R. Booth, the veteran lumberman and pulp and paper manufacturer, as "the best-loved employer of labor in Canada, because he is in personal contact with his men year in and year out." Mr. Booth is never happy unless he is working around the mills, rubbing shoulders with his employees, and dressed in rough working apparel. Despite his great age of 94 years, he can be found at the mills any time during the day. He is a very hard man to get on the telephone, the usual answer given when anyone calls being "He is out in the yard; will you leave your name and number."

May Get Pulp from Alaska

The Supervisor of the Forest Service of Alaska declares that the territory has enough timber to furnish one-half the newsprint paper of the United States for an indefinite period, and that with proper care the industry could be made inexhaustible. This is of especial interest in view of the approaching disappearance of supplies in the Eastern forests, and financial interests have been already looking over the field. In the event of the project taking shape, and the removal by Congress of certain Government restrictions, which at present block the way of some mill plants, it is expected that American mills will be established at Ketchikan and Juneau, which it is hoped will equal the record of some mills across the Canadian border.

The Lumber Camp Instructor and the "Red"

Work Being Conducted by Frontier College in Guiding and Controlling Social Unrest

Outlined by Alfred Fitzpatrick of Toronto—Great Need of Teachers

Social unrest is nowhere becoming more active than in the frontier camps and works. Agitators are everywhere in evidence. They have at their finger ends the views of Marks and other exheremists on such subjects as the class struggle, the capitalistic regime, the need of a revolution, all production to the worker, etc. The great problem is how to combat their campaign. The best means of guiding and controlling this social unrest is the Frontier College resident instructors. No itinerant representative of either state or the church who spends only an hour at a camp or twice a year will serve the purpose. The instructor must live with the men.

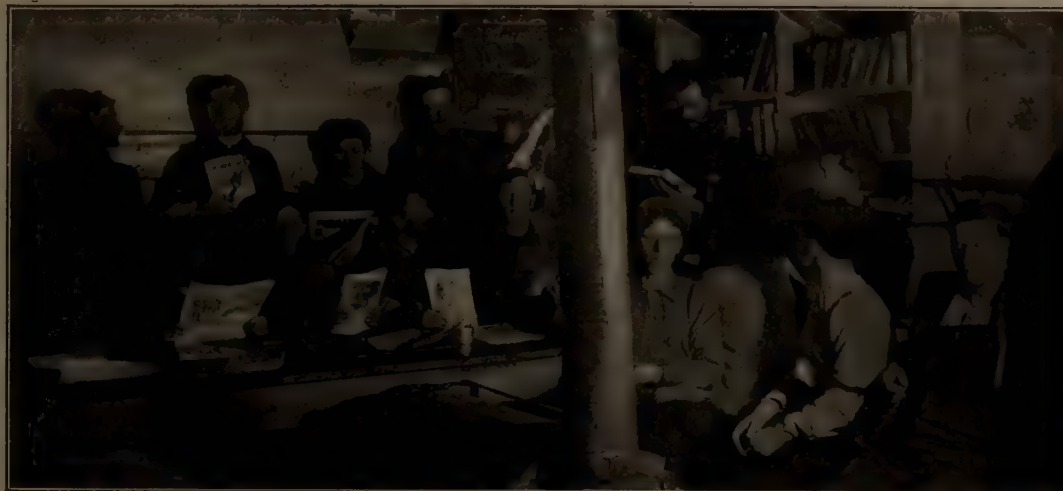
To be successful he must also be the right type, a man who can fit into the many requirements of camp life as well, if not better, than the walking delegate or professional agitator. It is well, too, that the instructor have a knowledge of the principles of economics and of social science. He should be familiar with current maxianisms, perverted forms of socialism, and misleading half truths; but even this is not essential provided he is able to do his work in the bush, in the pit, on the right of way, or in the factory during the day. He should know one or two subjects well. These should relate to the daily life of the men, such as the solution of practical problems regarding their work. It is important, too, that the instructor show ability to improvise a concert from talent among the gang, give a lantern talk on the marvels of our native birds, water falls, construction of great works, such as the Quebec bridge, the Chipawa and Panama Canals, etc. This should be coupled with a pleasing personality, good hands and the ability to use tools.

Controlling Industrial Unrest

The Frontier College accordingly believes that the problem of industrial unrest can be controlled and combatted by the universities. Since it began its work, nearly twenty years ago, it has employed over 400 college trained men as instructors at more than 600 locations.

It is next to impossible, however, to find enough instructors in the winter season. Until the universities open branch centres of learning at all camps and works, and teachers may be educated at these new colleges, enough teachers cannot be had to meet the educational requirements.

It is, therefore, the imperative duty of universities to send teachers and as many of them as they possibly can spare from their staffs, to all camps, factories and works. Universities are being weighed in the balance to-day. Will they measure up to this great opportunity? Will they effect themselves, make the sacrifice of half their number of students, and half their professors and send them forth as teachers? If they will do this, they will return after many days bringing the sheaves of students with them to fill the old college halls to overflowing—students who would, it left to themselves, be converts to radicalism. The



Giving the boys a lesson on the "Digestive System"

camp. A little education is a dangerous thing. It would only make the men restless." Scores of employers, including a graduate of a leading Canadian University, refused to let the daily papers we sent in to camp reach the men, saying: "All the men read is the employment ads." This is a sure way to breed unrest. The men, having common intelligence, naturally resent the insult.

It is the duty of the employers, if they care for their own welfare, to see that their workers are well housed, to urge them to take an interest in the business, and to assist the government in furnishing all gangs of men and women with well-qualified teachers.

Matter of Compulsory Education

Legislation, such as the Wilson Bill, in England, which makes part time study compulsory, up to the age of 18, is the best answer to radicalism. The only trouble with that is, it does not go far enough. It is a step in the right direction, but the figure should precede the 1. Henry Ford, the Cash Register Company and others in the United States, and not a few British firms, provide for the education of their employees and give them their due. They are not troubled with radicalism.

Democracy in the government of workers is an excellent move in the United States. Let it be introduced here. Let the workers, themselves, co-operate with experts in education as to the courses of study they should take; and with the government, and employers as to the interest, if any, they wish to acquire in the business, and the proportion of the cost of education and entertainment they should pay.

Nothing short of a square deal, sanitary quarters, entertainment, an interest in the business, if desired, and compulsory education will check the ravages of radicalism.

It may be stated in passing that the woodsman, as a rule, comes of a sturdy stock with intelligence something above that of the average laborer, and that if camp education is to be a success anywhere, it has its best chance in the lumber, mining and construction camps. That it has proved and is proving a success, there is no doubt, and, many who were skeptical at first are now among its most enthusiastic supporters. The experimental stage has long been passed. Camp education has been thoroughly tried and found to measure up fully to the best that was said of it. It may be observed in closing that the fringe has only been touched in this great progressive step of national development.



Wash-day at the camp—showing lumbermen laundrymen

How to Increase Production on the Sticker

Running of Simple Mouldings in Multiples Cuts Down Costs—Can be Profitably Adopted by Most Planing Mills—Items to Consider

The subject of running mouldings in multiple was brought to my attention recently while strolling through a planing mill. One of the stickers, which was running cove, had been set to cut two lengths from one piece of stock.

The practice of running mouldings in multiples of two, three or more is one that is followed by many large operators and is one that can be profitably adopted by the small planing mill, in a more limited way. It offers a way of producing mouldings at less cost than by the single piece and materially increases the output of the machine. In addition it saves the labor involved in ripping and preparing the single strips for the sticker.

This method cannot be worked advantageously in every case so that before the running of mouldings in multiple is attempted, there are a few points that must be considered. The first item is, perhaps, the quantity to be run. It would hardly be worth while to set up to run a few hundred feet in multiple. This method works to best advantage when there is a large amount to be put through. Then there is the question of stock. It might not pay to run a moulding in multiple from a wide and higher-priced grade of stock if there was a quantity of edgings and narrow stock on hand. If that were done it might be found that taking the value of the raw material into consideration, the moulding run in multiple from wide material might cost more than if it had been made from the cheaper lumber and run singly. There are many cases where this method can be followed and a considerable saving effected.

The cove referred to was $1\frac{1}{4}$ in. each way and was being run from $6\frac{1}{4}$ stock. The lumber was ripped to about $2\frac{3}{4}$ in. wide and run through the machine. The top head was set to surface the top side and two ripping or grooving knives were attached. These knives were set to cut sufficiently deep that when the cove was cut on the lower head, the piece fell in two. The side heads were set to dress the sides, the knives being set at an angle to give a slight undercut to the finished cove.

The bottom head had a pair of flat and a pair of round knives, to cut the cove, attached. The widest edge of the cove was run on the bottom. This gave sufficient bearing surface on the outside bed to prevent the pieces twisting and allowing the last end of the length to drop on the knives and be dubbed or chewed up. In some instances it will be found necessary to attach a block on the back



Running two lengths of cove in one operation

bed to prevent this. The accompanying sketch shows clearly how this stock was run.

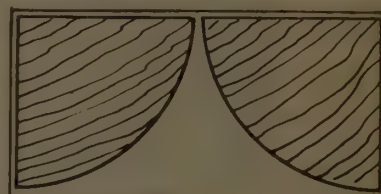
Quarter round is another item that can be worked out advantageously in multiple. I well remember when I started working in a factory, one of the first jobs given me was running quarter round. The stock was cut from edgings and waste material and was in various lengths from 4 ft. up. It was sawed to run singly. The way we did it was to place a form with a V in it, on the bed of the moulder and feed the stock in corner-ways, the cutting being done entirely with the top head. The material never feeds readily as there was not enough bearing surface on the rolls, and if additional weight were added, they would cut deep and mark the faces of the round. It simply meant shoving this through by main strength, much to the detriment of hands and morals.

The half-inch quarter round was the worst of all, as the stock was small and occasionally cross-grained. The result was that breakage was excessive both under the cutter and in front of the feed rolls, due to the strain of pushing the stock through.

There are a number of ways of running this item multiple and

two are illustrated herewith. The sketch showing three pieces being made is a method that is extensively followed on the Pacific Coast. Instead of three they run as high as five and six. Lumber is plentiful out there and they do not attach much extra value to wide stock. In addition most of their machines are heavy and not adapted to small work. If three were run at a time the saving thus effected would be considerable.

A description of the method followed is hardly necessary. The V's are cut on the top head. The inside head is not used at all



Two methods of running quarter round in multiple

while the outside one is merely employed to size the material so that the back gauge can be set nice and snug. The bottom head is used to finish off the rounds.

The other method illustrated is followed in many plants and effects a slight saving in material over the system described above. The top head is employed to surface the stock and both side heads are used. The knife on the bottom head is ground to a point and cuts through, dividing the piece in two. Here is an instance of where a block must be attached to the outside bed. If this is not done, as the last end passed through, the pieces would twist and drop on the knives with the result that a couple of inches would have to be trimmed off that end.

Two points that might be mentioned are that none but flat shoes are required, and if the stock should happen to be scant in places, it would not show on the face of the mouldings.

Quick Drying Depends on Kiln Operator

Every wood using industry is interested in finding a quick method of seasoning wood, and expects that some day a new type of kiln will be devised which will accomplish more rapid drying. The U. S. Forest Products Laboratory has observed, however, that few kiln operators attain the fastest safe rate of drying possible with present-known equipment, and that quick satisfactory drying depends more on the kiln operator than on the kiln itself.

These are things that when they apply make for slow drying in any kiln:

1. Some one part of the kiln load is drying slowly because of sluggish and uneven circulation, and is holding up the entire kiln run.
2. The kiln operator does not know when the lumber reaches the desired moisture content, and therefore leaves it in the kiln longer than necessary.
3. The lumber may be casehardened and therefore unable to stand fast drying.
4. Lumber air seasoned six months is given exactly the same treatment as that air seasoned only four months.
5. The kiln operator does not know the moisture content of the lumber when it is put in the kiln, and therefore can not apply the initial drying conditions which are conducive to most rapid drying.
6. The drying schedule is regulated by the number of days the lumber has been in the kiln, rather than by the actual moisture content of the stock and its ability to withstand more severe drying conditions.
7. Steam is not supplied to the heating coils at night.
8. The kiln operator looks at his kiln only once a day, and then does not look at the lumber itself.

Picturesque Days in Lumbering on "Ottawa"

When Square Timber Rafts Floated Down Stream—Six Men Were Allowed per Crib in Running Rapids and Slides—No Short Hours Then

By W. H. Cluff, Ottawa

As for the saw-mills of seventy-five years ago, either of them would look like a toy if compared with the wooden saw-mill as we knew it later on. My memory of them is that the whole machinery in each consisted of a bull wheel to haul the logs out of the water up to a level of the mill floor, one or possibly two heavy upright saws which ran at a slow, steady rate, a single edging saw, and a butting or circular crosscut saw, the two latter being but little used as the boards were usually sold with the rough edges still on and the ends left just as they came from the upright saw.

The saw logs cut up were a strictly local product, being drawn in from the surrounding country by farmers who were clearing their farms, and sold to the mill-owners for cash or traded for flour, or other necessities. These logs were brought in while sleighing was in good condition, and when the ice on the mill-ponds had been covered with them, as much as was decided advisable, the balance were then scattered, one or two deep, over the surrounding vacant ground, when in the spring after the ice had gone, the mills having cut up a portion of the logs in the pond, the logs scattered about over the vacant ground would be hauled to the banks of the mill-pond and dumped into the pond.

Rolled Into the Pond

The vehicle used for hauling these logs was a peculiar looking two-wheeled truck, drawn by a pair of horses. The wheels were about nine feet high; on the axle-tree was a contrivance operated by a powerful hand-lever and clutch chain that clasped the log as it lay on the ground and raised it so that it would clear all obstructions, and thus swinging under the axle, the log would be drawn to the edge of the pond and rolled in.

When the warm days of spring appeared and the snow had gone, these acres up on acres of nice clean fresh logs exuded from their ends a beautiful clear thick pine gum and it became a "Mecca" for every youngster in the town, who into tin pails, cups, jugs and every other conceivable container would gather this gum for the purpose of preparing it for chewing gum, the only kind then available.

Later on the Thompson mill was acquired by Wm. Taylor, who operated for a number of years, then retiring, built himself a comfortable home on the east side of what is now Parkdale avenue, where he ended his days at a ripe old age.

The McLachlin mill fell into the hands of Stephen Waggoner, whose jolly full round face and pudgy figure, with the old-fashioned swallow-tale coat which he wore every day at his work in the dusty grist mills, I have a very distinct and pleasing recollection of.

John R. Booth Comes

The beginning of the huge development of the water power of the Chaudiere as we have known it later on, was the arrival of Messrs. Harris & Bronson, of Painted Post, N. Y., then followed Captain Young, of Maine; Pattee & Perley. A. H. Baldwin, and the only Canadian, John R. Booth.

Before the arrival of these captains of industry, the lumber trade of the Upper Ottawa was for many years confined to the making of square timber in the woods, and the floating of it down the Ottawa in rafts to Quebec, when it was loaded in ships for the supply of the English market; little or no square timber is now produced.

The making of square timber entailed the employment of more men in the woods, as it was a semi-manufactured product that was brought out, and the labor was largely of a different class, some of it highly expert, such as scorers and hewers. The tales of the prowess of some of the more than usually expert of each class, are still legends in little settlements of their descendants.

When Irish Met Scot

The square timber men in the early days used to be largely composed of Irishmen, the descendants of Irishmen, and Scotsmen from Glengarry, and as each crew was composed of either one class or the other, naturally they did not mix; volumes could be filled with tales of rivalry between the factions; deeds of daring, recklessness, fights, sprees and other amusements used to float around wherever they met, especially after the crews were paid off in Quebec.

The square timber bosses were nearly all represented in Bytown, Gilmour, Jas. Stead, Robt. Stead, Nicholas Sparks, had their headquarters here; John Egan, Robert Conroy, in Aylmer; John Supple in Pembroke.

In the early days until the advent of railways into the Upper

Ottawa, supplies had largely to be got into the camps during sleighing season a year in advance of the requirements; these supplies consisted for the men, principally of flour, pork, beans, tea and such tools as were necessary, and for the horses, of hay and oats; great quantities of these supplies were sent up from here each winter as soon as the ice had formed sufficiently to make driving loaded teams across lakes and river and over swamps safe. Many a man and his team have been lost through venturing on weak ice.

Teams to Woods for Winter

In those days nearly every farmer who had one or more teams fit for shanty work sent them up to the woods for the winter. While the wages then paid would not seem very attractive to-day, they were attractive then. They were paid, fed, taken care of from the day they left, and generally they were well fed and well taken care of. It cost the lumberman too much to get them into the woods and would upset his whole season's work and all that it cost to prepare for it, if by reason of ill usage, sickness, disablement or discontent they should leave during the working season, so that if for no other reason than pure selfishness, they were bound to be well cared for.

Usually the men and horses came out in the spring well, fat and strong, and the farmer was ahead not only the wages he received, but the hay, oats and other feed for man and horse as well. True, the work at times was hard, but it was healthful, open air work in the pine forests; the hours were long, but the feed was good, and barring accidents the men and horses came out stronger and better men and horses in the spring than when they went into the camps in the fall and early winter.

Come Home Hungry

It was no unusual sight to see hundreds of teams loaded with all they could carry, leave here every day in the early winter, bound for the camps of the square timber shanties. Many on their arrival at the camp would work all winter, and to see the same teams dragging their empty sleighs through the slush and mud in March or April on their way home was not unusual.

Then towards the end of May the rafts would begin to reach the head of the Desdunc, as it was then called, now known as Britannia, on their way to Quebec. At the head the rafts would be broken up into cribs and be run down the rapids and through the slides to Bytown. It used to be great fun for the boys, when not at school, to go up to the head of the slides and then board a crib for the purpose of shooting the slides. The cribs, in places, would attain a terrific speed, and when the bottom of the slide was reached you were pretty sure of a ducking from the water and spray that was tossed high in the air and fell on the swiftly moving crib, but it was all part of the fun, and the boys when called upon later by their mothers to explain why their clothes were so wet, had to exercise quite a lot of ingenuity in the explanation.

Occasionally a crib would break up in the slides, that is the bottom log would shoot out from under the loading stocks, as the top logs were called. In that event sometimes the logs would stick in the slide or on the apron at the foot of the slide, and then the whole number of cribs above would have to be stopped until the way was clear. This was quite dangerous, and lives have been lost as a consequence.

Six men were allowed per crib in running the rapids and slides. As a raft would contain from 50 to 150 cribs, a raft crew was generally little over one man per crib; it follows that it took quite a while to run the whole raft in single cribs from the Head to Bytown.

No Six Hour Day Then

Two trips per day was the task of each crew. They got away from the raft as soon as possible after daylight, and after snubbing the crib in some bay selected to re-assemble the raft below the foot of the slides, walk back some seven or eight miles to the raft for dinner, then start on the second trip and then if all went well start back about 8 or 9 p.m. No six-hour day for these laborers.

During the busy part of summer squads of these stalwart lumber jacks could be constantly met on the Richmond road walking back to the head, each men with a pike pole, a handspike or a coil of rope over his shoulder.

Before all the cribs were down some of the crib crew began putting the raft together again. The cribs were brought in place and

tied to each with withes. These withes were usually saplings of birch from 12 to 24 feet long and not larger than 1 1-2 inches in diameter at the butts, were cut in the district surrounding Bytown, tied into bundles of 12 each, brought in wagon loads and disposed of to the lumbermen. They were twisted until they split into small long fibres, and thus became pliable so that they made a very strong substitute for ropes.

Lived on the Rafts

One crib of the raft was for cooking purposes, as the men all lived on the raft until they delivered it in the proper "cove" in Quebec. They slept in little board cabins scattered about on the raft. The cookery, as it was called, was an extra well put together crib, on which a fireplace about 12 feet square was put in centre. This was raised about 18 inches with sand and ashes, and confined on all sides by timbers. The fire was built in the centre and over it was a stick set in two crotches some six feet above the fire on which the pots for cooking hung; around the fire the bread was baked in four cauldrons. At nearly all times it was some bread, and the tea was strong enough to float an iron wedge, while the fried cakes were very fine. I can speak from experience on this subject; on the cookery the cook was monarch of all he surveyed.

Grenville Next Stop

The raft being put together, it started for the next breaking up place, Grenville, 60 miles away, getting away usually about five o'clock in the afternoon; it was a pretty sight; a small flag on each sleeping cabin, a flag with the owner's trade mark floating from a tall pole on one of the rafts, every man at his post with his 24-foot sweep duly poised, so it could be brought into operation at a motion from the foreman, who was in the centre of the raft, after rowing out from the bay in which the raft was put together and getting well into the current of the stream, it was allowed to float down stream and the oars were used to keep it straight and prevent mishaps.

I have treated square timber lengthily, because it is not likely that a square timber raft will ever again be seen on the Ottawa River.

How Eastern Costs Constantly Climb

The Maitland Lumber Co. Limited, of Liverpool, N.S., report that the cut in Queen's county will be one-third greater than last year and that their own cut will be about twenty-five per cent. larger. The weather for logging in that vicinity has been the most favorable in years.

Speaking of general conditions and outlook, the company say: All the lakes and swamps froze over early and there has been plenty of snow for hauling for the past six or seven weeks. Lots of snow and ice are still on the logging roads and this should help out the driving conditions. We find that wages, camp supplies, feed and equipment all higher and, we think that the cost of lumber from stump to cars will be, at least, 15 to 20 per cent. higher than in 1919. Help is scarce and hard to hold after obtaining. Prices are satisfactory in the U. S. If it were not for embargoes and car shortages, the owner of dry lumber to-day would be in rather an enviable position. But, with the high cost of operating we do not see how manufacturers of lumber can afford to sell their 1920 production at any less than present figures.

Another reason why the prices of lumber are advancing is owing to the growing scarcity of easily available stumpage. We have to keep going back from the streams and also to cut smaller logs than formerly. Stumpage has also advanced greatly in our vicinity. Stumpage is still selling very low if we take into consideration the time it requires to grow the timber and the cost of the land to grow it on, taxes etc.

From personal observation we can assure timberland owners in Nova Scotia that stumpage in the United States has advanced to a much higher level comparatively than in Nova Scotia. We have no doubt that most timberland owners in this province could make a lot more net profit to hold their lands a few years and then sell them than they can make by operating them. Of course, this would not be a good thing for the country. However, we believe that some scheme of better forest conservation could be worked out and adopted.

George M. Goding is the President of the Maitland Lumber Co., Edwin B. Starrett, Vice-President, and George S. McClearn, Secretary-Treasurer.

Death of Well-Known Western Lumberman

John F. Macrae, a well-known Western lumberman, died recently in Vancouver after a long period of ill-health. He was 68 years of age.

Mr. Macrae was a native of Bolsover, Ont., at which place while still a boy he identified himself with the lumber business. In 1882

he went to Rat Portage, where he was employed as millwright for the Rainy Lake Lumber Company, and later was with Cameron & Kennedy, a concern which sent him to the Pacific Coast when their interests were extended to this province.

Mr. Macrae recommended to his principals the purchase of the mill on False Creek owned by Mr. W. L. Tait, and when this was taken over became its manager, the name being changed to the Rat Portage mill. Under his direction the mill extended largely. About five years ago ill-health compelled Mr. Macrae to retire.

A widow and one son, William, survive Mr. Macrae. Another son, Kenneth, was killed while serving in France.

H. W. Dickey Joins Silent Majority

H. W. Dickey, manager of the Coast Lumber Yards, died of pneumonia recently. He was 35 years old and leaves his widow and one daughter, Jeanette, six years old. A brother and sister reside in Walton, Mass. Mr. Dickey was born April 11, 1884, in Troy, N.Y., went to Golden, B.C., in 1907, and moved from there to Winnipeg in 1910. He was representative in Winnipeg of the Columbia River Lumber company, with which he was connected at Golden and was also sales representative of the Canadian Western Lumber company, Fraser Mills, B.C. The remains were forwarded to Vancouver for interment.

Sodium Fluoride as Wood Preservative

Tests made years ago at the Forest Products Laboratory, Madison, Wis., indicated that sodium fluoride might be successfully used as a wood preservative, because it had high toxicity, was not injurious to metal, and was convenient to handle. Laboratory tests alone, however, are never sufficient to establish the value of any material as a wood preservative. Actual service tests, even though they require years to complete, are also needed.

In order to obtain comparative durability records, the laboratory in 1914 placed sap-pine ties treated with sodium fluoride, together with ties treated with zinc chloride and creosote, in one of the mines of the Tennessee Coal, Iron and Railway Company, at Birmingham, Alabama. Similar service tests were also started at this time on red oak ties placed in the tracks of the Baltimore and Ohio Railway Company.

After five years of service the mine ties which were treated with sodium fluoride have been found in as good condition as those treated with zinc chloride, both showing very little deterioration. The creosoted mine ties apparently were in still better condition, while the untreated ones were in various advanced stages of decay. The red oak railway ties treated with sodium fluoride were practically all sound, as were those treated with zinc chloride, whereas a large percentage of the untreated oak ties had been removed. Both of these tests, as well as others started later, must continue for a number of years yet before the relative value of the sodium-fluoride treatment for ties and timbers is definitely known.

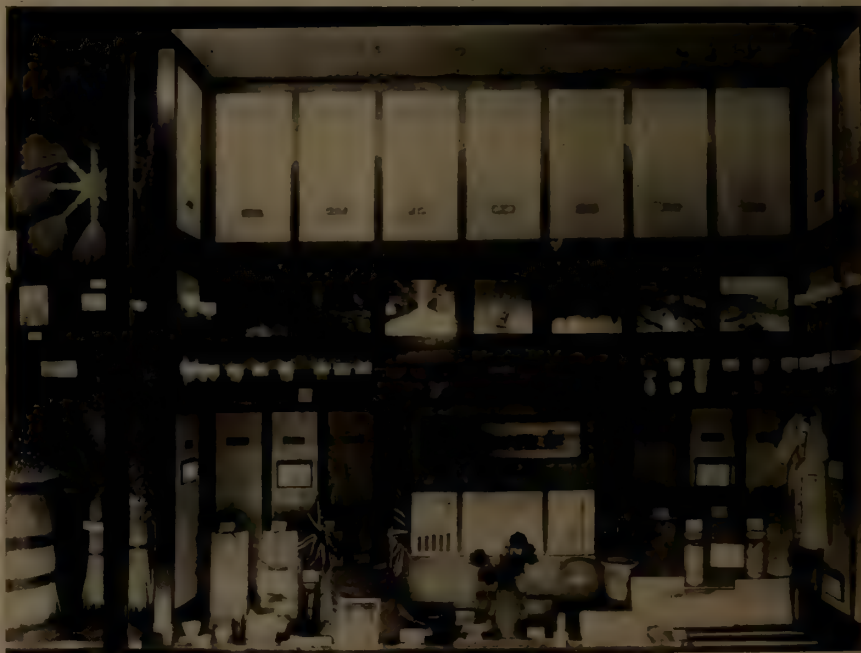


Exhibit of Forest Products, Provincial Government of Quebec, at C.P.R. Windsor St. Station, Montreal

Operating the Small Sawmill Profitably

There has come to our attention the United States Department of Agriculture's Bulletin No. 718 by Daniel F. Seerey, Logging Engineer. The title of this little book of sixty-eight pages is "Small Sawmills—Their Equipment, Construction and Operation." While we would judge that it is particularly suited to mills of the portable variety where success has been somewhat shadowed, there are suggestions that greater, more experienced and more successful operators might find applicable to their conditions.

To the prospective mill owner or operator, the notes will be found hardly adequate. Certain departments of the Bulletin discuss arrangements and procedures in such detail as to assume the reader's total ignorance of the subject, while other and none the less important parts are treated at length insufficiently to give the paper as a whole any degree of unity, or to consistently appeal to the man seeking details indiscriminately. Just as an automobile is not run with a book of instructions in one hand, even the smallest mill is not built with the aid of a book, which, for example, under "setting up a portable mill" requires one ("for foundation timbers") to "place two pieces 10 by 10 inches by 14 feet long on either side of the saw pit." If you cannot set up your mill, the party from whom you bought your mill can very probably tell you "how." On the other hand, for example, details that would not be amiss are lacking. Under "Hammering a saw—Blocking," where it is mentioned that "No saw will run properly unless hammered for the correct speed," further details are left to the reader's imagination. Under "Filing," one is at a loss to know when a saw is "frozen." We quote, "If a saw is frozen, always thaw it out before attempting to set the teeth."

The general remarks of the early pages are particularly interesting and have more application than to small, portable mills alone. It is mentioned with a great deal of propriety that "Clean, wholesome living and sleeping quarters for the men, as well as properly cooked food, deserve close attention—a good deal more attention, in fact, than is usually bestowed upon them."

Under the heading, "Some Don'ts for Sawmill Operators," there are several ideas which a number of experienced operators, as well as others, might use to advantage. For instance, Don't No. 14: "Do not try to manufacture merchantable lumber with a dirty, rusty engine set on a rotten foundation with a shaky mandrel, rotten belting, a saw out of 'true' and running at half speed under insufficient steam from a leaky boiler. It can't be done." In general, information, somewhat obscured, is lost, however, through the absence of sketches and clear presentation. The chapters that appeal particularly to us are entitled, "Labor," "Some Don'ts for Sawmill Operators," "Piling Lumber," "Fire Protection," "Preparing Special Products" and "The Main Logging Road."

In this department of the Bulletin, certain liberty has been taken with fact, giving rise to an error of considerable magnitude. In not less than three places the unit of work (foot-pound) and power (horsepower) are confused in connection with "The Standard Horsepower." This is so fundamental and extremely simple, yet often misunderstood, that it may not be amiss to discuss at some length the relationship that exists between work and power. As stated in the Bulletin, a "Standard Horsepower is 33,000 foot-pounds" to which we must add per minute before the statement is valid.

Work involves an overcoming of resistance over or through a certain distance, the established British unit (generally used by English-speaking people) being the foot-pound. This unit is purely arbitrary and means simply that a resistance equivalent to one pound of weight has been displaced, moved or equivalently overcome through a distance of one lineal foot. If a one-pound weight were lifted one foot, one foot pound of work would be performed regardless of whether the operation required a second, a minute or a month to perform. Work in foot pounds, therefore, may simply be written:

Force, or weight, or resistance, expressed in pounds, multiplied by distance expressed in feet.

Power, on the other hand, involves time in connection with work, and is correctly defined as the time rate of doing work. A foot-pound per minute is, therefore, a unit of power. The common unit of power in the English system is the horsepower, which was fixed by James Watt, the "inventor" of the steam engine. Its name was originally coupled with the power of a healthy London draught horse, but in its exact sense has always been 33,000 foot-pounds per minute, 550

foot-pounds per second, etc. Power in foot-pounds per minute may be simply written:

Work (expressed in foot-pounds) divided by time (expressed in minutes). If the relation between work and power is not now clear consider a very simple case:

Suppose a log weighing 3,300 pounds were lifted 100 feet. Then, neglecting friction, work is done to the extent of 330,000 foot-pounds. Suppose this lifting of the log required one minute of time, or under other circumstances, required exactly ten minutes of time.

Then, in the first case, 330,000 foot-pounds of work were done in one minute, or at the rate of 330,000 foot-pounds per minute, which is equivalent to ten horsepower. In the second instance, the 330,000 foot-pounds of work were accomplished in ten minutes, or at the rate of 33,000 foot-pounds in one minute, or the equivalent of one horsepower.

While several particular parts of Mr. Seerey's Bulletin, "Small Sawmills," might not be substantiated by the opinions of successful "sawmillers" in general, a number of sound basic ideas, often lost sight of, are unquestionably well presented. Foremost of these is a concise statement in the opening paragraph, calling attention to the fact that "Profitable operation calls for first-class logging equipment and modern mills, and for good business ability, skill and hardihood on the part of the operator."—F. F. M. in "Lumber."

Production is the One Great Need

In its last issue "Guide to Millmen" the Simonds Mfg. Co. of Fitchburg, Mass., and Montreal, Can., says:

This country with the rest of the world is suffering to-day from lack of production. For nearly five years, brain and brawn have been devoted to destruction, or to the making of instruments of destruction. Other production has been neglected. Necessities and comforts have become scarcer and therefore dearer and we are facing a staggering cost of living.

The high cost of living can go no lower until production is increased.

Our present prosperity may be likened to a gold mine or an oil well—the more we take out, the less there is left; as long as we keep consuming more than we are producing, high prices and yet higher prices will prevail.

The laborer fears over-production and tries to make his job last; the manufacturer fears over-production and the consequent dropping of prices with a large amount of stock on hand—while the whole world clamors for goods, for production. Demand is not supplied, orders on hand increase, and the cost of living soars.

We understand that the people of Germany are now working sixteen hours a day. If they keep this up, they will be entitled to, and will get, more than their share of the world's goods, notwithstanding their handicap. The American farmer who works twelve to fifteen hours a day deserves greater returns than the American artisan who will work but six to eight hours a day.

The remedy is for each one to appoint himself a committee of one to see that he does more than an ordinary day's work, and if any spare time that he may have, to influence as many others as possible to do the same—to spread the gospel of production. As a community, we seek health, wealth and happiness for all; as a firm or corporation, we can spread propaganda.

Let us all unite our efforts toward making the new year and many years thereafter, years of prosperity and happiness, never forgetting that those who do the most deserve the most, and usually get it.

Lumber Journals Are Big Help

The retail dealer who fails to make the utmost use of lumber trade journals often hurts his own interest, sometimes even to the point of losing money in trade lost by this lack of proper information.

The lumber trade journal contains much information and advice of such a practical nature that it should pay for itself many times over in the course of a year. Money spent for subscriptions to two or three lumber journals a dealer may select should be considered a good investment.—Long-Bell Bulletin.

**Second Hand
Machinery &
Equipment
Wanted &
For Sale**

Quick Action Section

**Special Lots
Of Lumber—
Positions
Wanted &
Vacant**

PUBLISHER'S NOTICE

Advertisements other than "Employment Wanted" or "Employees Wanted" will be inserted in this department at the rate of 20 cents per agate line (14 agate lines make one inch). \$2.80 per inch, each insertion, payable in advance. Space measured from rule to rule. When four or more consecutive insertions of the same advertisement are ordered a discount of 25 per cent. will be allowed.

Advertisements of "Wanted Employment" will be inserted at the rate of one cent a word, net. Cash must accompany order. If Canada Lumberman box number is used, enclose ten cents extra for postage in forwarding replies. Minimum charge 25 cents.

Advertisements of "Wanted Employees" will be inserted at the rate of two cents a word, net. Cash must accompany the order. Minimum charge 50 cents.

Advertisements must be received not later than the 10th and 20th of each month to insure insertion in the subsequent issue.

Wanted-Lumber

Stocks Wanted

Stocks of Lumber and Lath wanted—Spruce, Hemlock, Pine and Birch.

The Elgie & Jarvis Lumber Co., Limited,
6-7 18 Toronto St., Toronto, Ont.

Oak Wanted

Plump 4/4 Oak, red or white, green from the saw, 7 ft., 8 ft., 14 ft. and 16 ft. lengths. Grade No. 1 Com. and Better.

MERRITT & CO., LTD.,
5-6 Chatham, Ont.

Spruce and Shingles Wanted

We are always in the market for Spruce boards and 2 in., also Furring, Lath and Shingles.

RICE & LOCKWOOD LUMBER CO.,
1-8 Springfield, Mass.

Lumber Wanted For Cash

Will pay spot cash soon as on the cars at shipping point for Log Run Basswood, Elm, Birch, Maple, Beech, also Hemlock, Pine and Spruce Lumber and Lath, dry or new cut. Box 117, Canada Lumberman, Toronto. 3-6

Wanted To Buy Lath and Crating Lumber

All grades of Lath for immediate shipment or on contract for the season.

All kinds of crating lumber, rough or dressed. Send good description, quote f.o.b. Chicago, stating quantity offered.

COVEY-DURHAM COMPANY,
4-6 431 S. Dearborn St.,
Chicago, Ill., U.S.A.

Basswood and Maple Wanted

Fifteen carload dry 1sts and 2nds or No. 1 Common and Better white winter cut Basswood, plump 1 in. thick.

Twenty carloads dry hard Maple, 1 1/4" x 3 1/4" multiples of 9' and 12' in length, one clear face and square edges.

Twenty carloads Hard Maple, 6 1/4" x 6 1/4" and 5 1/4" x 5 1/4" x 22" and 28" in length or multiples, practically clear stock and free from checks; can ship green.

For further particulars apply to Box 85, Canada Lumberman, Toronto. 24-t.f.

WANTED

Rock and Hard Grey Elm Plank

suitable for bending purposes. Quote prices to The St. Mary's Wood Specialty Co.,
6-7 St. Mary's, Ont.

Wanted

4 x 4 White and Red Pine, also Norway Hemlock and Hardwoods.

BREWSTER LOUD,
1307 Majestic Bldg.,
6 Detroit, Mich.

Lumber Wanted

Spruce, Jack Pine, and Hemlock. Will contract for this year's sawing. Cash advance on logs at mill. Box 143, Canada Lumberman, Toronto. 4-7

Hardwood Lumber Wanted

Birch, Maple, Beech, Ash, Elm and Basswood, Dry or sawn to order. We send inspector. Box 166, Canada Lumberman, Toronto, Ont. 5-8

Lumber Wanted

Will contract for large and small stocks, Birch, Maple, Basswood and Ash. Advance on logs at mill. Box 142, Canada Lumberman, Toronto. 4-7

Cedar Wanted

We want to buy clear Eastern Cedar lumber. We are always in the market for this. Let us know what you have now or may take out later. We also want clear cedar lath, special sizes. There is good money in cutting these. Write us particulars.

Peterborough Canoe Co., Limited,
6-11 Peterborough, Ont.

WANTED

White Pine Spruce

ALL GRADES.

Also LATH of all grades

JOHN F. BURKE,
2-t.f. Aeolian Bldg., New York City.

WANTED--Hardwood Lumber

One million feet 4/4, 6/4 and 8/4 No. 2 Common and Better Hardwood Lumber, Maple preferred. Want kiln-dried stock but will take air-dried if price is right. Quote f.o.b. Detroit. Shipment in 30 to 60 days. Write me, stating what you have.

BREWSTER LOUD,
4-5 1307 Majestic Building,
Detroit, Mich.

Hardwoods Wanted

We will take your entire cut of Hardwoods, full or mixed cars. Good prices and cash advanced. Our buyers will call and see you on request.

The Pedwell Hardwood Lumber Co.,
5 79 Spadina Avenue,
Toronto, Ont.

White Pine Wanted

4/4, 6/4, and 8/4.
No. 1 and No. 2 Culls.
Mill Run.
No. 1 Culls and No. 2 Culls.

BREWSTER LOUD,
4-7 1307 Majestic Bldg.,
Detroit, Mich.

Lumber Wanted

Send us list of lumber you wish to move either car lots or block. Advances made. Our buyer is now out and will call on you.

The Elgie & Jarvis Lumber Co., Limited,
6-7 18 Toronto St., Toronto, Ont.

Crating Wanted

A quantity 1" and 1 1/4" dry Box and Crating Lumber, White Pine, Spruce or other soft woods, good widths and lengths. Quote price delivered F.O.B. cars Syracuse and Rochester, N.Y. or point of shipment. State amount you have of each kind, etc.

Advise if you can dress and resaw.

Wilson & Greene Lumber Company,
6 Syracuse, N.Y.

PULPWOOD

We are open to purchase peeled Spruce and Balsam Pulpwood in carload lots. Quotations furnished on request. Also Deal ends.

The Jost Company, Limited,
1-t.f. 285 Beaver Hall Hill,
Montreal, P.Q.

Lumber in Large Quantities Wanted

Wanted large quantities of Hardwood Lumber, Birch, Hard Maple, Beech and other woods. Best prices, fair inspection and prompt shipment. Apply Box No. 133, Canada Lumberman, Toronto. 4-7

Birch, Beech, Basswood, Maple and Other Hard- woods Wanted

Will pay spot cash on cars shipping point on any of the above; dry or green; log run or on grade. Will send inspector.

Wallace H. Partridge, Inc.
4-11 Springfield, Mass.

Pulpwood Wanted

Wanted to purchase pulpwood in Nova Scotia, New Brunswick, or Eastern Quebec, for home consumption for Canadian Paper Mill.

Address stating price, quantity and location,

FRANK J. D. BARNJUM,
4-11 Annapolis Royal,
Nova Scotia.

Saw Mill Men

We are in the market for Hardwood Lumber of all kinds; will buy entire output with all grades; advances made and highest market prices paid. Write us full particulars of stock.

THE LONDON LUMBER CO., LTD.,
4-7 London, Ontario.

For Sale-Lumber

Piling

We can furnish Piling, any length or size, on short notice.

WM. POLLOCK & SON,
4-7 Englehart, Ont.

Timber For Sale

3,000 acres Crown Right Virgin Timber in Ontario. Birch, Hemlock, some White Pine, Basswood, Elm. Warren Ross Lumber Co.,
Jamestown, N.Y. 6-t.f.

New Brunswick Merchantable SPRUCE

400,000 ft. 2" x 5" to 14" x 10/22'
200,000 ft. 1" x 4" to 10" x 10/20'

WILFRED H. PAUZE,
1802 Cote Des Neiges,
Montreal, Que.

FOR SALE—SPECIAL

Thick Oak, Dry Northern Stock

60,000' 6/4" No. 1 Com. & Btr. Plain Oak.
145,000' 2" No. 1 Com. & Btr. Plain Oak.
125,000' 2 1/2" No. 1 Com. & Btr. Plain Oak.
85,000' 3" No. 1 Com. & Btr. Plain Oak.
20,000' 4" No. 1 Com. & Btr. Plain Oak.

BUFFALO HARDWOOD LUMBER CO.,
4-7 Buffalo, N.Y.

FOR SALE

Three cars strictly dry 1 1/4" x 32" Mixed Lath, consisting of 80 per cent. White Pine, 20 per cent. Red Pine and Spruce, 100,000 3' outs from Mill Culls, a large percentage 3 x 11 White Pine. Apply,

BARRETT BROS.,
6 200 Catherine St.,
Ottawa, Ont.

B.C. SPRUCE

15c. per Thousand Feet

We offer slightly over one billion feet. Seventy-five per cent spruce, balance pine, fir and hemlock. Close to G. T. P. Near Fort George. Timber well located on good drivable streams. For particulars, cruiser's report, etc., write

LOUGHEED & TAYLOR, LIMITED,
8-6 Calgary, Alberta.

Spruce Knees For Sale

150 Grown Spruce Knees, 4' x 3' 6", finished 8', 9' and 10' thick; thoroughly sound, ready for immediate delivery. For particulars, apply A. K., Box 78, Canada Lumberman, Toronto. 6

Dry Merchantable Spruce

We offer for immediate shipment 15 M. 2 x 4 up to 2 x 8, 10 M. 3 x 3, 25 M. 3 x 4, 20 M. 3 x 5, 20 M. 3 x 6, 40 M. 3 x 7 up to 3 x 12, 10 M. 1 x 3 up to 1 x 7, 15 M. refuse, and 5 M. cull Lumber. Lumber sawed and piled in September, 1919, and therefore in dry condition.

For further information wire to Lancaster Dairy Farm, South Bay, N.B. 6

For Sale

Two million spruce lath, 1 1/4" x 4', for March, April, May and June delivery.

WILFRED H. PAUZE,
6 1802 Cote des Neiges,
Montreal, Que.

For Sale—Cottonwood

3 carloads 1" No. 2 Common Rough
2 carloads 1 1/4" No. 2 Common Rough
1 carload 1" and 1 1/4" No. 1 Com. Rough
Excellent widths and lengths, dry stock.
Can ship immediately, rough or dressed, resawn, etc.

Address Box 172, Canada Lumberman & Woodworker, Toronto, Ont. 6

For Sale

100 Million Feet of Fine Timber

adjacent to railroad and within twenty miles of Sault Ste. Marie, Ontario; 40 per cent. birch, 35 per cent. maple, balance pine, spruce, balsam, cedar and chemical wood.

WILEY & GREEN,
6 Sault Ste. Marie, Michigan.

Wanted-Machinery

Saw Mill Outfit

Wanted at once. Apply Box 181, Canada Lumberman, Toronto, Ont. 6

Wanted At Once

Good portable Saw Mill, to cut large stock of logs and to commence sawing not later than April 1st. Box 180, Canada Lumberman, Toronto, Ont. 6

Wanted

One Second-hand Doig Corrugating Machine, either single or double—double preferred.

WILSON BOX COMPANY, Ltd.,
St. John, N.B. 6

For Sale-Machinery

ECONOMIST, 24" PLANER MATCHER and Moulder; also 4-side Sticker.

A. J. LINDSAY,
90 Pembroke St., Toronto. 6-9

Engine For Sale

One Goldie & McCulloch Engine, 16" x 38", complete with heater, pipes, oil pump, etc., in first class condition.

R. Laidlaw Lumber Co., Ltd.,
65 Yonge St., Toronto. 6-9

Brown Automatic Engine

150 H.P. with heater, pump and all fittings from Boiler. \$850.00 F.O.B.

W. J. BRADLEY,
676 Shaw St., Toronto. 6

Equipment For Sale

One Steel Wheel Heavy Lumber Truck. Orillia made, good working order; 3 years in use. Also 1 Adams 4" wheel Lumber Truck, 3 to 4 ton capacity, good working order. Apply Box 179, Canada Lumberman, Toronto, Ont. 6-9

Blower Outfit

48" Double Sturtevant, Slow Speed Fan.
60" Single Sturtevant, Slow Speed Fan.
2 tons Blow Piping.
Shafting, Hangers, Etc.

Garlock-Walker Machinery Co., Ltd.,
32 Front St. W., Toronto, Ont. 6

For Sale

One Horizontal Band Resaw

moving bed, 8 ft. band saws; also circular resaw, carrying 42 in. inserted tooth saw; both machines can handle slabs or lumber from 5/8 in. to 6 in. thick. The present price of lumber makes these worth considering.

KEENAN BROS., LTD.,
Owen Sound, Ont. 6-7

40 H.P. Goldie-McCullough H.R.T. Boiler

42" x 14', with 40' stack and all fittings, 29 H. P. Centre Crank "Frost" Engine, 2 pulleys, all piping, etc., to connect to above boiler. All bought new, used 12 months. Owner going out of business. Apply to

A. F. CAMPBELL & SON,
Box 455, Arnprior, Ont. 6-7

Equipment For Sale

Twin Engines—
1 engine 17 stroke, 14" bore.
1 engine 17 stroke, 13" bore.
Will sell separately.

Beater (Moffatt), diameter 3 ft. 4 in., height 11 ft.

2 Fans and Separators.
2 Moulders, Door Cramp, Chain Mortiser, Tenoner, Shaper, Sander (3 drums 48"), Pulleys, etc. Good order.

Dominion Lumber & Coal Co., Limited,
Hamilton, Ont. 5-8

Equipment For Sale

1 Light 3 Block Saw Mill Carriage.
1 Iron Saw Frame.
1 Iron Drum for rope or cable feed.
1 Cast Balance Wheel, 8 ft. diameter, weight 1 ton.

6 L. ROBERTSON, Ardbeg, Ont.

For Sale

1—30 Horse Power, Electric Motor
1—Power fed Rip Saw, nearly new.
1—Combination Rip and Crosscut, Iron Table
1—Band Saw
1—Jointer
1—Arm Sander.

JOHN POAG & COMPANY,
Hamilton, Ont. 6

For Sale Cheap

A 24-inch combined planer and matcher—Clark DeMill make. Complete with counter-shaft. First class condition.

W. H. Sumbling Machinery Co.,
7 St. Mary Street,
Toronto, Ont. 4-7

For Sale

50 K.W., 110 Volt, Bullock Mfg. Co., Direct Current Lighting Generator (with marble switchboard), direct connected to steam engine. In good condition. From plant of Energite Explosives Co., dismantled since the war.

The Blashill Wire Machinery Co., Limited,
5-6 182 Shearer Street, Montreal.

For Sale at Bargain

to make room for heavier machinery.

1—Goldie-McCulloch Single Surface Planer and Matcher, weight about 3 tons.
1—3-saw Edger.

Will sell any of above machines separately. Machinery can be seen at Utterson Lumber Co., Utterson, Ont. 3-6

For Sale

One Watrous double cut Band Mill Complete.
One steam Log Loader.
One steam Kicker.
One Watrous Nigger, 10" and 8" cylinders.
Two Air Cushions.
One 10" Steam Feed, 36 ft. cylinder.
One steam set works, Carriage Wheels and Track. Also a number of steel and wood pulleys, live rolls, etc.

For full information apply Box 74, Canada Lumberman, Toronto. 4 t.f.

Second Hand Saw Mill Machinery

of the following approximate description. Equipment is in place in abandoned mill at Buckingham, P.Q., and will be sold in situ.

1—66" x 14' H.R.T. Boiler and steel stacks.
2—44" x 12' H.R.T. Boilers and steel stacks.
1—16" x 30" girder bed plate slide valve engine with governor, approximately 175 H. P.

1—Boiler Feed Pump.
1—Water Pump, approximately 6" x 8"
1—52" Circular Saw, frame and carriage, steam feed.
1—52" Circular Saw, frame and carriage, rope feed.
1—Edger.
1—Trimmer.
1—Slasher.
2—Cross-cut Saws.
1—Rip Saw.
1—Saw Grinder.
1—Shingle Mill
1—Jack Chain and Drive.
1—Timber Conveyor.
1—Cutting Conveyor.

Rolls, pulleys and shafting, piping and steel rails, approximately 1,000'—2 1/2" x 2 1/2", more or less complete.

All the above equipment is in place and has been silent for several years. The large boiler has been recently inspected and should pass for 80 lbs. per square inch.

Prospective buyer can inspect any time by applying to

The James Shearer Co., Limited,
225 St. Patrick Street,
Montreal, Que. 6

Wanted-Employment

Advertisements under this heading one cent a word per insertion. Box No. 10 cents extra. Minimum charge 25 cents.

BAND OR CIRCULAR FILER wants position, and has helper if required. 15 years experience shop and mill. Apply Box 188, Canada Lumberman, Toronto, Ont. 6-7

Band or Circular Sawyer wants position; right hand Band Mill preferred. 25 years' experience; A1 references on request. Apply Box 150, Canada Lumberman, Toronto. 4-7

HARDWOOD LUMBER INSPECTOR with experience in Pine, Spruce and Hemlock, desires position. Satisfactory references supplied. Box 185, Canada Lumberman, Toronto, Ont. 6-9

WANTED—Position as travelling salesman or representative in Quebec and Maritime Provinces. Eight years' experience; knows lumber, talks both languages. Can furnish best of references. Reply Box 178, Canada Lumberman, Toronto, Ont. 6

YOUNG MAN, single, 30 years of age, is open for position as Paymaster. Has experience in all kinds of office work, including typewriting and shorthand. Can furnish references if needed. Reply Box 173, Canada Lumberman, Toronto, Ont. 6

SUPERINTENDENT (or representative)—Now with large wholesale house, wishes to change. 25 years' experience in the lumber business. Can furnish excellent references, and take charge on a month's notice. Box 87, Canada Lumberman, Toronto. 5-6

TO LUMBER OPERATORS—I am open to consider position as manager of woods operations, sawmill or selling force; experience in hardwoods in the United States and in New Brunswick Spruce. Can handle men and get results. Box 84, Canada Lumberman, Toronto. 6-t.f.

MILL ACCOUNTANT now employed, fifteen years' experience in the lumber business, desires position for May first next. Conversant in both English and French languages. Can give best of references as to character and capabilities. Box 139, Canada Lumberman, Toronto. 4-6

RETAIL LUMBER YARD MANAGER in Manitoba, seeks permanent position in Toronto or surrounding district, about April next; references from present employers; married, age 42, with a family. Address all replies, stating salary, in first instance, to "A," 89 Armstrong Avenue, Toronto. 5-6

A YOUNG MAN DESIRES POSITION—will be open for engagement after 31st March; has had 10 years' experience (in Ontario and Alberta) in the planing mill and lumber business, including cost accounting, estimating and bookkeeping; highest references. Apply Box 141, Canada Lumberman, Toronto, Ont. 4-7

STENOGRAPHER AND OFFICE MAN, Returned Soldier, three years in France, with good knowledge of stenography and office work, would like to get a position where part of his time would be used in lumber or mill yard doing outside work, balance of time in office. Not afraid of work or long hours. Would go out of town if necessary. Could start work at once.

Box 182, Canada Lumberman, Toronto, Ont. 6-7

MAN with 30 years' experience in the Quebec lumber and pulpwood business and speaking both languages, wishes position as district superintendent for a company doing business in pulpwood, either cutting on own lands or buying. Has thorough knowledge of office work and is competent to take complete charge of an operation.

At present in employ of large American company, but wishes to make a change. Address replies or enquiries to Box 174, Canada Lumberman, Toronto, Ont. B.B.L. 6

Wanted-Employees

SAWYER WANTED—For double cut pony band. Must be first-class man. The Laberge Lumber Co., Ltd., Sudbury, Ont. 5-8

WANTED—First class Band Mill Sawyer for right hand Mill. Best wages and long season. Apply Box 168, Canada Lumberman, Toronto, Ont. 5-8

TIMBERLANDS FOR SALE

We have many attractive properties listed with us, for sale, in all parts of Canada and Newfoundland, in both Freehold and Crown lands.

BRITISH COLUMBIA

Large tracts of Cedar and Spruce situated on tide waters and the larger rivers, with or without saw mills.

NEW BRUNSWICK

Some very fine Freehold hardwood properties.

NEWFOUNDLAND

More than 3,000 square miles of the best timbered pulpwood land in the Colony.

ONTARIO

Many pulpwood and hardwood tracts, both Freehold and Crown land.

QUEBEC

Some excellent Freehold properties running heavily to pulpwood. Large pulpwood limits on the Upper Ottawa and on the North and South Shores of the St. Lawrence.

Cruiser's reports and blue prints, where available, will be sent to Principals or their accredited agents.

R. R. BRADLEY

4 Hospital Street,
MONTREAL, P.Q.

WANTED—First class Wickes Gang Sawyer. Best wages and long season. Reply Box 167, Canada Lumberman, Toronto, Ont. 5-8

MILLWRIGHTS WANTED—Position open for two or three competent millwrights for sawmill in north. Apply Box 190, Canada Lumberman, Toronto, Ont. 6

Man wanted to take charge of Sash Department in a city planing mill. Must be competent and be able to run machines as well as lay out sash. Apply Box 132, Canada Lumberman, Toronto. 4-t.f.

WANTED—FOREMAN for Rossing Mill. 150 cord capacity. Must be live, energetic and experienced man who can get results. References required with application. Duties to commence at once. Apply to Porcupine Pulp & Lumber Co., Ltd., Hoyle, Ont. 6

WANTED—Intelligent educated man with knowledge of manufacture and shipping of lumber. Knowledge of French desirable. Permanent position with concern operating North Ottawa River. Headquarters 75 miles from Montreal. Mail particulars to Box 145, Canada Lumberman, Toronto. 6

MAN WANTED who understands hardwood lumber inspection to look after unloading of cars, keeping yard in order and help with the shipping.

MERRITT & CO., LTD.,
Chatham, Ont. 6

WANTED—Experienced Sawmill men and lumber handlers. Sawyers, Setters, Edgers, Trimmers, Filers, Lumber Filers, Lumber Graders. Address,

THE PAS LUMBER CO., LTD.,
The Pas, Manitoba.

Formerly The Prince Albert Lumber Co.,
1-8 Prince Albert, Sask.

Wanted

Man capable of taking charge of an up-to-date woodworking establishment. Must be familiar with woodworking machinery and capable of laying out work, figuring costs, purchasing lumber, etc. Give in first letters full particulars as to experience, salary desired, etc. Apply Canada Foundries & Forgings, Limited, James Smart Plant, Brockville, Ontario. 6

Business Chances

FOR SALE—RETAIL LUMBER YARD and Mill, with small stock of lumber. Apply John Poag & Company, Hamilton. 4-7

For Sale

Sash and Door Factory and Planing Mill, located in one of the busiest and best towns in eastern Ontario. Correspondence solicited. Box 66, Canada Lumberman, Toronto. 23-t.f.

Consignments Wanted

Young man residing in Montreal would like to hear from firms having lumber to sell in Montreal. Commission basis preferred. Best of references. P. O. Box No. 11, Station "C," Montreal. 6-9

Contract Wanted

Advertiser will contract 5 to 10 million Spruce Lath for summer delivery, C. P. R. and T. R. C. points. Advance of half needed for operations. Box 177, Canada Lumberman, Toronto, Ont. 6

SALESMAN

Canadian located in Massachusetts wants stock of Spruce and Pine to sell, suitable for United States market. Twelve years in wholesale business, Canada and United States. Reliable; best of Canadian and United States references. Write Box No. 189, Canada Lumberman, Toronto, Ont. 6

FOR SALE

Hoop, Stave and Lumber Mill, including logs, yard, to wind up an Estate. Considerable timber within hauling distance and 7 branches of the G. T. R. leading to Mill Siding for shipping logs by rail. Enquire of—

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Practically new and modern Saw Mill Plant, capacity about 30 Million feet per annum, located in the Interior of British Columbia on a beautiful inland lake and on the main line of the Grand Trunk Pacific Railway. About 500 Million feet of timber on and adjacent to Lake (about 90% Spruce) and another Billion feet available at reasonable prices. Natural conditions ideal for economical logging, manufacturing, piling and shipping. An advantage of about \$4 per thousand feet in freight rates to the Prairie Provinces over Coast shipments. This property offers unlimited possibilities as a lumber, pulp and paper property. Would consider selling a half interest. Terms reasonable.

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The following list is offered for immediate sale of 103 square miles of Crown Lands, Bonaventure Co., Que., with a very valuable water power. Entire tract, with exception of small farm owned by company, is covered with Spruce, Fir, Cedar, Pine and White Birch, no waste lands, no swamp; timber is especially tall, straight and sound. Very little of property which does not lie within 2 miles of driveable water. Lands are covered with Virgin Forests with the following amount of timber for manufacturing purposes: Spruce, Pine and Fir, 350,000,000 feet. Cedar of very fine quality, 75,000,000. Hardwood, 35,000 cords, and Pulpwood, 600,000 cords. Lands lie within 4 miles of railroad. Further particulars on application. Have other very fine limits also.

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Any Size Any Condition
Any Quantity

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"High prices of lumber are here to stay. Our field of supply is constantly getting further and further from the market and unless we undergo some industrial crisis the level of high prices will not only be maintained but will go a great deal higher. We must re-invest some of the proceeds from our forests in the recuperation of commercial trees on the non-agricultural lands that lie almost at our doors."

Such was the statement made by Dr. C. D. Howe, the Dean of the Faculty of Forestry, University of Toronto, in a lecture on Canada's Forest Resources before the Royal Canadian Institute, Toronto, recently. Dr. Howe said there were 1,600,000 square miles in Canada incapable of producing commercial forests, which left a forested area of 1,900,000 square miles. One million square miles of that latter area had itself been destroyed within the past 70 years through forest fires and did not now contain even saw logs, or logs 12 inches in diameter. Thus an area of only 900,000 square miles was left unburnt and of this there were 500,000 square miles fit only for pulpwood, while the remaining 400,000 square miles were capable of bearing saw logs.

"Forest fires will continue until the people themselves take more interest in the protection of their property. More time and thought, more money and energy must be put into the technique of fire fighting," said Dr. Howe. "Fighting fires in the bush requires specially trained men and special machinery just as does fighting fires in the city of Toronto."

"Experimental studies show that we are cutting spruce very much faster than it is being replaced, by natural growth. Similarly the output of white pine has

been decreasing and Ontario cuts less annually than it did 20 years ago."

Speaking of pulpwood Dr. Howe said that the supply in Eastern Canada was estimated to last from 15 to 1,000 years, according to the personal experience of the estimator. The shorter time limit was based upon the idea that only large sized trees would be cut. "However if we utilize the smaller trees covering the 1,000 square miles in the Hudson Bay region then our pulpwood supply is assured for many years."

National Wholesalers Will Meet in Washington

Progress arrangements are progressing rapidly for the twenty-eighth annual meeting of the National Wholesale Lumber Dealers Association, to be held at the New Willard Hotel, Washington, D.C., on Wednesday and Thursday, March 24th and 25th.

The Annual Meeting Committee has been appointed, consisting of Horace F. Taylor, Buffalo, N.Y., chairman; J. W. McClure, Memphis, Tenn.; R. R. Babcock, Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania; H. W. McDonough, Boston, Mass.; W. G. Power, St. Pacome, Que.; E. F. Perry, New York City, secretary. Mr. Perry has visited Washington and Buffalo in conference with President Taylor, and in a few days more complete details will be announced.

On Thursday, March 23, the Railroad and Transportation Committee, B. C. Currie, Philadelphia, Pa., chairman, will meet to consider plans for broadening the scope of the Transportation Bureau. On the same day a conference of representatives of lumber associations will be held under the direction of the Committee on Terms of Sale, F. S. Underhill, Philadelphia, Pa., chairman, for the purpose of recommending more uniform terms of sale in lumber transactions to the trade.

The other standing committees of the Association are at work upon their reports which will open subjects for discussion and there will be several addresses on subjects of live interest to the lumber industry.

Storms Interfered with Logging Operations

One of the first lumber firms to get through its winter operations this year was the R. Ludlow Young Co., of Taymouth, N. B., who operated on the Taxis River with 40 teams of horses. This concern put in for the Miramichi Lumber Co., for whom they cut and hauled seven millions, and last week, after a most successful season, they completed their contract for 1919-20.

Howard Young, Fredericton, who held one of the largest sub-

contracts for the operating firm, returned home recently. His contract was for one million and three-quarters of logs, which agreement he worked out ahead of all the recent storms, one feature of which was to baffle the heaviest storm by starting his teams out early the following morning clearing out the road before the crust which came and wrought havoc for so many others could blockade the roads.

Mr. Young had the services as foreman, of Elphat Banks, formerly of Durham, and lately returned from the Canadian West, a veteran logger on the waters of the Nashwaak. Unfortunately there is a different story to tell in regard to other large operations for the present season. In one case a firm with 60 pairs of horses is reported as now having hard lines, one, and not the least, of its troubles being to get substitutes for oats which cannot be had anywhere in the vicinity, although carloads of oats have been overdue by western trains for weeks, besides which hay supplies are also running pretty short.

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Review of Current Trade Conditions

Ontario and the East

The demand for all kinds of hardwood is keeping up and many inquiries are turned down with monotonous regularity. There are not sufficient dry stocks available and the call is excessive. In the thicker cuts of birch and maple there is almost a famine. Some small supplies are coming on the market from outlying points but these are eagerly seized upon and turned over before one can realize what has happened. One leading wholesaler stated this week that if the consuming manufacturers kept on bothering the wholesalers for supplies, he did not know what would happen. The result is a thorough combing of the available sources and active bidding for what can be corralled. He said this created a tendency to boost prices artificially and develop a condition in some quarters that was not healthy or permanent.

With the approach of spring, more interest is being evidenced by the wholesale trade in securing stocks for the coming season. It is reported that one large Ontario mill has disposed of a big portion of its output for 1920 to a Toronto wholesale firm. Sundry inquiries are being made and there is a considerable difference between the prices which certain manufacturers are seeking for their cut and that which some firms are willing to pay. The wholesalers allege that manufacturers are asking too high a figure compared with last year's quotations. The answer is that producing costs have ascended so much that it is impossible for a millman to meet the demands of labor, the agitation for shorter hours and other exactions, without adding considerably to what he received in 1919. The wholesalers, on the other hand, contend that the expenses of logging and lumbering have not advanced as much as many producers allege, and that it is only the clamor for stocks, one man bidding against the other, that is causing the present unusually high figures named. However, as spring draws near and a better perspective can be obtained of the situation, it is likely that some important transactions will be closed in the near future.

Business on the whole remains good, with a steady shipment to the United States, considering the number of embargoes that have been placed at divisional points. These, however, are now being raised and the car situation has altered materially during the past few days. Collections are good. Some retail yards are buying quite freely but others are holding back to see which way the feeling in regard to spring building develops.

February proved to be an exceedingly good month in Toronto for building. The record of the value of structures for which permits were issued in that month was nearly \$1,500,000. The highest figure ever reached during any other February was a million and a half.

It is stated by some authorities that there are certain contractors in Toronto and other cities who are loath to undertake the erection of dwellings this year owing to the high price of lumber, glass, labor, plumbing, brick, etc. It is alleged that soaring values have had a deterrent effect upon house-builders and that the majority of permits are for commercial buildings, warehouses, additions to manufacturing plants, etc. As an evidence of this, it is pointed out that the total number of house permits in Toronto, taken out during January and February of the present year, is 124 as against 192 for the corresponding period in 1919. This means that over 50 per cent. more dwelling permits were issued in the first two months of 1919 than in the same period of 1920. It is asserted that the prevailing scarcity of domiciles will not be relieved if a building programme in this line does not develop more quickly than the returns for January and February reveal.

In regard to Western stocks, some of the mills are now in a position to ship mixed carloads and these are coming through with more promptitude than for some weeks past. No big lots in any line have been released but orders for limited quantities can be supplied. Shipments are very fair. Shingles are holding firm with a fair amount of orders.

Great Britain

The main topic of discussion during the past few weeks has been the upward trend of values. Fir flooring has taken an immense jump and deals have been bringing some astonishing prices. So frequent have been these advances that timber merchants are wondering what next?

There is a great scarcity of hardwoods, due to the restriction in American imports, largely by reason of the adverse exchange, to-

gether with the demand, which is manifest on many sides throughout the country. The Government have very small stocks of hardwood left for disposal, and the trade feels secure about the position. Quite a large volume of business has been concluded during the past fortnight, and we believe that speculation plays no inconsiderable part in the recent dealings. Purchasing for the rise has been a very common occurrence, and many anticipate that unless the American exchange shows a great improvement in favor of the U. K., prices for hardwood will eventually reach the top figures obtained during the war. Prime quality is particularly in request, and parcels often change hands almost from day to day.

Referring to the prices of deals the "Timber Trades Journal" in a recent issue says: The trade has almost ceased to be astonished at anything, but the way in which deals are still advancing in value in proportion to other sizes is beyond the expectations of the most sanguine holders. When we first quoted £47 and £48 as the spot figure for 3 x 9 unassorted red in this country the price seemed a fancy one, but now it is the regular market quotation, and for small lots, which are urgently needed, £52 and even £54 is paid. The price for fifth deals has reached £45 in some cases. 11 in. deals are such a rarity that there is no market price, but we have heard of as much as £70 being quoted, and if this figure has not actually been reached it will probably have to be paid within the next few weeks. Shippers abroad are watching the situation very closely, and £6 difference in price is now quoted f.o.b. between the figures for 9 in. and 7 in. Of course, the absence of the Russian supplies has much to do with the present abnormal state of values, and as Russia cannot, in the best of circumstances, figure as an important factor in the market this year, the future of values is quite assured.

Owing to the scarcity of white wood, Swedish and Finnish shippers during the past year have been asking 15s. to 20s. per standard more for white wood than for their red wood—a complete reversal of the old standard of value. The height to which all prices have now risen, however, has had the effect of bringing about overhead quotations for redwood and whitewood, 7 in. and up. Sometimes a buyer will give a little more for white wood, but generally speaking the quotations are about the same. On the other hand, in regard to scantlings, such as 2 in. x 3 in., 3½ in., 4 in., 4½ in., 5 in., &c., white wood is at a discount, and it is instructive to note that while 2 x 4 red are quoted in the London market at about £40, 2 x 4 white are often sold as low as £37 to £38. The scantling sizes are, of course, wanted for house-building, and red wood is always preferred for this purpose when it can be obtained. Another anomaly in prices is the difference between Scandinavian timber and spruce. The former is now considerably dearer. During the past few weeks, during which European wood has been advancing by leaps and bounds, the spruce market has been quiet, and the prices have remained almost stationary. This is owing chiefly to the larger supplies in the country, and also to the doubt regarding the figures at which the Government stocks, which consist largely of spruce, will be sold to the trade. Probably when this point is settled the spruce market will gain greater firmness, as it will be impossible to import except at considerably higher figures.

United States

New developments in the general market situation are taking place and it is difficult to size up matters generally. Building prospects continue exceptionally bright and just how prices will be regulated during the coming season remains to be revealed. It is the opinion of some that the peak has been reached, if not passed. While there may be certain specialties like hardwoods or flooring or certain sizes of white pine in which production will be slower to catch up, and quotations therefore, higher, still on the general lines the assertion is ventured that values will not be increased further. This statement is giving weight by the fact that the Weyerhaeuser Sales Co. recently announced a move to stabilize prices, and announced that until June 1st they would make no advances over the scale in effect early in January. They feel that there is a necessity in the direction of stabilizing values. The Weyerhaeuser Sales Co. is one of the largest selling organizations in the lumber line in the Western States, and represents several of the biggest manufacturers of white pine, fir and lumber.

Another matter of interest is that the Railroad Administration as one of its last acts revoked the much discussed penalty on de-

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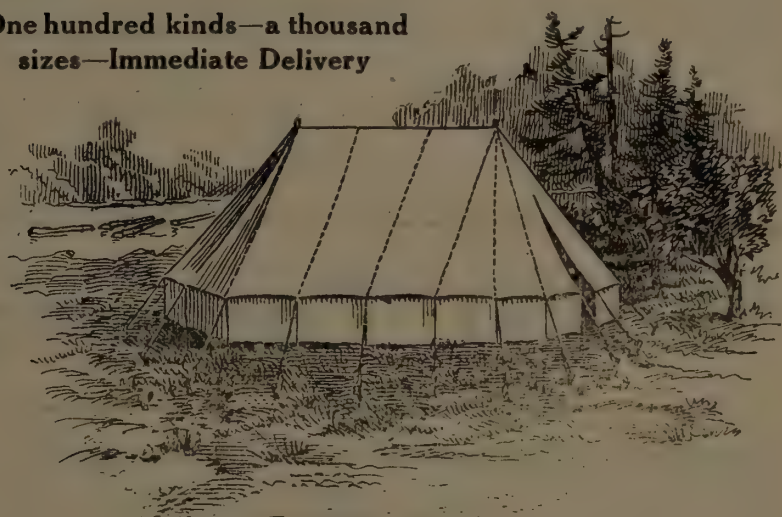
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layed transit cars loaded with lumber, and the order of revocation will take place on June 1st. The cancellation of the objectionable penalty has been hailed with delight by the wholesale lumber interests.

In hardwoods the demand for oak and other grades continues to be favorable to the seller and has been strengthened by a great volume of inquiries for stock received during the last week. It is believed that the number of inquiries was affected recently by the car shortage, buyers realizing that it would be impossible to get transportation for stock if it were available. Although Memphis has been the storm center of the injunction suit recently filed by the Federal government against the American Hardwood Manufacturers Association for operation of the "open competition plan," the local market has not been affected by the litigation. The continued log shortage will become acute if weather conditions do not improve shortly.

As spring approaches, it becomes more than ever apparent that demand from the construction industry will govern the price trend for the next several months. For a time it was thought that the heavy requirements of the wood consuming industries would be reinforced by an active demand from foreign sources, but the collapse of European exchanges has all but eliminated export business as a market factor. As the industrial demand is more or less fixed, the builders appear to be the only important lumber consumers whose requirements are capable of any marked expansion, and future lumber prices, therefore, will hinge to a great extent upon the volume of building.

The return of the railroads to private management is welcomed

in lumber circles, not so much because an additional outlet for lumber is seen, but principally because it is hoped that early relief from transportation difficulties will be forthcoming. It is pointed out, however, that improvement in conditions which harassed lumbermen during the period of government operation will necessarily be slow as no early increase in railroad equipment is possible.

Orders for Southern pine received during the past few days were considerably below the level of the week previous, while a marked increase in production was reported. As the files of unfiled orders will for several months afford an outlet for any surplus production, prices will not be responsive to a short period of light business. More favorable weather is principally responsible for the improvement in production, though mills in the Southeast are still hampered by an inadequate log supply, due to a winter of excessive rainfall.

Wages of woodsmen are going up at many centres and a recent despatch from Wisconsin says:—There has been an increase in wages in the Lake Superior lumber camps, the men now demanding and receiving \$65 per month. This includes the wages of swamper, chain men, road men and everything except cant-hook men. Teamsters receive \$70 per month, cookees \$6., cooks \$100, cant-hook men \$70, deckers \$80 to \$100, foremen \$120 to \$150, and in many cases bonuses are given for employees who have remained in the employ of the company a stated time. All these wages include board and lodging, and since the saloons were closed, woodsmen quit the camps in the spring with several hundred dollars, it is said, with practically all of their wages to their credit.

Market Correspondence

**SPECIAL REPORTS
ON CONDITIONS AT
HOME AND ABROAD**

Ottawa Reports Big Car Shortage and Good Demand

Continued firm prices, a strong demand with good lumber practically off the market, together with the greatest shortage of foreign cars that has ever been experienced by the trade, were the chief matters of importance in the Ottawa lumber market during the first part of March.

Compared with the month of February, or a corresponding period a year ago the market was much stronger, but as there were few foreign cars available to carry shipments to the United States, orders and what shipments there was stock to fill piled up. Inquiries made by the "Canada Lumberman" as to the foreign car situation indicated that lumbermen do not expect any general betterment of the situation for the next four or six weeks.

Reports from the trade gave the fundamental reason for the foreign car shortage as being due to the action of the American Railway Controller, previous to his handing back the roads from State to individual control and ownership. In trade circles it was stated that, previous to the roads being handed back, that the Controller had diverted every suitable car the different roads owned, to the north western and western States for the purpose of moving the grain crop. How long or how short a time it will take to move the crop no one cared to prophesy, but the general and apparently well grounded opinion of Ottawa lumber shippers was that the scarcity of foreign cars would continue for a month, or a month and a half to come.

The demand from the U. S. called for practically all grades of lumber, indicating that the American yards and buyers were willing to take anything they could get, and dispose of it. As there was little or no good lumber offered for sale the lower grades were about all the American purchasers could get. The domestic demand was largely for grades from mill culls up to seconds in the building lines. Pine stocks in all grades remained scarce and high, which resulted in a greater activity in some stocks.

The outlook for future immediate business with the United States was regarded as being uncertain and unsatisfactory on account of the car situation. The prospects for Canadian and local business, however, brightened as reports from various sources indicated that plans for spring building were going steadily ahead. The European export situation showed little or no change. Nothing more was heard of the report that the Dominion Government was to place an embargo on export lumber shipments.

Regarding the prospect of a further advance in the price of lumber there was a difference of opinion. Some operators thought that the price would be likely to still further advance on account of the increased production costs, while others stated they would like to see it stay where it now was and not go any higher. "The prices to-

day are abnormal and have been brought about by high operating costs and abnormal conditions. For the general welfare of the market I would be glad to see the prices stay where they now are for the next six months," stated Mr. P. C. Walker of Shepard and Morse.

Mr. Walker further pointed out that while stocks to-day were abnormally low, and the demand for practically all grades was great, that it would be more or less an imposition or a hardship on the consumer if the prices went higher, unless production costs for this winter's operations showed an unexpected jump.

What prices will prevail for next season's saw cut was a mystery. Though the season was early for such information it was reported that skirmishing had already begun by some of the buyers with the view of finding out what figures the manufacturers were likely to quote for this year's saw mill output. Though operations had not actually got under way and will not likely commence until around May 1st, with the Valley Mills, it was expected that this season's saw cut would range anywhere from twenty-five to forty per cent. more than last year. The saw cut of 1919, as is referred to in the annual report for the Statistical Number, was abnormally low, so that the expected increase for this year if it materializes will likely be only slightly higher than the cut for 1918.

Conditions with the factory and woodworking plants, outside of the W. C. Edwards Co., did not show a great deal of change. While no formal demands have yet been presented by the factory employees it is expected as being natural that a further increase in wages will be asked by the Union, related to this side of the industry around April 15th, to become effective May 1st.

Orders and inquiries for sash and door, dressed lumber, and other products of the woodworking plants showed an increase over the month of February and indicated better business than that which prevailed a year ago. Retail stocks were not heavy, but in the case of some companies who manufacture and use their own lumber, there was reported to be sufficient stocks on hand to carry them through until the saw cut for this year comes onto the market.

In the case of the W. C. Edwards & Co., the lowest water level in twenty years developed in the Rideau River, from which stream the company derives its operating power. It necessitated the closing down for a week or ten days of the sash and door factory, the box factory, and a considerable part of the planing mill.

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EDGINGS**Ontario**

W. F. Hamlyn, Belmont, Ont., is equipping a new sawmill at that point in Middlesex County.

H. Willert, of Dashwood, Ont., has purchased the Elson sawmill at Crediton and will convert it into a flax mill.

Fire destroyed the sawmill of Malloy & Brian, Haliburton, Ont. The loss is \$40,000. It is expected the mill will be rebuilt.

The sawmill of Simon Jackson, Wagawville, Ont., was recently wiped out by fire. The loss is \$3,000. The owner will rebuild.

The Petawawa Lumber Company's plant at Brule Lake Station, Ont., was recently destroyed by fire. The company will rebuild at once.

Canadian Nashua Paper Co., Limited, Peterboro, have been incorporated to manufacture and deal in paper, cloth and fibre of all kinds, and to take over as a going concern the Nashua Gummed & Coated Paper Co., Peterboro.

Good progress is being made on the extension to the plant of the R. Laidlaw Lumber Company at the corner of Dundas West and Bloor Streets, Toronto. The addition is two storeys high, 50 x 120 feet, and of brick construction.

Canada Timber Limited, Montreal, P.Q., have been incorporated to manufacture and deal in lumber and wood products of all kinds, timber and pulpwood. Capital \$75,000. F. P. Brais and L. M. Smith, Montreal, are two of the incorporators.

Bishopric Mfg. Co., Ltd., Ottawa, Ont., have been incorporated to manufacture and deal in pulpwood, building material, wallboard, lumber and other wood products. Capital \$150,000. G. T. Barrett, lumberman, and T. W. Bernard, both of Ottawa, are among the incorporators.

The North American Lumber Co., Limited, Toronto, have been incorporated to carry on a business as manufacturers of timber, lumber and other wood products. Among the incorporators are J. C. Leith and A. C. Crysdale, both of Toronto. The capital stock is \$100,000.

The Mavis Timber Co., Limited, Toronto, with a capital stock of \$200,000, was recently incorporated to carry on business as timber merchants and manufacturers and dealers in lumber and wood products. Two of the incorporators are J. L. Ross and A. W. Holmestead, Toronto.

The Belleville Sash & Door Co., Limited, Belleville, have been incorporated to manufacture and deal in sash, doors, finishing material and wood products of all kinds. R. J. Graham and J. Bone, manufacturers, of Belleville, Ont., are two of the incorporators. Capital \$40,000.

At its meeting recently the Guelph Chamber of Commerce, Guelph, heartily endorsed the project of deepening the St. Lawrence River, and will send delegates when the matter comes before Parliament. A strong resolution was passed calling upon the Ontario Government to conserve the timber limits, and requesting that for every tree cut another be planted.

Premier Drury of Ontario lately stated that there would be an extension to the T. & N. O. Railway lines. Seventeen miles will be added to furnish transportation for the development of the pulp industry. It will be started just as soon as the province gets the proper assurance from those interested in the pulp plants that they are really going to develop the industry. It will be operated by Hydro power.

It is believed that the lumber and timber shipments from the north will create a new record this year. The yards at Uno Falls, Ont., are now almost full to overflowing and trains are drawing in steadily. The same applies along the line, especially down below Latchford. Barnard Brothers have eight teams drawing from their mills and soon expect to ship out a million feet. The Armstrong mill also has several hundred thousand feet ready to go out.

The Muskoka Cordwood & Lumber Co., now in liquidation, announces the sale of lumber on their Southwood estate to the Standard Chemical Company and to J. Goerk. There is still a considerable amount of lumber to be sold, and Alex. MacGregor, 614 Confederation Life Building, Toronto, the solicitor appointed by the creditors, is receiving tenders for the same. There are about two hundred creditors in the Earlscourt district, Toronto, who have paid deposits on their wood, but have not all received delivery.

Eastern Canada

Rouleau & Fils, whose sawmill at Grand Mere was recently destroyed by fire, will rebuild at once.

Price Brothers, Quebec, propose to erect a six-storey office building in Quebec, plans for which are being prepared.

The Wightman Lumber Co., Limited, of Bathurst, N.B., has been granted a federal charter with a capital stock of \$24,000.

The Great Eastern Pulp and Paper Company, with headquarters at Quebec, and a capital stock of \$3,000,000, has been granted a federal charter.

Recent Quebec registrations include the following lumber companies:—Blais & Frere, Cap de la Madeleine; Roberge & Belliveau, St. Octave de Bosquet; Star Lumber Co., St. Lambert.

The Martinon Lumber Co., Limited, Fredericton, N. B., have been authorized by supplementary letters patent to increase their capital from fifty thousand dollars to the sum of five hundred thousand dollars.

J. S. Wilson, Limited, Montreal, has been incorporated to manufacture and deal in paper, pulpwood, and paper products. Two of the incorporators are Henry Chauvin and Harold Walker, Montreal. Capital, \$2,500,000.

The low condition of the waters in rivers on the north and south shores, owing to the early freezeup last November is reducing the lumber and pulp wood output very considerably, says a recent despatch from Quebec.

Thibault, Limitee, Montmagny, P. Q., have been incorporated to deal in lumber, furniture, doors, sash, and other wood products. R. Thibault and

N. Letourneau, of Montmagny, P.Q., are among the incorporators. Capital \$99,000.

The French Government have sold to an Ontario firm about 45 million feet of lumber, purchased about two years ago from New Brunswick, Nova Scotia and Quebec manufacturers. The lumber was disposed of by the French Government by tender.

The Montreal Building & Construction Co., Limited, Montreal, P. Q., have been incorporated to manufacture and deal in timber, lumber, and wood products. G. L. Alexander and D. R. Cameron, of Montreal, are among the incorporators. Capital \$100,000.

A serious fire recently destroyed the lumber mill of the Martinon Lumber Co., at Rocky Gulch, a few miles from Campbellton, N.B. It had been in operation at that point for a number of years and was one of three owned by the company which is operating on what is known as the Alexander limits.

The Hartland Lumber Co., Limited, Hartland, N. B., have been incorporated to conduct a general woodworking business and to manufacture and deal in furniture, flooring and building material. A general lumber business will be carried on. Capital \$18,000. H. H. Hatfield and R. W. Cameron, of Hatfield, are among the incorporators.

Stanley Douglass, of Fredericton, manufacturer; Morris R. Perley, of Devon, accountant, and J. J. Fraser Winslow, of Fredericton, barrister, have been incorporated as Stanley Douglass, Limited, to carry on in all its branches, a lumber, timber and pulpwood business, and to manufacture, produce, buy, sell and deal in timber, logs, lumber and wood of all kinds. The capital stock is \$180,000, and the head office at Devon, in the County of York.

Henry E. Haley, manufacturer; J. Lucius Haley, manufacturer, and Harold R. Haley, clerk, of St. Stephen, have been incorporated as Haley & Sons, Ltd., to purchase and take over the woodworking, milling and lumber business carried on by Henry E. Haley and J. Lucius Haley, doing business under the firm name and style of Haley & Son. The capital stock of the company is \$299,000, and the head office in the town of St. Stephen, N.B.

The Beveridge Paper Company, Limited, Montreal, report that the sales to the mills of their Plibrico Jointless Fire Brick for linings of steam boilers, Dutch ovens and wood burners are increasing, owing to the fact that any handy man can do the work. Although the company have just trbled their output they are away behind with deliveries. Stocks are carried at the following points, in addition to stock in Montreal: Thompson & Sutherland, New Glasgow, N.S.; Shell Bar Boico Supply, Ltd., Toronto, Ont.; Winnipeg Supply & Fuel Company, Ltd., Winnipeg, Man.; Gorman Clancey & Grindley, Calgary and Edmonton, Alta.

Western Canada

The Foam Lake Lumber Co., Ltd., Foam Lake, Sask., has been incorporated to deal in lumber and building material. Capital \$20,000.

Guss Custer, of Calgary, who is a well-known lumberman, has purchased a sawmill from Simon Taylor near Wasa, B.C., and will operate the plant.

The Pas Lumber Co., Ltd., Winnipeg, Man., was recently incorporated with a capital of \$1,000,000, to manufacture and deal in lumber and building material of all kinds.

Nelson S. Loughheed, of Port Haney, was recently in Prince Rupert in connection with the development of work at the Prince Rupert Spruce Mills, which will start sawing this month.

The Thompson-Ford Lumber Company sawmill at Kelso, B.C., was recently destroyed by fire. The loss was about \$40,000, with only \$20,000 insurance. The company will rebuild at once.

Instead of using the money which the Federal Government is advancing for actual building, Commissioner A. J. Samis, of Calgary, proposes that it be used to move in houses from the remote subdivisions to the centre of the city where much idle land is accumulating taxes.

Secretary Armstrong, of the B. C. Loggers' Association, says that the open shop in the logging companies is working out quite satisfactorily. He reports that the men like the system and the logging companies have not met with any direct act of opposition to the carrying out of the open shop policy.

Perry Lumber & Shingle Company, Limited, of Arrowhead, B.C., with a capital stock of \$50,000, the Haney Lumber & Lath Mills, Limited, of Vancouver, with a capital of \$50,000, the Elk Bay Lumber Co., with a capital stock of \$100,000, and the Sicamous Sawmills, Limited, of Kamloops, with a capital stock of \$100,000, have been granted provincial charters.

According to an announcement made by the Hon. T. D. Pattullo, Minister of Lands for B. C., timber sales this year have been far in excess in point of number and value to those in the corresponding month of last year. Forty-three individual sales were consummated in January, 1920, as against 38 in January a year ago. The value received by the department in respect of them, amounted to \$143,575, or two and a quarter times as much as the revenue in January, 1919.

Heavy circular resaws, planers, rip-saws and other machinery of a like nature are being installed in the old planer mill of the British Canadian lumber mill at Queensborough, B.C., by G. O. Buchanan, for the purpose of converting into marketable use the estimated four million feet of timber contained in the platforms of the yard area of the dismantled mill. Mr. Buchanan will operate his plant by electric power and a 75-h.p. motor is being installed for that purpose.

The plan of towing lumber to the United Kingdom from British Columbia on a gigantic lumber raft is to be tried out this year by British Columbia lumbermen. Recently two men from Sweden, who have had considerable experience in building ocean rafts reported to Mr. F. L. Buckley, of the Masset Timber Company (1919) Limited, who, with English associates, proposes to transport 10,000,000 feet of lumber across the Atlantic by solid raft construction. It is expected that it will be six months before the raft is ready to be towed as the Masset mill has no lumber in stock and other mills, which may also ship by the raft, are well stocked with orders. The gigantic raft will be towed to the Atlantic by way of the Panama Canal.

If you want anything in Lumber Products, write:—

BECK LUMBER CO.

PENETANG, - ONTARIO

or "ASK MR. HORNING"

PHONE MAIN 2170 - TORONTO

We handle HORSE SHOE BRAND Lumber, Lath, Timber, Boxes, Shooks and Pails.

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We Can DRESS, MATCH and RESAW

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1", 2" and 3"

Spruce and Pine

also

1½" and 1⅝" x 4' No. 1 Spruce Lath.

In quoting advise full specifications as to grades, widths, lengths and dryness.

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Dominion Express Bldg., 145 St. James St., Montreal

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Ship Timbers and Planking, Ship Decking, Tank Stock, Bridge Timbers, Fir and Spruce Lumber

Also White and Red Pine, Spruce, Hemlock, Banksian Pine Birch, Maple, Rock Elm, Oak, Yellow Pine, Railway Ties, Fence Posts, Poles and Piling.

DIMENSION OAK CUT TO SPECIFICATION

Prompt shipment Satisfactory stock Good service Write or wire for prices

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Install a "By-Pass" Exhauster

in your Saw Mill, Planing Mill or Plant

Our "By-Pass" Exhaust systems save your power and give better service. They handle green sawdust or wet, stringy material that usually clogs up an ordinary Blower system. The fan wheel is not overhung. No heating, clogging, or shaking. Three bearings.

Write for information.

We manufacture and install systems complete.

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156 Duke St., Toronto

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THE BEST KNOWN SAW IN THE WORLD

Each year finds a greater number of leading mills using Disston Saws exclusively. Mill operators know that the success of their mill—the quality and quantity of lumber they turn out—depends on the saw they use.

It is natural, therefore, for them to choose Disston Saws—the acknowledged standard in quality for 80 years.

HENRY DISSTON & SONS Ltd.

TORONTO, CANADA

Branch: Vancouver, B.C.

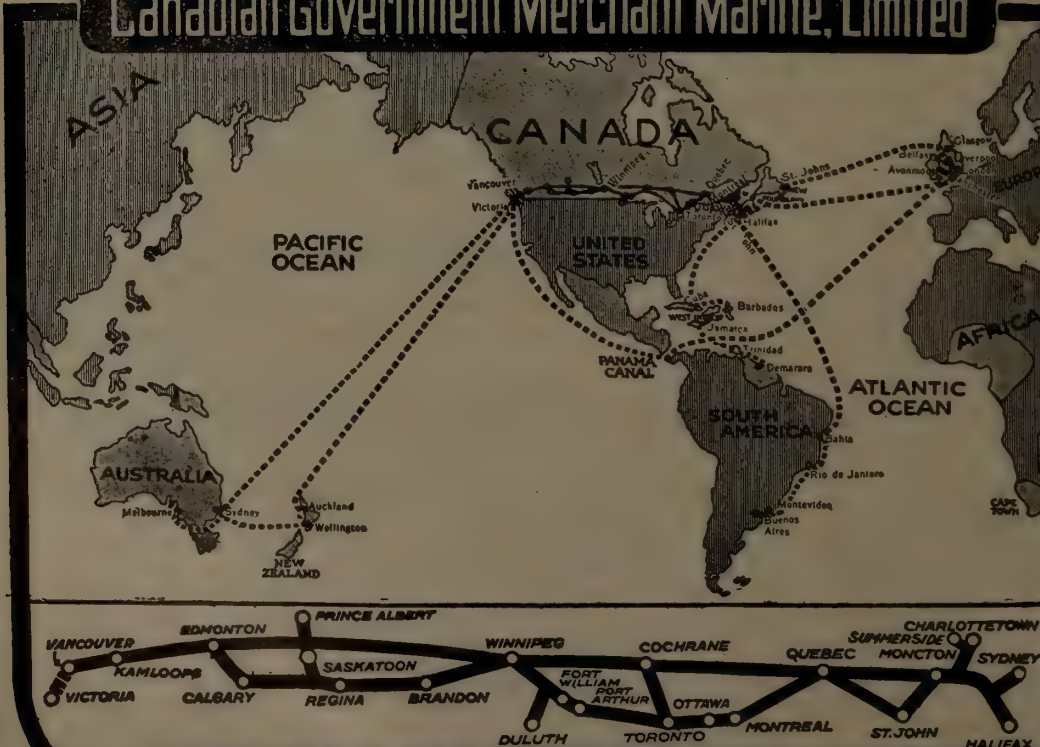


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Tonnage
325,000**

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The Canadian Government, in order to assist in the establishment of direct trade connections with other countries, is now engaged in completing a programme of building cargo steamers, comprising 60 vessels with a total tonnage of 325,000 tons.

Information relative to manne freights and towards assisting the development of direct trade connections with overseas countries will be gladly furnished on application to:—

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**"The Line of Transportation that builds
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14,000 miles of railways 56,000 miles of telegraph line

Traversing every Province in Canada's Dominion and directly serving the great Sea Ports of

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This machine has made some wonderful records both for quantity and quality of production.

It is designed primarily to make mouldings on a large scale, yet in a smaller mill it can be economically used as moulder, matcher and surfacer.

The vibrationless construction and the extra efficient heads combine to give stock a finish which cannot be improved by a sander. Rates of feed up to 150 feet per minute.

We shall be glad to send you details of this "3 in 1" machine. Free and without obligation to you. Send in your request at once.



P. B. Yates Machine Company Ltd.

HAMILTON, ONT. CANADA
U. S. PLANT—BELOIT, WIS.

CURRENT LUMBER PRICES—WHOLESALE

TORONTO, ONT.

Prices in Carload Lots, F.O.B. cars Toronto

White Pine:		
1 x 4/7 Good Strips	\$120 00	\$130 00
1 1/4 x 1 1/4 x 4/7 Good Strips	120 00	130 00
1 x 8 and up Good Sides	150 00	160 00
2 x 4/7 Good Strips	125 00	135 00
1 1/4 and 1 1/2 x 8 and wider Good Sides	160 00	175 00
2 x 8 and wider Good Sides	175 00	185 00
1 in. No. 1, 2 and 3 Cuts	90 00	100 00
5/4 & 6/4 No. 1, 2 & 3 Cuts	125 00	130 00
2 in. No. 1, 2 and 3 Cuts	130 00	140 00
1 x 4 and 5 Mill Run	60 00	70 00
1 x 6 Mill Run	70 00	72 00
1 x 7, 9 and 11 Mill Run	70 00	72 00
1 x 8 Mill Run	71 00	73 00
1 x 10 Mill Run	75 00	78 00
1 x 12 Mill Run	78 00	80 00
5/4 and 6/4 x 5 Mill Run	70 00	72 00
5/4 and 6/4 x 5 Mill Run	70 00	72 00
2 x 4 Mill Run	70 00	72 00
2 x 6 Mill Run	70 00	72 00
2 x 8 Mill Run	72 00	74 00
2 x 10 Mill Run	74 00	76 00
2 x 12 Mill Run	76 00	80 00
1 in. Mill Run Shorts	54 00	56 00
1 x 4 and up 6/16 No. 1 Mill Culls	52 00	56 00
1 x 10 and up 6/16 No. 1 Mill Culls	58 00	60 00
1 x 12 and up 6/16 No. 1 Mill Culls	58 00	60 00
1 x 4 and up 6/16 No. 2 Mill Culls	40 00	42 00
1 x 10 x 12 6/16 No. 2 Mill Culls	46 00	48 00
1 x 4 and up 6/10 No. 3 Mill Culls	32 00	36 00

Red Pine:		
1 x 4 and 5 Mill Run	56 00	58 00
1 x 6 Mill Run	60 00	62 00
1 x 8 Mill Run	62 00	64 00
1 x 10 Mill Run	65 00	68 00
2 x 4 Mill Run	56 00	58 00
2 x 6 Mill Run	60 00	62 00
2 x 8 Mill Run	62 00	64 00
1 in. Clear and Clear Face	Open	Open
2 in. Clear and Clear Face	Open	Open

Spruce:		
1 x 4 Mill Run	56 00	58 00
1 x 6 Mill Run	60 00	62 00
1 x 8 Mill Run	61 00	63 00
1 x 10 Mill Run	63 00	66 00
1 x 12 Mill Run Spruce	66 00	68 00
Mill Culls	48 00	50 00

HEMLOCK, No. 1

(In car load lots f.o.b. Toronto)

1 x 4 and 5 in. x 9 to 16 ft.	46 00	47 00
1 x 6 in. x 9 to 16 ft.	50 00	52 00
1 x 8 in. x 9 to 16 ft.	52 00	54 00
1 x 10 and 12 in. x 9 to 16 ft.	54 00	56 00
1 x 7, 9 and 11 in. x 9 to 16 ft.	50 00	52 00
2 x 4 to 12, 10 and 16 ft.	52 00	54 00
2 x 4 to 12, 10 and 16 ft.	52 00	54 00
2 x 4 to 12 in., 12 and 14 ft.	52 00	54 00
2 x 4 to 12 in., 18 ft.	56 00	58 00
2 x 4 to 12 in., 20 ft.	58 00	60 00
1 in. No. 2, 6 ft. to 16 ft.	42 00	43 00

FIR FLOORING

Fir flooring, 1 x 3 and 4", No. 1 & 2		
Edge Grain		\$105 00
Fir flooring, 1 x 3 and 4", No. 1 & 2		
Flat Grain		90 00

(Depending upon widths)

1 x 4 to 12 No. 1 & 2 Clear Fir, Rgh.	104 00	
1 1/4 x 4 to 12 No. 1 & 2 Cl. Fir, Rgh.	110 00	
2 x 4 to 12 No. 1 & 2 Clear Fir, Rgh.	106 00	
3 & 4 x 4 to 12 No. 1 & 2 Clear Fir, Rough	115 00	
1 x 5 & 6 Fir Casing	110 00	
1 x 8 & 10 Fir Base	112 00	
1 1/4 & 1 1/2, 8, 10 & 12" E. G. Stepping	120 00	
1 1/4 & 1 1/2, 8, 10 & 12" F. G. Stepping	170 00	
1 x 4 to 12 Clear Fir, D4S	97 00	
1 1/4 & 1 1/2 x 4 to 12, Clear Fir, D4S	100 00	
XXX Shingles, 6 butts to 2 in.	8 90	
XXXXX Shingles, 5 butts to 2 in.	10 00	

LATH

No. 1 White Pine, 4 ft.	Open
No. 2 White Pine, 4 ft.	"
No. 3 White Pine, 4 ft.	"
Mill run white pine, 32 in.	"
Merchantable spruce lath, 4 ft.	"

TORONTO HARDWOOD PRICES

The prices given below are for carloads f.o.b. Toronto, from wholesalers to retailers, and are based on a good percentage of long lengths and good widths, without any wide stock having been sorted out. War tax of seven and half per cent. on imported woods, and also the prevailing rate of exchange paid by purchaser.

ASH, WHITE

(Dry weight 3800 lbs. per M. ft.)

	1s & 2s	No. 1 Com.	No. 2 Com.
1"	\$220.00	\$170.00	\$100.00
1 1/4"	245.00	215.00	120.00
1 1/2"	255.00	225.00	130.00
2"	295.00	265.00	140.00
2 1/2" and 3"	350.00	320.00	220.00
4"	360.00	330.00	230.00

ASH, BROWN

4/4	\$150.00	\$80.00	\$65.00
6/4	160.00	100.00	75.00
8/4	185.00	125.00	95.00

BIRCH

(Dry weight 4000 lbs. per M. ft.)

	1s & 2s	No. 1 Com.	No. 2 Com.
4/4	\$120.00	\$90.00	\$65.00
5/4 and 6/4	130.00	100.00	75.00
8/4	135.00	110.00	90.00
10/4 and 12/4	175.00	135.00	105.00
16/4	185.00	145.00	110.00

BASSWOOD

(Dry weight 2500 lbs. per M. ft.)

	1s & 2s	No. 1 Com.	No. 2 Com.	No. 3 Com.
4/4	\$105.00	\$80.00	\$60.00	\$46.00
5/4 & 6/4	110.00	85.00	70.00	48.00
8/4	113.00	87.00	72.00	50.00

CHESTNUT

(Dry weight 2800 lbs. per M. ft.)

	1s & 2s	No. 1 Com.	Sound Wormy
1"	\$190.00	\$150.00	\$85.00
1 1/4" and 1 1/2"	200.00	160.00	90.00
2"	210.00	165.00	90.00

ELM, SOFT

(Dry weight 3100 lbs. per M. ft.)

	4/4	5/4 & 6/4	8/4	12/4
	\$95.00	\$70.00	\$65.00	\$48.00
	115.00	85.00	75.00	55.00
	130.00	110.00	95.00	

GUM, RED

(Dry weight 3300 lbs. per M. ft.)

	Plain	No. 1 Com.	Quartered	No. 1 Com.
1s & 2s				
1"	\$240.00	\$200.00	\$260.00	\$230.00
1 1/4"	235.00	205.00	265.00	235.00
1 1/2"	240.00	210.00	270.00	240.00
2"	255.00	225.00	285.00	255.00

Figured Gum, \$10 per M. extra, in both plain and quartered.

GUM, SAP

	1s & 2s	No. 1 Com.
1"	\$145.00	\$120.00
1 1/4" and 1 1/2"	155.00	130.00
2"	190.00	145.00

HICKORY

(Dry weight 4500 lbs. per M. ft.)

	1s & 2s	No. 1 Com.	No. 2 Com.
1"	\$175.00	\$120.00	\$70.00
1 1/4"	185.00	130.00	80.00
1 1/2"	195.00	140.00	80.00
2"	215.00	160.00	95.00

MAPLE, HARD

(Dry weight 4200 lbs. per M. ft.)

	1s & 2s	Com.	Com.	Com.
		No. 1	No. 2	No. 3
4/4	\$105.00	\$85.00	\$65.00	\$40.00
5/4 & 6/4	120.00	95.00	75.00	45.00
8/4	125.00	120.00	80.00	45.00
12/4	135.00	125.00	95.00	
16/4	165.00	140.00	110.00	

SOFT MAPLE

The quantity of soft maple produced in Ontario is small and it is generally sold on a log run basis, the locality governing the prices.

WHITE AND RED OAK

(Plain sawed. Dry weight 4000 lbs. per M. ft.)

	1s & 2s	No. 1 Com.
4/4	\$230.00	\$180.00
5/4 & 6/4	235.00	185.00
8/4	240.00	195.00
10/4	245.00	205.00
12/4	250.00	210.00
16/4	255.00	220.00

WHITE OAK, Quarter Cut

(Dry weight 4000 lbs. per M. ft.)

	1s & 2s	No. 1 Com.
4/4	\$335.00	\$275.00
5/4 and 6/4	350.00	290.00
8/4	360.00	300.00

PLAIN WHITE & RED OAK

(Plain Sawed. Dry weight 4000 lbs. per M. ft.)

	1s & 2s	No. 1 Com.
1"	\$200.00	\$150.00
1 1/4"	210.00	160.00
1 1/2"	215.00	165.00
2"	220.00	170.00
2 1/2"	250.00	190.00
3"	255.00	195.00
4"	275.00	210.00

QTD. CUT WHITE OAK

(Dry weight 4000 lbs. per M. ft.)

	1s & 2s	No. 1 Com.
1"	\$350.00	\$275.00
1 1/4" and 1 1/2"	360.00	285.00
2"	370.00	295.00

QTD. CUT RED OAK

	1s & 2s	No. 1 Com.
1"	\$300.00	\$220.00
1 1/4" and 1 1/2"	315.00	235.00
2"	320.00	240.00

OTTAWA, ONT.

Manufacturers' Prices

Pine good sidings:	
1-in. x 7-in. and up	\$110 00
1 1/4-in. and 1 1/2-in., 8-in. & up	125 00
2-in. x 7-in. and up	125 00
No. 2 cuts 2 x 8-in. and up.	85 00

Pine good strips:	
1-in.	90 00
1 1/4-in. and 1 1/2-in.	105 00
2-in.	105 00

Pine good shorts:	
1-in. x 7-in. and up	85 00
1-in. x 4-in. to 6-in.	75 00
1 1/4-in. and 1 1/2-in.	90 00
2-in.	90 00
7-in. to 9-in. A sidings	65 00

Pine, No. 1 dressing sidings	75 00
Pine, No. 1 dressing strips	68 00
Pine, No. 1 dressing shorts	60 00
Pine, 1-in. x 4-in. s.c. strips	57 00
Pine, 1-in. x 5-in. s.c. strips	60 00
Pine, 1-in. x 6-in. s.c. strips	61 00
Pine, 1-in. x 7-in. s.c. strips	63 00
Pine, 1 x 8-in. s.c., 12 to 16 ft.	48 00
Pine, 1-in. x 10-in. M.R.	66 00
Pine, s.c. sidings, 1 1/2 and 2-in.	64 00
Pine, s.c. strips, 1-in.	54 00
1 1/4, 1 1/2 and 2-in.	60 00
Pine, s.c. shorts, 1 x 4 to 6 in.	50 00
Pine, s.c. and bet., shorts, 1 x 5	50 00
Pine, s.c. and bet., shorts, 1 x 6	47 00
Pine, s.c. shorts, 6'-11', 1"x10"	52 00
Pine box boards:	
1"x4" and up, 6'-11'	40 00
1"x3", 12'-16'	44 00
Pine, mill culls, strips and sidings, 1-in. x 4-in. and up, 12-ft. and up	42 00
Mill cull shorts, 1-in. x 4-in. and up, 6-ft to 11-ft.	38 00
O. culls r & w p	32 00

RED PINE, LOG RUN

mill culls out, 1-in.	36 00	42 00
mill culls out, 1 1/4-in.	36 00	42 00
mill culls out, 1 1/2-in.	38 00	42 00
mill culls out, 2-in.	40 00	42 00
mill culls, white pine, 1"x7"		
and up	40 00	

MILL RUN SPRUCE

1"x4" and up, 6'-11'	42 00
1"x4" and up, 12'-16'	42 00
1"x9", 10" and up, 12'-16'	48 00
1 1/4"x7" 8-9" and up, 12'-16'	48 00
1 1/4" x 10 and up, 12'-16'	50 00
1 1/2" x 2" x 12" and up, 12'-16'	50 00

Spruce, 1-in. clear (fine dressing and B)	55 00
Hemlock, 1-in. cull	25 00
Hemlock, 1-in. log run	30 00
Hemlock, 2x4, 6, 8, 10, 12/16"	30 00
Tamarac	24 00
Basswood, log run, dead culls out	46 00
Basswood, log run, mill culls out	45 00
Birch, log run	48 00

Soft Elm, common and better, 1, 1 1/2, 2-in.	25 00	30 00
Ash, black, log run	32 00	40 00
1 x 10 No. 1 barn	52 00	
1 x 10 No. 2 barn	46 00	
1 x 8 and 9 No. 2 barn	42 00	

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"Broken! What No. 1 Again?"

Yes, broken again! The old, old story of the manufacturer who insisted on using belting of inferior quality. In times of big orders, or important deliveries, when the utmost efficiency is required, inferior quality belts will not stand the strain.

Surely you realize that your belting bill does not consist of its initial cost alone. Consider that tell-tale drag on finances through constant repairing plus loss of time and danger to life.

These items alone during one year will swell to amounts that would keep you installed with "Camel Brand Belting," and in this way insure yourself constantly against shrinkage and excessive repairs, and could be relied on to transmit the full power of your plant with practically no loss. "Camel Brand Belting" may be obtained in all widths. Write us to submit our prices.

F. REDDAWAY & CO.

653 ST. PAUL STREET W.

MONTREAL

WALTER S. MARZETT

SALES MANAGER FOR CANADA



Illustrating portable unit of Mathews Conveyor for unloading cars.

Photo by courtesy of Windsor Lumber Co., Ltd., Windsor, Ont.

Illustrating permanent installation of Mathews Lumber Conveyor, between mill and shipping and distributing platform.

Photo by courtesy of Vancouver Cedar Mills, Roche Point, B.C.



Write for Catalogue L.

CANADIAN MATHEWS GRAVITY CARRIER COMPANY, LIMITED
PORT HOPE - ONTARIO



The "HOLT" Caterpillar
is now available in all capacities
for

Lumbering and
General Contracting Work

F. H. HOPKINS & COMPANY MONTREAL
TORONTO

AN EFFICIENT BARKING MACHINE

**THAT WILL DO YOUR
WORK SMOOTHLY
AND ECONOMICALLY**

This machine will not only do the work demanded of it under all conditions, but it will operate at a surprisingly small upkeep. Only ten horse power is required.

It has a tension spring which controls the wheels over all irregularities and according to the thickness of the bark.

This machine will prove an attractive investment in every way. Write for particulars.

Manufactured by

**La Compagnie
Manufacturiere
F. X. Bertrand
ST. HYACINTHE, QUE.**

Below is a photograph showing the Moreau Barker under actual working conditions. It is handling logs from 3" to 50" in diameter and doing it with comparative ease.



**Excelsior
Cutting Machinery**

Manufactured By

**The Elmira Machinery
and Transmission Co.**

Elmira, Ont.

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2 x 12	43 50	41 50	47 00
12 ft.	12 ft.	14 ft.	16 ft.
2 x 4	43 00	43 00	44 00
2 x 6	43 00	43 00	44 00
2 x 8	43 00	43 00	44 00
2 x 10	44 00	44 00	45 00
2 x 12	45 00	45 00	46 00

For 2 inches, rough, add 50 cents.
For S1E only add 50 cents.
For S1S and 2E, S4S or D&M, add \$3.00.
For timbers larger than 8 x 8, add 50c. for each additional 2 inches each way.
For lengths longer than 20 ft., add \$1.00 for each additional two feet.
For selected common, add \$5.00.
For No. 2 Dimension, \$3.00 less than No. 1.
For 1 x 2 and 2 x 2, \$2 more than 2 x 4 No. 1.
For Tamarac add \$3.00.

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2 x 4, 2 x 6, 2 x 8, 8 to 16 ft., S1S1E	\$45 00
2 x 4, 2 x 6, 2 x 8, 10 ft., S1S1E	47 00
2 x 4, 2 x 6, 2 x 8, 12/16, S1S1E	45 00
2 x 4, 2 x 6, 2 x 8, 18/22, S1S1E	47 00
2 x 4, 2 x 6, 2 x 8, 24/32, S1S1E	49 00
2 x 10, 8 ft. to 16 ft., S1S1E	46 00
2 x 10, 10 ft., S1S1E	48 00
2 x 10, 18/22, S1S1E	48 00
2 x 10, 24/32, S1S1E	48 00
2 x 12, 8 ft. to 16 ft., S1S1E	46 50
2 x 12; 10, 18, 20	48 50
2 x 12; 24, 26, 28, 30, 32	50 50

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Dimension S1S and E.

2 x 4 in., 6 ft.	\$44 50
2 x 4 in., 8, 12 and 14 ft.	45 50
2 x 4 in., 16 ft.	46 50
2 x 4 in., 18 and 20 ft.	47 50
2 x 4 in., 22 to 32 ft.	49 50
2 x 10 in., 8, 12 and 14 ft.	46 75
2 x 10 in., 16 ft.	47 75
2 x 10 in., 18 and 20 ft.	48 75
2 x 10 in., 22 to 32 ft.	50 75
2 x 12 in., 8 to 14 ft.	48 25
2 x 12 in., 16 ft.	49 25
2 x 12 in., 18 and 20 ft.	50 25
2 x 12 in., 22 to 32 ft.	52 25
3 x 3 and 3 x 4 in., 8 to 14 ft.	49 75
3 x 3 and 3 x 4 in., 16 ft.	50 75
3 x 3 and 3 x 4, 18 and 20 ft.	51 90
3 x 3 and 3 x 4 in., 22 to 32 ft.	53 75
6 x 6, 6 x 8, 8 x 8, 6 to 16 ft.	52 00
6 x 6, 6 x 8 and 8 x 8, 18 and 20 ft.	52 50
6 x 6, 6 x 8, 8 x 8, 22 to 32 ft.	53 50

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To Coast prices premiums must be considered over above prices, which vary according to items.

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Wholesale Selling Price

Uppers, 4/4	\$185 00
Uppers, 5/4 to 8/4	185 00
Uppers, 10/4 to 12/4	205 00
Selects 4/4	175 00
Selects 5/4 to 8/4	175 00
Selects 10/4 to 12/4	195 00
Fine Common 4/4	130 00
Fine Common 6/4	130 00
Fine Common 8/4	130 00
Fine Common 8/4	110 00
No. 1 Cuts 4/4	80 00
No. 1 Cuts 5/4	90 00
No. 1 Cuts 6/4	90 00
No. 1 Cuts 8/4	90 00
No. 2 Cuts 4/4	60 00
No. 2 Cuts 5/4	73 00
No. 2 Cuts 6/4	73 00
No. 2 Cuts 8/4	75 00
No. 3 Cuts 5/4	59 00
No. 3 Cuts 6/4	59 00
No. 3 Cuts 8/4	59 00
Dressing 5/4	72 00
Dressing 5/4 x 10	74 00
Dressing 5/4 x 12	80 00
No. 1 Moulding 5/4	75 00
No. 1 Moulding 6/4	95 00
No. 1 Moulding 8/4	95 00
No. 2 Moulding 5/4	79 00
No. 2 Moulding 6/4	79 00
No. 2 Moulding 8/4	79 00
No. 1 Barn 1 x 12	72 00
No. 1 Barn 1 x 6 and 8	68 00
No. 1 Barn 1 x 10	70 00
No. 2 Barn 1 x 6 and 8	65 00
No. 2 Barn 1 x 10	67 00
No. 3 Barn 1 x 6 and 8	58 00
No. 3 Barn 1 x 10	60 00
Box 1 x 6 and up	52 00
Box 1 x 10	49 00
Box 1 x 12	49 00
Box 1 x 13 and up	49 00

The following quotations on hardwoods represent the jobber buying price at Buffalo and Tonawanda.

MAPLE

1s & 2s No. 1 Com.	No. 2 Com.
4/4	102-107 84-86 66-68
5/4 to 8/4	118-120 91-93 66-73
10/4 to 16/4	128-130 103-105 75-77

RED BIRCH

4/4	131-136 103-105 79-81
5/4 to 8/4	137-139 112-114 89-90

SAP BIRCH

4/4	130-131 103-105 79-81
5/4 and up	133-138 106-108 82-84

SOFT ELM

4/4	114-115 94-96 61-65
5/4 to 8/4	122-124 102-104 69-71

BASSWOOD

4/4	114-115 94-96 61-65
Thicker	118-120 102-109 64-67

PLAIN OAK

4/4	151-156 123-127 74-76
5/4 to 8/4	162-166 134-137 84-87

ASH, WHITE AND BROWN

4/4	132-134 107-111 68-71
5/4 to 8/4	148-152 115-117 82-74
10/4 and up	175-177 130-133 73-78

BOSTON, MASS.

Quotations given below are for highest grades of Michigan and Canadian white pine and Eastern Canadian Spruce as required in the New England market in carloads.

White pine uppers, 1 in.	\$206 00
White pine uppers, 1 1/4, 2 in.	210 00
White pine uppers, 2 1/4, 3 in.	236 00
White pine uppers, 4 in.	246 00
Selects, 1 in.	186 00
Selects, 1 1/4, 2 in.	190 00
Selects, 2 1/4, 3 in.	225 00
Selects, 4 in.	235 00
Fine common, 1 in., 30 per cent. 12 in. and up	163 00
Fine common, 1 x 8 and up	162 00
Fine common, 1 1/4 to 2 in.	168 00
Fine common, 2 1/4 and 3 in.	215 00
Fine common, 4 in.	225 00
1 in. shaly clear	90 00
1 1/4 to 2 in. shaly clear	95 00
1 in. No. 2 dressing	90 00
1 1/4 to 2 in. No. 2 dressing	90 00
No. 1 Cuts, 1 in.	100 00
No. 1 Cuts, 1 1/4 to 2 in.	105 00
No. 1 Cuts, 2 1/4 and 3 in.	125 00
No. 2 Cuts, 1 in.	70 00
No. 2 Cuts, 1 1/4 to 2 in.	75 00

Barn Boards, No. 1, 1 x 12	90 00
No. 1, 1 x 10	81 00
No. 1, 1 x 8	79 00
No. 2, 1 x 12	80 00
No. 2, 1 x 10	78 00
No. 2, 1 x 8	77 00
No. 3, 1 x 12	68 00
No. 3, 1 x 10	66 00
No. 3, 1 x 8	65 00

No. 1 Clear

Can. spruce, No. 1 and clear, 1 x 4 to 9 in.	110 00
1 x 10 in.	110 00
No. 1, 1 x 4 to 7 in.	95 00
No. 1, 1 x 8 & 9 in.	95 00
No. 1, 1 x 10 in.	98 00
No. 2, 1 x 4 & 5 in.	97 00
No. 2, 1 x 6 & 7 in.	99 00
No. 2, 1 x 8 & 9 in.	63 00
No. 2, 1 x 10 in.	98 00
No. 2, 1 x 12 in.	71 00

Spruce, 12 in. dimension	60 00
Spruce, 10 in. dimension	67 00
Spruce, 9 in. dimension	66 00
Spruce, 8 in. dimension	65 00
2 x 10 in. random lengths, 8 ft. and up	57 00
2 x 12 in., random lengths	59 00

2 x 3, 2 x 4, 2 x 5, 2 x 6, 2 x 7	53 00	52 00
3 x 4 and 4 x 4 in.	52 00	52 00
2 x 8 in.	55 00	56 00
All other random lengths, 7 in. and under, 8 ft. and up	54 00	55 00
5-inch and up merchantable boards, 8 ft. and up, p. 1s	50 00	
1 x 2	55 00	
1 x 3	53 00	
1 1/2 in. spruce lath	16 50	
1 1/2 in. spruce lath	15 50	

New Brunswick Cedar Shingles

Extras	9 00
Clears	8 50
Second Clears	6 50
Clear Whites	6 25
Extra 1s (Clear whites in)	5 50
Extra 1s (Clear whites out)	4 75
Red Cedar Extras, 16-in. 5 butts to 2 in.	9 00
Red Cedar Eureka, 18-inch, 5-batts, to 2 in.	12 00
Red Cedar Perfections, 5 butts to 2 1/4	13 00
Washington 16-in. 5 butts to 2 in. extra red cedar	8 50

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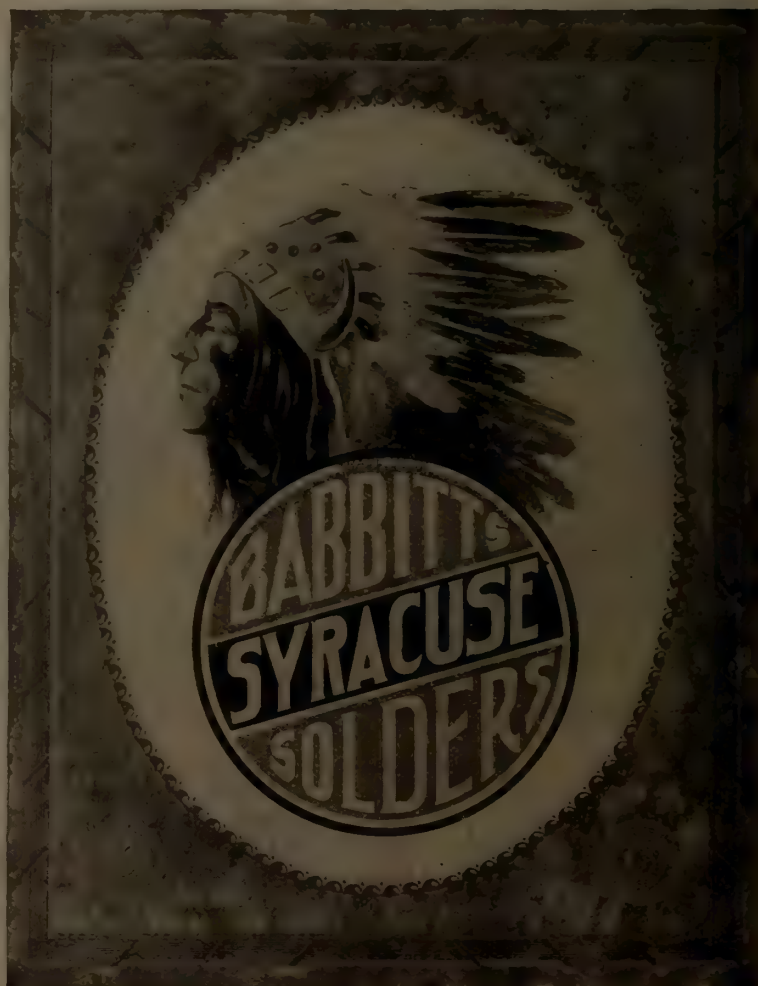
"In one instance, I used your Aluminium Genuine on a 7" crank pin of a 30 x 48 Corliss Engine. It has been running two seasons at 85 R.P.M. and has never warmed up once and wedge block has not been drawn up to exceed 1/8 of an inch."

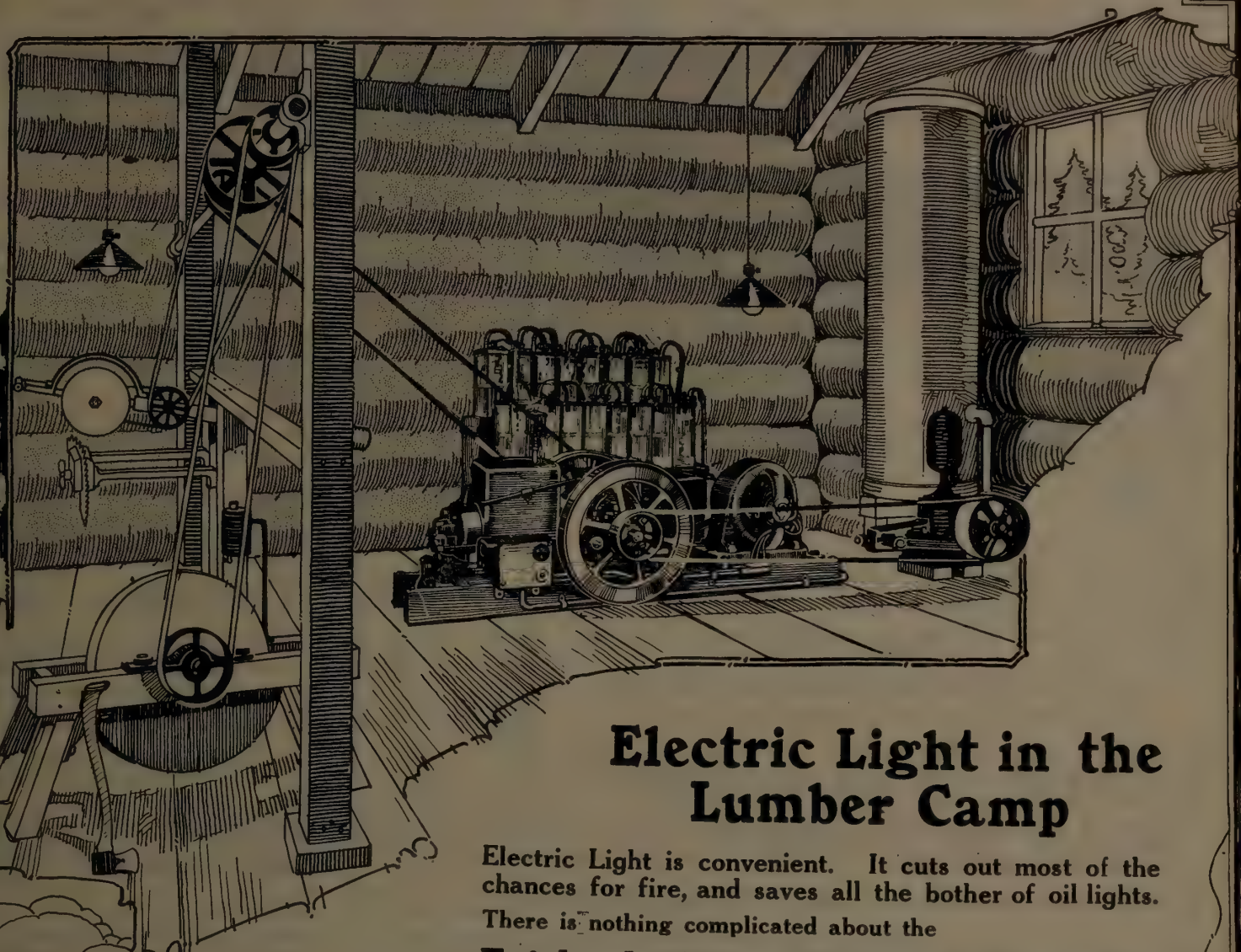
Real evidence of this character from a practical man is worth more than volumes of "just talk." Aluminium Genuine Babbitt will run cool under any speed; it will stand up any pressure or impact. Shall we send you a sample bar?

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MONARCH TRACTORS

Are the acknowledged leaders, they give the maximum traction. THE MONARCH tracks—with their crawling irresistible grip on the ground—enable the MONARCH to negotiate hills, grades and loads, that would seem impossible.

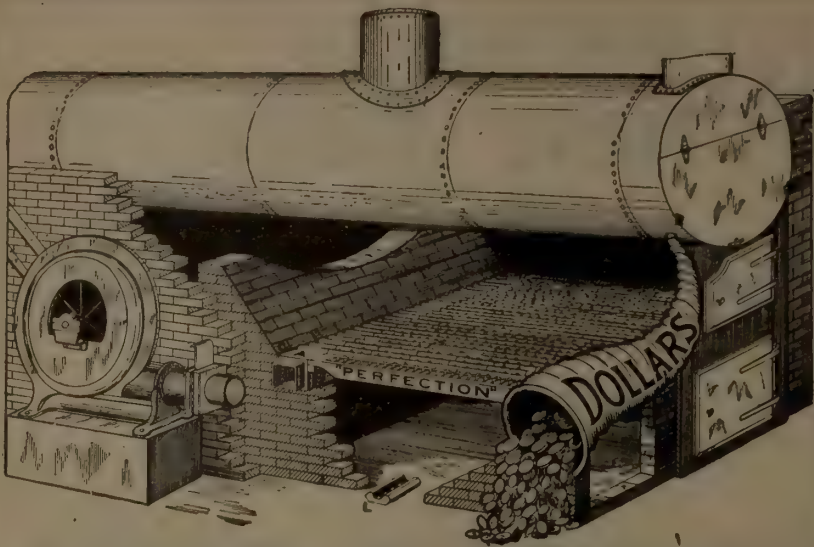
MONARCH TRACTORS appeal to everyone requiring motive power; everyone, whether tractor-wise or not, sees at a glance, that the traction principles of the MONARCH mean power to haul its loads over rough, wet, sandy or loose ground, also snow and ice.

Lumbermen, Road Makers, and Farmers are one in their praises of the power and performance of the MONARCH TRACTORS which under all conditions and every day in the year, will perform heavy duty.



For full information, specifications, etc., write to the

Monarch Tractors, Limited, Brantford, Ontario.



Perfection Hollow Blast Grates

18 Years in Service — Thousands in Use

**BURN GREEN SAW DUST:
SAVE & SELL YOUR WOOD**

For every thousand feet of lumber sawn approximately one cord of wood is produced, worth from \$2 to \$4. Consider your additional dividend if you sell this waste wood instead of burning it. Your sawdust alone will produce all the steam you require. Our grates will burn water-soaked or green sawdust and increase the steaming capacity of your boilers from 25 to 30 per cent.

Ask for information and prices.

Perfection Hollow Blast Grate Co.

424 BOARD OF TRADE BLDG., INDIANAPOLIS, IND.

New England Chain Works

Established 1867

Clinton E. Hobbs Co., Proprietors.
Established 1906. Incorporated 1913.



Manufacturers of

**All sizes Wrought Iron and
Steel Chain for Lumber,
Quarry and Railroad re-
quirements, Chain Hoists
and Lifting Appliances.**

Sales Office:

33-35 Pearl St. Boston, Mass., U.S.A.

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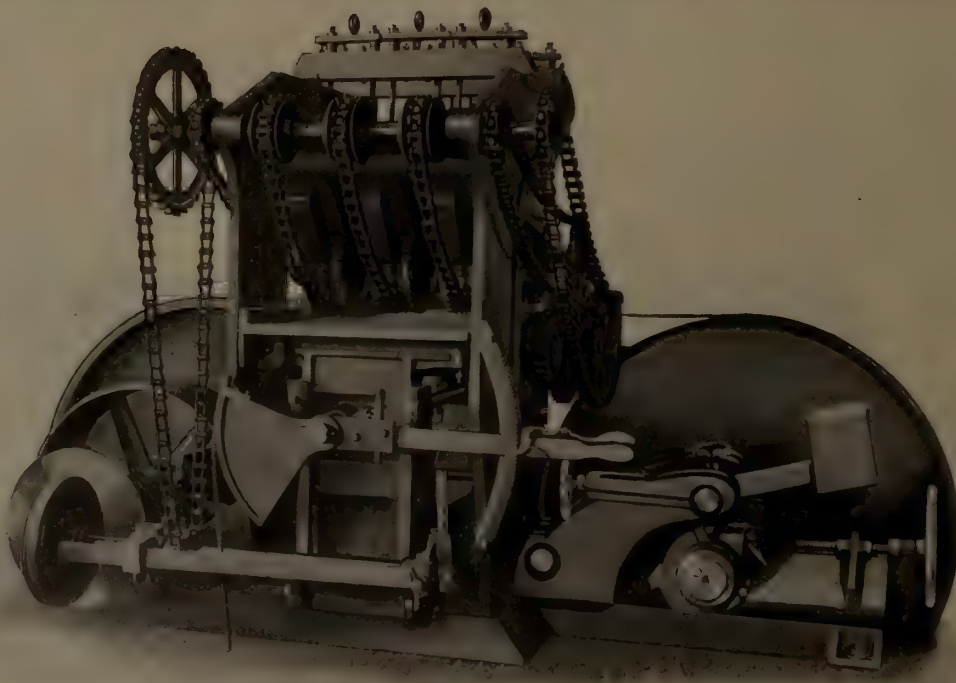
Everett

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Mass.

SAVE THOSE SLABS



It pays to work up your
slabs, edgings, etc., into
lumber with a

Mereen Johnson SLAB RESAW

No sawmill man can af-
ford to pass up his slabs at
the present high prices paid
for lumber.

Let us tell you about our
Resaws.

Ask for Circular

No. 25 SLAB RESAW

Mereen Johnson Machine Company

MINNEAPOLIS, MINN., U.S.A.

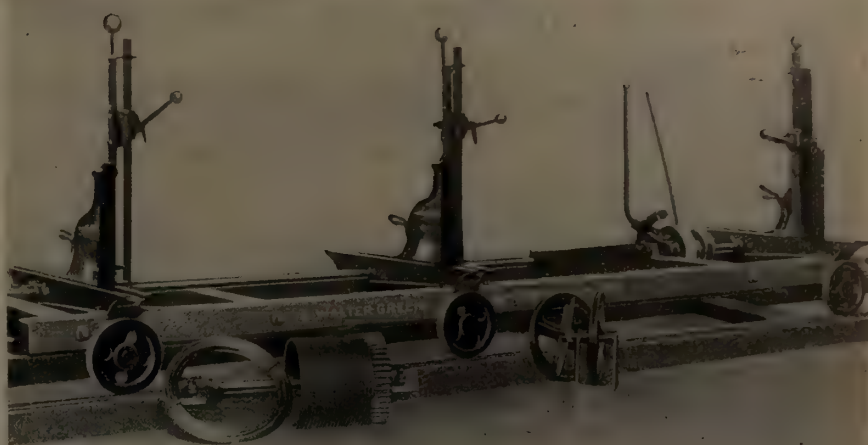
The Carriage You Are Looking For

Our No. 1 Size

CARRIAGE—Has three head blocks, as shown in cut, usually set 9 and 6 feet apart, will be placed any distance apart to suit purchaser. Knees open 38 in. from saw, and is fitted with Knight or Peel dogs, as desired. Taper movement on each knee. 1 15-16 in. steel set bar with steel pinions and coil spring receder, and friction lever brake for stopping knees where required. Timbers are 5 x 6 in., or heavier if desired, well bolted and braced. Diameter of truck wheel, 12 in. Axles 1 3/4 in. diameter, and extend clear across carriage, are furnished with self-oiling bearings. Front block is fitted with timber rule, placed as desired; 54 feet of V and flat track furnished with each carriage.

SET WORKS—As shown in cut, is made up of ratchet wheel 12 in. diameter, 4 in. face, with set lever carrying 7 steel pawls of varying lengths; also, same number of check pawls set in quadrant. Both sets of pawls are disengaged from either side of carriage when required to recede knees. This is a positive set, without lost motion.

FEED WORKS—As shown in cut, consists of 16 x 12 in. drum, with spur gear keyed to shaft. Pinion or friction shaft in saw frame engages with this gear. Cable takes two or three turns around drum, and is passed around end sheaves and attached to carriage. We also furnish 26 in. drum with internal gear in place of 16 in. drum when desired.



*For Shingle, Lath and Portable Saw Mill Machinery
write the well known manufacturers*

The G. Walter Green Co., Limited

PETERBOROUGH, ONT.

Send for Catalogue

Gunns

“Easifirst”

The
Ideal
Shortening

THE LABEL OF QUALITY

In many lumber camps throughout Canada our name on provisions has become known as the label of quality.

This is the result of many years experience in serving lumbermen with provisions representing the highest standards of pure food products.

Our excellent shipping facilities enable us to assure our customers of a prompt service. A trial order will convince you.

GUNNS LIMITED

WEST TORONTO

OUR LIST OF
PROVISIONS
INCLUDE—

Beef,
Veal, Mutton
Barrelled Beef
Barrelled Pork
Dry Salt Meats
Butter, Cheese
Oleomargarine
Lard
Eggs, Poultry
Canned Meats
Pork and Beans
Beans, Sausage
Headcheese
Mincemeat

Palmer's "Moose Head Brand" Footwear

Why are they different from other packs?
Why are they better than other makes?

Here is the Answer:

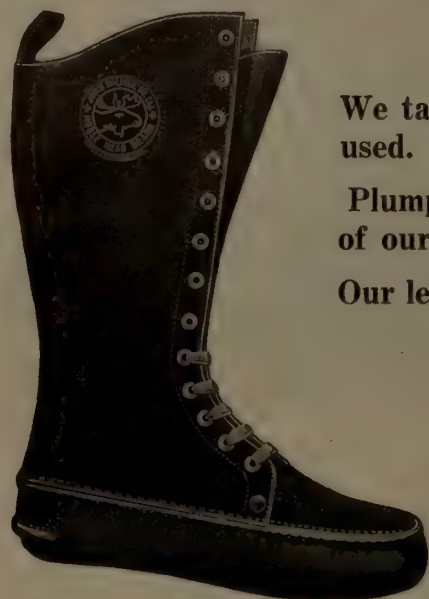
We tan our own leather, and thus regulate class of hides to be used.

Plump, heavy packer steers are the only kind used in the tanning of our famous oil tanned "Skowhegan" waterproof leather.

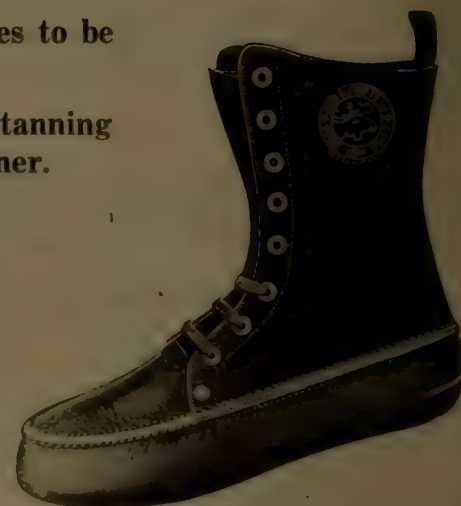
Our leather is NOT plumped or filled.

We still adhere to our original special tanning process, in spite of the tremendous increase in cost of certain ingredients used, especially oils.

That's why our leather is right and our packs are made right. If YOU buy Palmer's Packs once, you will buy them always.



No. 40 Draw String
Men's 3/4 Leg Skowhegan
Waterproof Draw String Shoe Pack
Palmer's "Moose Head Brand"



No. 38 Draw String
Men's 10-inch Skowhegan
Waterproof Draw String Shoe Pack
Palmer's "Moose Head Brand"

WRITE US FOR OUR CATALOGUE

John Palmer Company, Ltd., Fredericton, N.B.

Quality Brand Chromoils

That may be a new way to speak of our

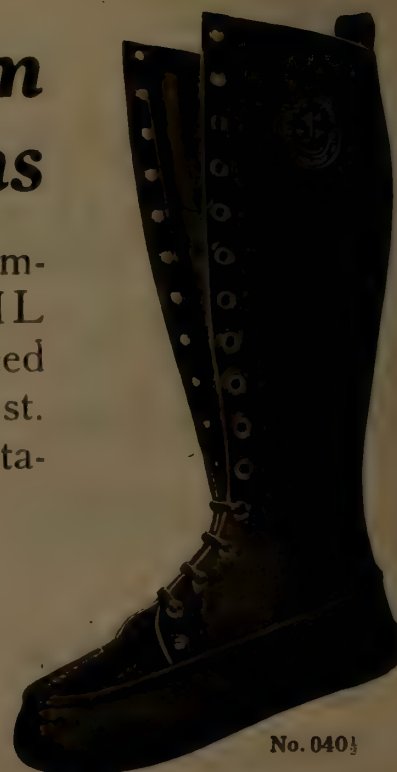
Shoepacks, Farm Shoes and Larrigans

But it's very expressive. It simply emphasizes the fact that our CHROMOIL TANNED LEATHER has placed these goods at the head of the selling list. We are still standing back of our reputation for having the best in these lines.

Always specify goods made by



98X
Men's 12-inch Leg Farm Shoe
Sole and Tap



No. 040
Men's Knee High Draw String Pack

Palmer-McLellan
Fredericton, N.B.

ATKINS^{STERLING}QUALITY^{SAWS}



Sterling Quality Steel— Atkins' Exclusive Formula

The most essential feature of a saw is the material used in the blade. It must be hard, so as to prevent the teeth from bending or dulling easily. It must be tough enough to withstand hard knots and obstructions. It must file and set readily to save the filer unnecessary time in refitting. Yet, it must not be brittle, or the teeth and points will break off in use or in refitting.

When we say that a blade is of Atkins high grade special steel, we mean that it measures up to these conditions in the highest possible degree.

The formula for the manufacture of this steel is our own exclusive property. The product is exceedingly smooth and close grained and is actually as fine in quality as the metal of your keen edged razor.

Atkins Saws prove their worth through the Sterling Quality of their steel. Always use ATKINS.



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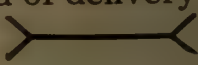
E. C. ATKINS & CO.

Factory: HAMILTON, ONT. Branch: 109 Powell St., VANCOUVER, B.C.

CHAINS

for Elevating, Conveying and Power Transmission Purposes



THE great demand for Link-Belt Chains is rapidly exhausting our enormous stocks. Place your orders for future delivery now, and be assured of delivery when you need it. Insist on Link-Belt Chain. Our trademark  on every link.

**CANADIAN
LINK-BELT CO., LIMITED**

WELLINGTON & PETER STS.,

TORONTO

Stock also carried at 1195 St. James Street, Montreal

LINK-BELT
Chains for All Purposes

We Also Make

- ☐ Elevators and Conveyors
- ☐ Link-Belt and Sprockets
- ☐ Silent Chain Drives
- ☐ Truck and Tractor Chains
- ☐ Electric Hoists
- ☐ Locomotive Cranes
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Place X in Square



Forging Ahead for 30 Years

Three decades of constant effort and careful development have placed Sturtevant Direct Current Motors in the foreground of electrical apparatus built in this country. The motor you purchase should embody efficient design, selected materials, and skilled workmanship to assure you of a unit which will stand up under most exacting operation.

Sturtevant

(TRADE MARK)

TYPE "D" GENERAL-PURPOSE HEAVY-DUTY DIRECT CURRENT MOTORS

WITH GUARANTEED OVERLOAD CAPACITY

are designed and built to give you enduring, reliable service and power economy. They are readily adaptable to constant or variable speeds and to all requirements demanding a commutating pole type unit. The bearings are liberally designed and do not leak oil. All parts requiring attention are very accessible. Consult any one of our 24 engineering offices or ask us to send Bulletin 217C.

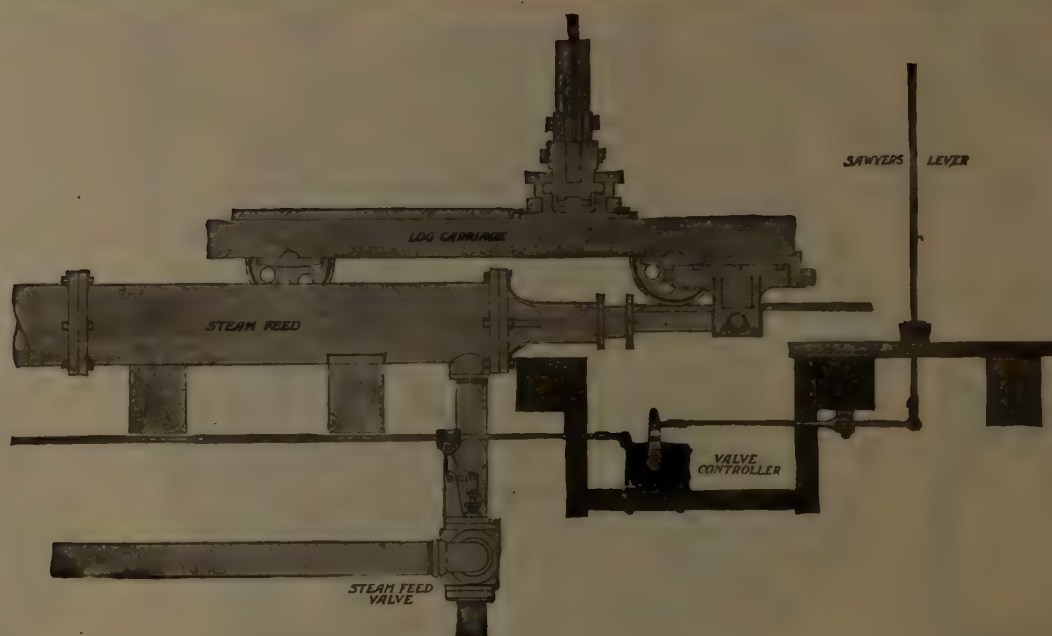
B. F. STURTEVANT CO. OF CANADA, LTD.

HEAD OFFICE and WORKS: GALT, ONT.

SALES OFFICES: TORONTO and MONTREAL

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(TRADE MARK)



Prescott's Valve Controller

Patented June 8, 1915

The Machine You Have Been Waiting for.

To eliminate every trouble with your Steam Feed Valves install one of these machines.

Six Real Reasons for Doing So:

- 1—Gives the sawyer the easiest kind of control of valve.
- 2—Hand lever stays put, making them safe against any jerk or kick of valve.
- 3—Gives the sawyer every confidence in handling valve.
- 4—Will prevent accidents—is easier on the nerves and carriage runs steadier.
- 5—Water flowing into valves from foaming boilers does not fret the sawyer.
- 6—This relief from all troubles of which sawyers have complained enables them to give closer attention to the logs they are cutting and a better inspection of the lumber they produce.

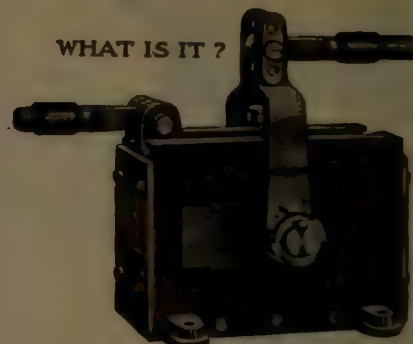
Read what one of the largest lumber companies on the north shore has to say about it.

We are sole Canadian manufacturers of these machines.

Pamphlets with full description and prices on application.

Let us quote you also on our new "Hamilton" Vertical Steam Feed Valves.

WHAT IS IT ?



PRESCOTT'S VALVE CONTROLLER

Waubushene, Ont., Sept. 11, 1917.
Messrs. Wm. Hamilton Co.,
Peterborough, Ont.

Gentlemen:—

Replying to your inquiry re Prescott Valve Controller, which you sent us last spring to try out: I beg to say that we installed this machine early in April, just previous to starting the mills, selecting the most difficult valve we have to handle, the steam having to travel through nearly three hundred lineal feet of pipe to reach this valve, and noting the fact that the pipes are well covered, there is necessarily considerable condensation, and every sawyer knows the annoyance caused by water passing through the valves which violently jars or jerks the lever, sometimes wrenching it from the hand and thereby inflicting serious damage to the machinery of the mill. And now after nearly five months of daily use, I am pleased to tell you that this device has put up all that is claimed for it. There is not the slightest jar or vibration to be felt, no matter where the lever is held. It is very easily attached and does not interfere in any way with the free movement of the lever, and the Sawyer, Mr. George Botting, also our Foreman, Mr. W. A. Gill, both speak of your controller in the most glowing terms. I can, therefore, congratulate you on securing an article that will fill many a long felt want.

Yours truly,

(Signed) D. B. Anderson,
Chief Engineer,
The Georgian Bay Lumber Co., Ltd.

William Hamilton Co., Limited

Agents: J. L. Neilson & Co., Winnipeg, Man.

Peterboro, Ontario



Packard Truck with rush order of lumber. From 85% to 95% of the live load is carried by the rear axle of the Packard—with less vibration and greater ease of handling

Can the Lumberman Lower His Handling Costs

THE modern lumberman is distinguished by his insistence upon accurate figures—not guesswork—in every department of his business.

Such things, for example, as the National Truck Cost System giving exact data as to truck performance.

A typical National Standard report on a Packard Truck over a six months' period, shows an average daily service of eight hours, with not an hour lost for repairs; an average daily

haul of 7000 feet of lumber and an average of 34 miles a day on the road.

Once the lumberman begins to get running costs on his truck, he knows which to keep and which to scrap—and what make of truck to put his money on in the future.

Here are some facts collected by the National Truck Owners Conference operating in 16 cities.

Packard Trucks show 10 per cent lower gasoline costs than any other.

They show 30 per cent lower repair costs than any other.

They show a lower wage cost per ton-mile transportation—make the trip in shorter time.

Ninety per cent of all truck owners who have used the System for a year or more and have compared the Packard with other trucks have standardized on Packard.

The Lumberman who wants to cut down his handling costs will see the bearing of these figures in his individual business.

“Ask the Man Who Owns One”

PACKARD MOTOR CAR COMPANY, Detroit

THE ROOFING OF TODAY

In fact, they have already arrived:

In 1918 we doubled our output of Asphalt Slates over 1917, and 1919 was double that of 1918.

There is going to be a big and growing business in Asphalt Slates done by lumber yards. We have a number of lumber dealers now who are handling our line and finding it a brisk seller and a good profit earner.

Brantford Asphalt Slates

You will find it quite easy to sell this fire-resistant, economical, durable roofing material at the same time you are selling the lumber for the house, barn or other buildings. Brantford Asphalt Slates are permitted to be used in the congested districts of cities where the most rigid fire protection by-laws are in force. This is an advantage that adds greatly to their saleability.

In addition to this, Brantford Asphalt Slates add beauty to a building. They are in soft, harmonious red and green shades—and the crushed slate surface gives a roof a distinct and artistic individuality.

Brantford Asphalt Slates are easily handled and quickly laid. They are in Individual size shingles.



Brantford Asphalt Slab Slates are four shingles in one. They are particularly suitable for large roofs, because they save time and labor in laying and require fewer nails. When laid the roof has the same appearance as when covered with the individual asphalt slates.

Brantford Crystal Roofing is the same material in Rolls. It is a big seller for barn roofs.

We suggest that you put in a small lot to try out the line. Lumber dealers who have done so have found that Asphalt Slates do not conflict with their regular business. Instead they have found that being able to supply the Asphalt Slates gets them extra business.

We would like to send you samples, prices and information.

Brantford Roofing Co., Limited

Head Office and Factory: Brantford, Ont.

Branches at Toronto, Montreal, Halifax and Winnipeg.

STANLEY PROCESS ALLOYS

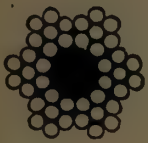
LIONROYAL SOVEREIGN GENUINE

Two grades of Babbitts for every lumber and wood-working need—*Sovereign Genuine* for important bearings—*Lionroyal* for general use.

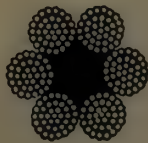
*LONGER SERVICE PER BEARING
means lower cost per year*



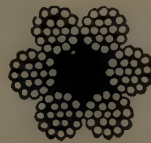
BRITISH SMELTING & REFINING Co. Limited.
Drummond Building ~ Montreal.



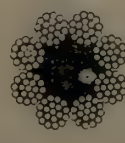
6 x 7
6 strands of 7 wires
Hemp core



6 x 37
6 strands of 37 wires
Hemp core



6 x 19
6 strands of 19 wires
Hemp core



8 x 19
8 strands of 19 wires
Hemp core



7 x 7
6 strands of 7 wires
Wire core

WIRE ROPE & FITTINGS

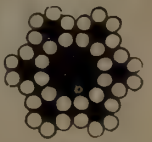
We have the Right Rope for every purpose

Write for Catalogue which is full of useful information to Rope Users
We manufacture Wire Cloth for Refuse Burners and Machinery Guards

CANADA WIRE & IRON GOODS CO.
HAMILTON ONTARIO



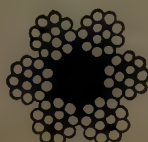
6 x 12
6 strands of 12 wires
Hawser make



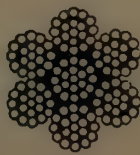
6 x 6
6 strands of 6 wires
Hemp in
strands and core



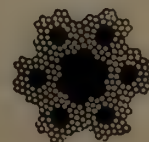
6 x 24
6 strands of 24 wires
Hemp core



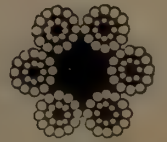
6 x 12
6 strands of 12 wires
Hemp core



7 x 19
6 strands of 19 wires
Wire core



6 x 6 x 7
Cable Laid Rope



6 x 20
6 strands of 20 wires
Hemp in
strands and core

Another Reason Why Huther Bros. Dado Heads Are Better



Our fifty years experience in the making of higher grade saws has shown us how to construct a Dado Head that will operate with comparatively little attention year in and year out.

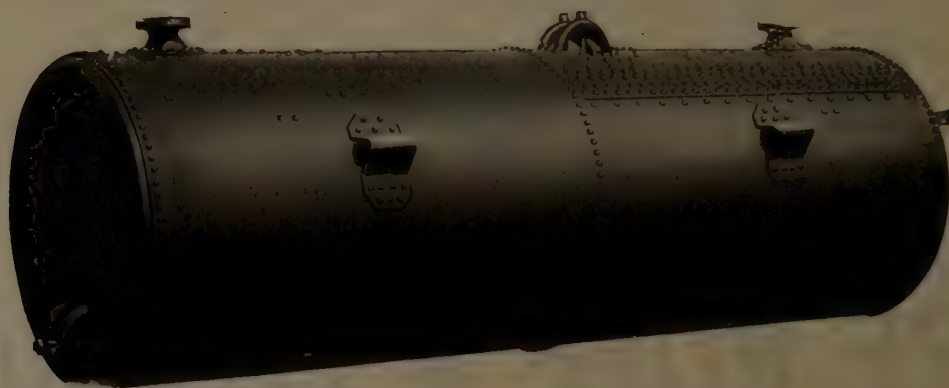
The saw consists of two outside cutters and enough inside cutters to perform the required cut and is designed to facilitate the most intricate grooving.

The simple no screw adjustment makes it easy to operate.

Send for one on approval stating size required. You can return it at our expense if unsatisfactory.

WRITE US FOR ILLUSTRATED CATALOGUE.

HUTHER BROS. SAW MFG. COMPANY
ROCHESTER, N.Y.



When you want GOOD Boilers

Just remember there's a Plant in St. Catharines that has been "making good" for 35 years—with the will and the facilities to make Quality Goods, including Boilers (all types), Stacks, Breechings, Tanks, etc.—and we are that Plant.

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EASTERN SALES OFFICE
HALL MACHINERY CO., SHERBROOKE.
ST. CATHARINES, ONT.

500 Cyclone Vegetable Peelers

were purchased by the Government during the last two years of the war after testing or using every other make on the market.

It is now in use in Canada's leading Hotels, Restaurants, Institutions, Steamship Companies, Mines (Nearly all of the mines in Cobalt and Gowanda), Lumber Mills and Lumber Camps.

Indispensable where potatoes are used from half a bag up.

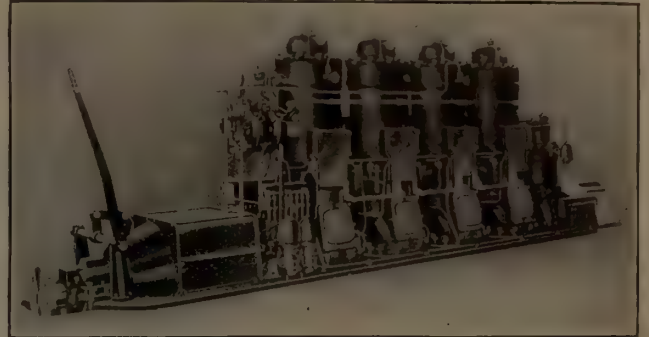
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Western Agents:
West Coast Fish Company, 151 Hastings Street, Vancouver, B.C.

BOLINDER CRUDE OIL ENGINE

Most
Efficient
and
Econom-
ical
Power
Equipment
for Tug
Boats and
Barges



SWEDISH STEEL & IMPORTING CO., LIMITED
SHAUGHNESSY BUILDING MONTREAL

PUT YOUR PROBLEM UP TO US



We are specialists in building locomotives. We build all types and sizes, also all kinds of repair parts for locomotives and tenders.

Our experience puts us in a position to give you expert advice as to what particular type and size of locomotive is best suited to your needs.

Put your locomotive problem up to us.

MONTREAL LOCOMOTIVE WORKS, LIMITED

DOMINION EXPRESS BUILDING,

MONTREAL, CANADA.

CLIMAX Improved Geared LOCOMOTIVES FOR WOOD AND IRON RAILS



A 62-ton
Climax
Locomotive
Designed
Especially for
Heavy
Logging Work.

Climax Locomotives are successfully operated on steep grades and sharp curves. Any weight or gauge. Locomotives in stock for immediate shipment. Get Catalog "H."

CLIMAX MANUFACTURING CO., 313 W. Main Street, CORRY, PA.
VANCOUVER MACHINERY DEPOT, LTD., VANCOUVER, B. C.

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Special Prices

Baughman's "Buyer & Seller." The handiest labor-saving book for lumbermen ever devised. Desk size, 300 pages, \$3.50. Pocket edition, 188 pages, \$1.50. "Climax" tally book, bound in sheep, with hand straps. Size 4 1/4 x 8 1/4, 110 pages. Price \$2.00. "Scribner's Lumber and Log Book," 1919 edition, price 45c. "The Kiln Drying of Lumber," a Practical and Theoretical Treatise, by Harry Don-

ald Tiemann, M.E., M.F. Published by J. B. Lippincott Co. 316 pages, illustrated. Price \$5.00.

"Tudor Lumber Price and Freight Reckoner," just published by Tudor B. Carre. Price, \$3.00.

Utilization of Wood-Waste (Second Revised Edition), by Ernst Hubbard. Published in 1915 by Scott, Greenwood & Sons. 192 pages, illustrated. Price \$2.00.

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347 Adelaide Street West

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CRANES FOR SHIP YARDS
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CROSS ARMS
Genoa Bay Lumber Company

CUTTER HEADS
Shimer Cutter Head Company

CYPRESS
Gregertson Bros. Company
Long Lumber Company
Wistar, Underhill & Nixon

DERRICKS AND DERRICK FITTINGS
Marsh Engineering Works, Limited

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Long Lumber Co.
Mason, Gordon & Co.
Rutherford & Sons, Wm.
Terry & Gordon

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Gerlach Company, Peter
Williams Machinery Co., A. R.

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Coe Manufacturing Company
Philadelphia Textile Mach. Company

DRY KILNS
Sturtevant Company, B. F.

DUST COLLECTORS
Sturtevant Company, B. F.
Toronto Blower Company

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William Hamilton Company, Ltd.
Garlock-Walker Machinery Co.
Green Company, G. Walter
Long Mfg. Company, E.
Waterous Engine Works Company

ELEVATING AND CONVEYING MACHINERY
Canadian Link-Belt Comptny, Ltd.
Engineering & Machine Works of Canada
Jeffrey Manufacturing Company
Waterous Engine Works Company

ENGINES
Engineering & Machine Works of Canada
Hamilton Company, William
Waterous Engine Works, Company

EXCELSIOR MACHINERY
Elmira Machinery and Transmission Company

EXHAUST FANS
Garlock-Walker Machinery Co.
Sturtevant Company, B. F.
Toronto Blower Company

EXHAUST SYSTEMS
Sturtevant Company, B. F.
Toronto Blower Company

FILES
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Simonds Canada Saw Company

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Bainbridge Lumber Company
British American Mills & Timber Co.
Coal Creek Lumber Company
Dominion Lumber Sales
Federal Lumber Company
Fesserton Timber Co.
Grier & Sons, Ltd., G. A.
Heeney, Percy E.
Knox Brothers
Long Lumber Company
Mason, Gordon & Co.
Reynolds Company, Limited
Robertson & Hacket Sawmills
Shearer Company, Jas.
Terry & Gordon

Timberland Lumber Company
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Beveridge Paper Company
Elk Fire Brick Company of Canada

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Pyrene Mfg. Company
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Rutherford & Sons, Wm.

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Long-Bell Lumber Company

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GEARS (Cut)
Smart-Turner Machine Co.

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Dwyer Company, W. H.

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Can. Mathews Gravity Carrier Co.

GRINDERS (Bench)
Garlock-Walker Machinery Co.

GUARDS (Machinery and Window)
Canada Wire & Iron Goods Co.

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Atlantic Lumber Co.
Bartram & Ball
Bennett Lumber Company
Blakeslee, Perrin & Darling
Cameron & Co.
Cardinal & Page
Cox, Long & Company
Davison Lumber & Mfg. Company
Donovan, J.
Dunfield & Company
Edwards & Co., W. C.
Fassett Lumber Company
Fesserton Timber Co.
Fraser Limited
Gall Lumber Company
Gillespie, James
Gloucester Lumber Company
Greig, Morris & Company
Grier & Son, G. A.
Hall Bros.
Harris Lumber Co., Frank H.
Heeney, Percy E.
Knox Brothers
Long Lumber Company
Lumber Market and Exchange
McLennan Lumber Company
Moore, Jr., E. J.
Pedwell Hardwood Lumber Co.
Powell-Myers Lumber Co.
Russell, Chas. H.
Spencer Limited, C. A.
Summers, James R.
Taylor Lumber Company, S. K.
Webster & Brother, James
Wightman Lumber Company

HARDWOOD FLOORING MACHINERY
American Woodworking Machinery Company
Garlock-Walker Machinery Co.

HARDWOOD FLOORING
Grier & Son, G. A.
Long Lumber Company



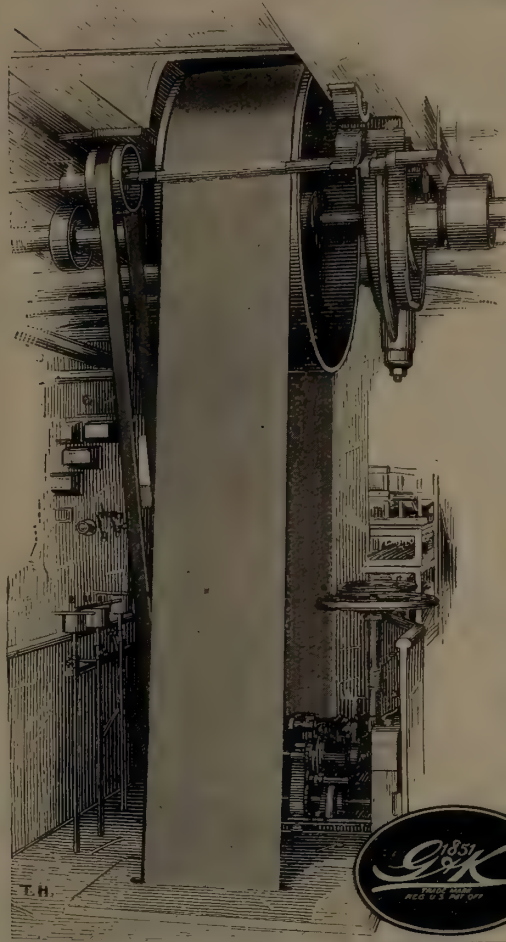
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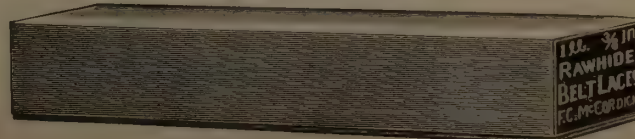
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 Harris Tie & Timber Company, Ltd.
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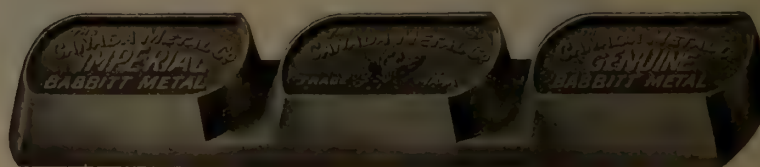
Anderson Lumber Company, C. G.
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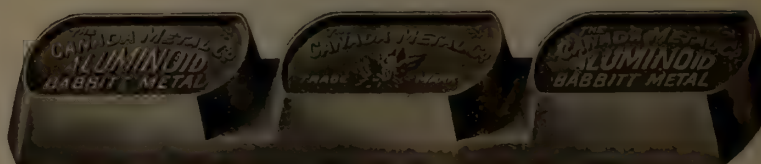
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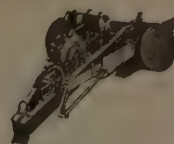
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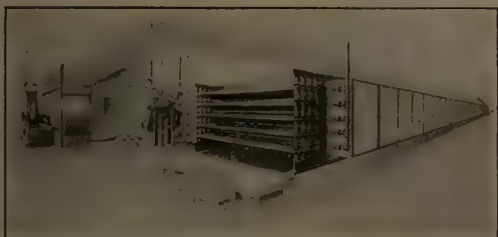
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We claim for this geared locomotive a 50% greater tractive capacity over any type direct connected locomotive of equal weight.

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Tell us of your requirements and let us give you full particulars.

Sizes 2 to 24 Tons.

Saves fuel - Saves time - Saves horse flesh

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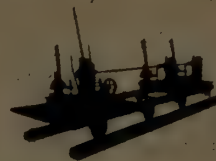
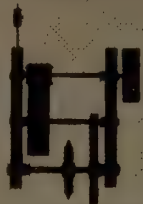
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Portable Saw Mills



THERE is one standing timber problem that has been considered more than ordinarily difficult to deal with, and that is the small or isolated tract, containing from half a million to several million feet. A more or less inaccessible location adds further difficulty to the problem.

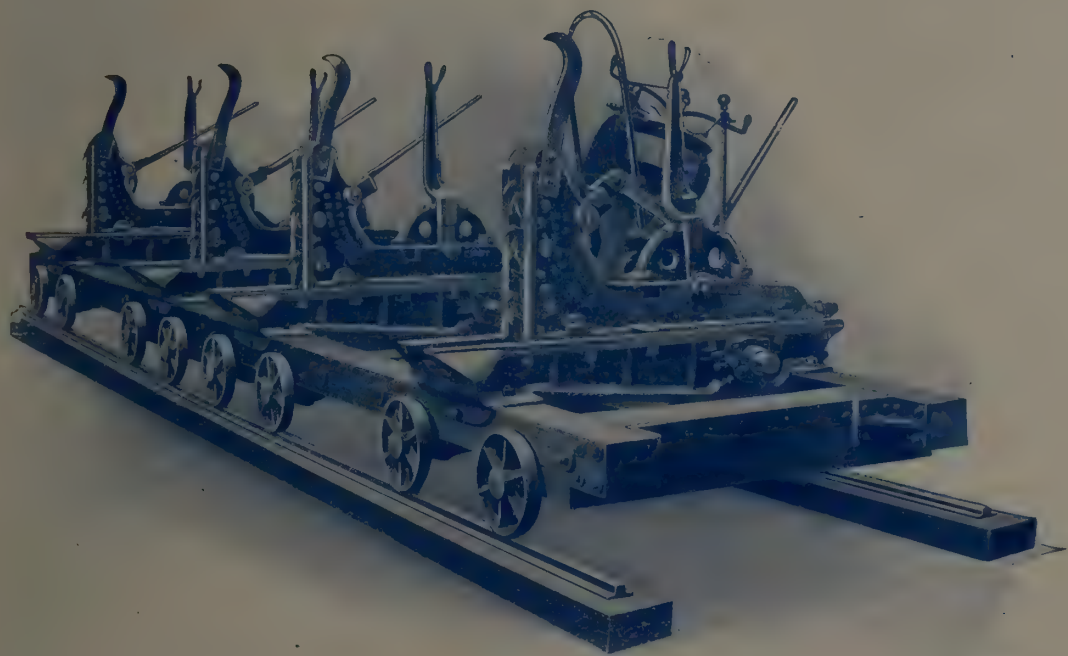
It is out of the question to cut this timber and haul it to a mill at some central point, but it can be handled quite readily by adopting the other alternative, that of taking a mill to the timber, and the profit on such an operation will depend largely on the selection of the right type of mill, and the efficiency with which it is run.

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Waterous
Carriages
Installed in
Canadian
Mills**

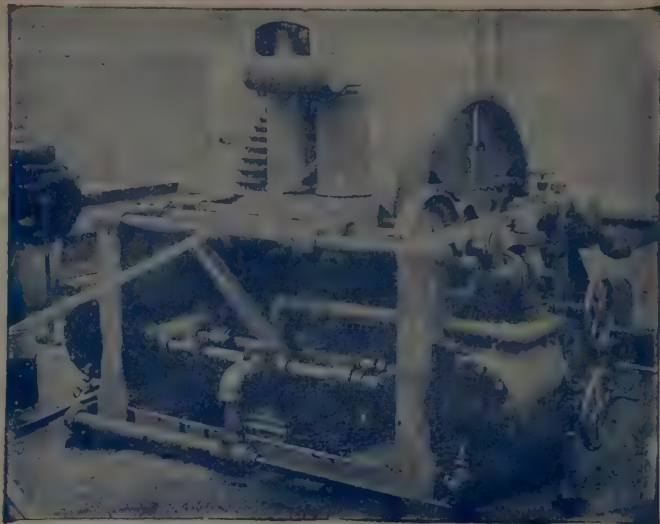


WATEROUS Steel Carriages are being used in the largest, best equipped Mills in Canada to-day. Built for fast cutting, for accuracy, and to give operating service, they are carefully put together of the best materials obtainable—they stay right.

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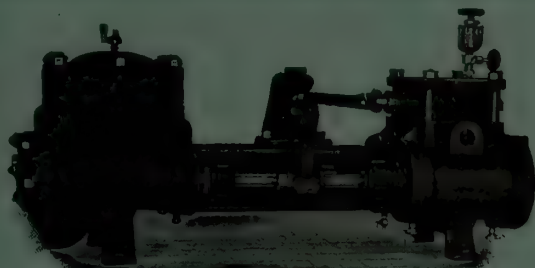
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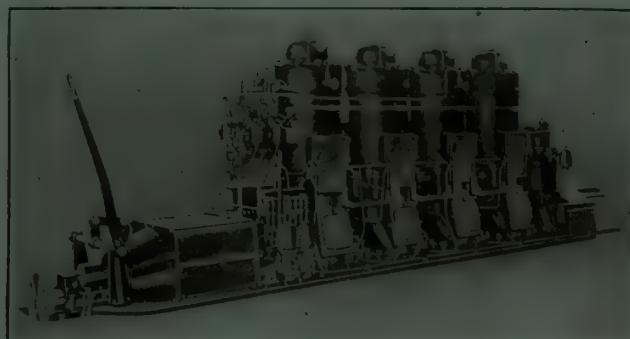
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THE GARLOCK-WALKER MACHINERY COMPANY have a few in their stock rooms as listed below. They are lucky to have them and you will be lucky to get them.

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- | | |
|--|---|
| <p>1—AMERICAN FIG. 640, FOUR SIDED BOSS TIMBER SIZER, capacity 30" wide, 20" thick, 8 feed rolls, straight knives on all heads, only three years old, good as new.</p> <p>1—AMERICAN No. 229, FIG. 660, 9 x 6 HARDWOOD FLOORING MACHINE, equipped with six knife round top and bottom heads, knife setting and jointing attachments, thoroughly overhauled, in first class condition.</p> <p>1—AMERICAN No. 229, FIG. 660, 9 x 6 HARDWOOD FLOORING MACHINE, same as above.</p> <p>1—AMERICAN FIG. 8442, No. 26, 10" x 4" FOUR SIDED FAST FEED OUTSIDE MOULDER, with slip on and off top and bottom heads, latest type machine, complete, overhauled and in A1 condition.</p> <p>1—AMERICAN FIG. 8442, No. 26, 10" x 4" FOUR SIDED FAST FEED OUTSIDE MOULDER, same as above.</p> <p>1—AMERICAN FIG. 8442, No. 26, 10" x 4" FOUR SIDED FAST FEED OUTSIDE MOULDER, same as above.</p> <p>1—AMERICAN FIG. 8412, No. 22, 10" x 4" FOUR SIDED OUTSIDE MOULDER, in first class condition.</p> <p>1—AMERICAN FIG. 8521, No. 5, 8" x 4" HOUSTON FOUR SIDED OUTSIDE MOULDER, overhauled and in A1 condition.</p> <p>1—AMERICAN FIG. 8601, 6" x 4", FOUR SIDED OUTSIDE MOULDER, new.</p> <p>1—AMERICAN FIG. 5014, No. 111, 54" BALL BEARING BAND RESAW, carrying blades up to 7" wide, capacity 30" vertically using extended rolls, 22" without extended rolls; from 1/8" to 20" horizontally, will centre split a 16" timber; cut a veneer from 12" stock, rates of feed from 32 to 192 feet per minute; only three years old; in first class condition.</p> <p>1—AMERICAN FIG. 5859, No. 3 DOUBLE CUT-OFF SAW, capacity between saws 8" to 6' 9", 4" thick, 30" wide, equipped with two 16" saws and power adjustment to movable table; new machine.</p> <p>1—AMERICAN FIG. 5610, No. 25 EDGING AND RIPPING SAW, complete with countershaft; new machine.</p> <p>1—AMERICAN FIG. 541, No. 4 CIRCULAR RESAW, with 24" saw, in good working order.</p> | <p>1—AMERICAN FIG. 5701, No. 2 SELF-FEED CIRCULAR RIP SAW, capacity 25" wide, 6" thick, equipped with 14" saw and countershaft.</p> <p>1—AMERICAN FIG. 604, HEAVY SWING SAW, right hand to hang from ceiling, equipped with 48" saw and shield, almost new. 84 feet of ROLLER TABLE for use with above SWING SAW.</p> <p>1—AMERICAN FIG. 616, No. 7 1/2 COMBINATION SAW BENCH, with full set of gauges, without dado head, in first class condition.</p> <p>1—AMERICAN FIG. 6390, No. 1 DOUBLE ARBOR UNIVERSAL SAW BENCH, with tilting table, full set of rip, cross-cut and mitre gauges, including one 16" rip saw and one 16" cut-off saw, countershaft, in A1 condition.</p> <p>1—AMERICAN FIG. 6390, No. 1 DOUBLE ARBOR UNIVERSAL SAW BENCH, same as above.</p> <p>1—AMERICAN FIG. 575, No. 2 HAND FEED RIP SAW, with countershaft.</p> <p>1—AMERICAN FIG. 6312, CROSS-CUT SAW BENCH, movable saw operated by foot treadle, capacity 10 1/4" x 2 1/4", particularly adapted for cutting off crating stock; in A1 condition.</p> <p>1—AMERICAN FIG. 514, 36" BALL BEARING BAND SAW, with wire screen guards for top and bottom wheels; in first class condition.</p> <p>1—AMERICAN FIG. 824, 24" BUZZ PLANER, fitted with square cylinder, power feed attachment and countershaft; in A1 condition.</p> <p>1—AMERICAN FIG. 937, No. 1 SINGLE SPINDLE SHAPER, with plain countershaft; in first class condition.</p> <p>1—AMERICAN FIG. 1110, No. 6 DOUBLE DISC SANDER, 36" diameter discs; in first class condition.</p> <p>1—AMERICAN FIG. 1126, No. 9 UNIVERSAL KNIFE GRINDER, capacity for knives 31" long, two sided knife bar, one side fitted with clamps for holding thin high speed knives, one side slotted and fitted with bolts for holding ordinary thick knives; in A1 condition.</p> <p>1—AMERICAN FIG. 1127, No. 9 UNIVERSAL KNIFE GRINDER, same as above.</p> <p>1—AMERICAN FIG. 1145, No. 2 DOUBLE END EMERY GRINDER, bench type, complete with countershaft; in A1 condition.</p> |
|--|---|

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100,000 ft. " 2 x 6	" " " " "
100,000 ft. " 2 x 8	" " " " "
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55 M.	6/4 x 4 & up	— 6/11
85 M.	6/4 x 4/6	— 12/16
50 M.	6/4 x 7 & up	— 12/16
20 M.	6/4 x 4 & up	17 & Lr.

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"Step Lively, Please!"

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39M' 1 x 10 & 12—	10/16'	No. 2	"	"
100M' 2 x 4 & up	— 6/16'		"	"
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for Immediate Delivery

Wood Lathes

20" Sidney, Famous, patternmaker's.
16" x 12" American, patternmaker's.

Band Saws

36" Sidney, Famous, pedestal.
36" Jackson-Cochrane, pedestal.
32" Sidney, Famous, pedestal.
30" Cowan, bracket (2).
60" Fay & Egan, band re-saw.

Saw Tables

No. 16 Sidney, Famous, variety.
Galt, iron frame cut-off (2).
MacGregor-Gourlay power feed cut-off.
Greenlee automatic cut-off.
7" Williams, swing saw.
Bench type, jig or scroll saw.
Scroll saw, overhead attachment.

Saw Arbors

No. 7 Superior, 26"-30" saws.
No. 6 Superior, 24"-26" saws (2).
No. 4 for 20"-26" saws.
No. 2 Superior, 6"-8" saws.

Wood Planers

26" double surfacer, with chip breaker.
24" Crescent, single surfacer.
24" pony planer.
24" Champion planer and matcher, with moulding attachment.
18" Sidney, Famous, single.
12" Buzz, with slotted head (2).
12" Petrie, buzz planers, safety heads (4).

Moulders

13" Clark-Dernill four side.
12" Woods, four-side, inside.
10" Houston, four-side.
10" Goldie & McCulloch, three-side.
8" Dundas four side.
6" Goldie & McCulloch, three side.
6" Dundas sash sticker.

Mortisers

Galt, upright, compound table.
No. 2 Smart, foot power.
No. 2 Osborne, foot power.

Boring Machines

No. 7 Sidney, Famous, belt driven.
Gear driven, post borer.
Fay, single spindle, horizontal.
No. 2 Bechtels, hub borer.

Clothespin Machinery

Humphrey automatic lathes (5).
Humphrey double slotters (2).

Sawmill Machinery

Boss, automatic shingle machine.
Vaughan, gasoline driven, drag saw.
Champion, friction, drag saw.

Miscellaneous

M.120 Cowan moulder and panel raiser
MacGregor Gourlay 12 spindle dove-tailer.
Fay & Egan 12 spindle dovetailer.
No. 1 Ballantine dowel machine.
48" Berlin, three drum sander.
12" disc sander, adjustable table.
10" belt sander.
M.21 Cowan door clamp.
M.137 Cowan sash clamp.
No. 1 Defiance, axle shoulder shaper.
Single spindle wood shaper.
No. 1 Defiance, automatic, spoke driver.
No. 3 Defiance, rim and fellow round-ing machine.
Fay tenoner, double heads.
Bowmanville, double head tenoner.
Dundas, wood frame tenoner.
6" British-American hardwood floor scraper.
No. 4-A Fox, wood trimmer.
3" x 7" universal wood trimmer.
20" American wood scraper.
Cowan, veneer screw press.
No. 21 Covel, band saw filing clamp.

Ask to see our large stock of used supplies—belting, pulleys, machine shop equipment, mill supplies, pipe and fittings. Most of this material is as good as new and can be bought at greatly reduced prices.

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Dry White Pine Common Boards

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in PINE, SPRUCE and POPLAR

Saw Mills, Planing Mills and Box Factories at
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— Our Stock of White Pine Consists of —

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1 x 6	2 x 8	3 x 10
1 x 8	2 x 10	3 x 12
1 x 10	2 x 12	
1 x 12		

One by four and up Mill Cull.

5/4 by four and up Mill Cull.

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British Columbia Red Cedar Exclusively **Cedar Bevel Siding, Finish, V-Joint and Mouldings**

Straight or mixed cars with XXX and XXXXX Shingles.

Stocks carried at Lindsay, Ont., for quick shipment

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For fir yard stock, B. C. or Hemlock Shiplap and Boards, timbers any size and length up to 90 feet.

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ANY SIZE TIMBERS UP TO 100 FT.

Give us an opportunity to prove to you that we have earned a reputation for Quality and Service.

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XXX 6/2, Sixteen Inch All Clear and
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Large Stocks for Immediate Delivery

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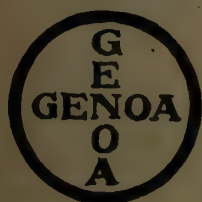
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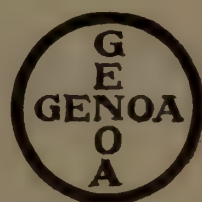
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WE ARE CUTTING LOGS LIKE THESE EVERY DAY—ANY LENGTH UP TO 120 FEET—WE LOG AND MANUFACTURE OUR OWN TIMBER—CAPACITY 80,000 FEET

Our Specialties:

Long Fir Timber—Planking Decking

Cutting orders for 2" in long lengths either Common or Clear (obtained as side cut).

Planer capacity 6" x 30". We do not operate dry kiln, but can arrange to air-dry in our yard to requirements.

Our Mill is on Canadian Pacific Railway with Rail Connection (Five Miles) to Tidewater on Alberni Canal. Navigable for all Vessels

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We own and operate two Sawmills and one Shingle Mill—The Result—Prompt and Satisfactory Shipments

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We have for quick shipment a few cars of 4/4", 6/4" and 8/4" Birch, Beech and Maple dry stock No. 1, 2 and No. 3 Common.

OUR DRY KILNS
Are now in full
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We also have in stock at our Toronto Yards dry stock in Plain and Quarter Cut Oak, Whitewood, Black Walnut, Brazilian Walnut, Circassian Walnut, Poplar, Red Gum, Chestnut, Ash, Basswood, Butternut, Mahogany and other Hardwoods.

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Standing Timber

FOR SALE

THE undersigned offer for sale, all their remaining timber lands and town property situated in the town of Parry Sound, Ont.

Special Prices

We have sold quite a number of timber parcels but still have some good bargains left in Townships of McDougall, Foley, McKellar, Monteith, Carling, Christie, Allen, Secord, Falconbridge and Street.

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We are in the market for all kinds of

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Your saw gumming difficulties will cease with the use of Brantford wheels. They will give you absolute satisfaction and complete service.

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Douglas Fir, Spruce, Cedar and Hemlock Lumber

Rough Timbers, Dimension, Flooring, Ceiling, Siding, Interior and Exterior
Finish of all kinds including Mouldings. Fir, Spruce and Cedar Lath

Prompt shipment of Fir timbers in all sizes and up to 100 feet in length

AIR DRIED CEDAR SHINGLES

We specialize in supplying air dried Cedar Shingles, these cost more than kiln dried Shingles but make a better roof and last much longer

I offer the following stock for immediate shipment :

1	Car	5/8	Quartered White Oak, No. 1 Common and Selects (In transit).
5	"	4/4	" " " FAS, all the wide in.
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5	"	8/4	" " " No. 1 Common.
2	"	4/4	" " " FAS.
3	"	12/4	" " " Com. and Btr., 50 per cent. 10 in. and wider.
5	"	6/4	Chestnut, FAS.
5	"	6/4	Sound Wormy Chestnut.
3	"	8/4	" " "
1	"	5/4	" " "
1	"	5/4	FAS
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1	"	4/4	x 13 and up, FAS Sap Gum.
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All Grades in White Pine
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Soft, Dry Stock, Finest Grades—
All Thicknesses— 4/4, 5/4, 6/4, 8/4, 10/4, 12/4

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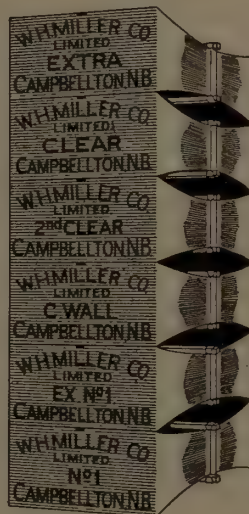
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Stock Widths $\left. \begin{matrix} 4/4 \\ 5/4 \\ 6/4 \\ 8/4 \end{matrix} \right\}$ by 4", 6", 8", 10", 12"

Also OAK, ASH, POPLAR, GUM

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**New Brunswick
White Cedar Shingles**

We also manufacture
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River Ouelle Pulp & Lumber Co.

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Lumber Lath Pulpwood

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Atlantic Lumber Company HARDWOODS

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Our Specialty: West Virginia and Pennsylvania Cherry

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Taylor & Crate Hardwoods of All Kinds

A stock of 18,000,000 to 20,000,000 feet of hardwoods
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Established 50 Years

Rail or Cargo Shipments

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Our Specialties—QUARTERED WHITE OAK
SAP AND RED GUM

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932 Elk Street

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Hardwoods of All Kinds

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For Sale—

We Specialize in—

WHITE ASH

10 Cars of Aromatic
Red Cedar

Anyone handling any of this stock, write us.
We also handle a complete stock of Plain Oak, Quar.
Oak, Maple, Poplar, Red Cedar, etc.

G. Elias & Bro., Inc.

Established 1881

All Kinds of Hardwood Lumber

And in addition we carry a full line of
White Pine, Yellow Pine, Spruce, Hemlock and Fir Timber,
Lumber, Millwork and Boxes—Maple and Oak Flooring

CAREFUL ATTENTION TO MIXED CAR ORDERS

Blakeslee, Perrin & Darling

A Complete Stock of Seasoned Hardwoods

including Ash, Basswood, Birch, Cherry, Chestnut,
Cypress, Elm, Gum, Hickory, Maple, Plain and
Quartered Oak, Poplar and Walnut.

1100 Seneca Street



Wanted in Any Quantity

4/4" Red and White Oak

**6/4" Beech No. 2 Common
and Better**

Send us particulars of
your cut

The Seaman-Kent

Company Limited

Manufacturers of

**Beaver Brand Hardwood Floorings—
in**

**Maple, Birch, Beech, Plain and
Quarter Cut Oak**

263 Wallace Ave. - Toronto



**200,000 ft. No. 1 Com-
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1 1/2" thick, usual National Grading, 1918/19
sawing

**British Columbia XXX
Shingles**

Three cars in transit

**British Columbia Fir
Timber**

Prompt shipment from Mill

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Carefully Selected and Graded

Basswood—We offer, subject to prior sale, two or three cars 1st and 2nd, 10% No. 1 Common, 1 1/2" x 9" and up x 6' to 16'.

Stocks at Our Mill—Large quantities of 2 x 4, 2 x 6, 2 x 8, 2 x 9, and 2 x 10" Spruce, in all lengths.

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We have at the following mills:—

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Quebec Central Railway.

100 M feet Spruce, 2" x 4", Green,
5th and better.

STE. GERMAINE

2 cars Spruce, 5th & btr., 2" x 5" x 8' to 13'
1 car Spruce, 5th & btr., 2" x 6" x 8' to 13'
2 cars Spruce, 5th & btr., 2" x 7" and up by
8' to 13'

NOMINIGUE,

C. P. R.

300 M ft. Hemlock, 3" x 4" and up
200 M ft. Spruce, 3" x 4" to 8" x 12'
to 16', strong 16'.

2 cars 3 x 4 and 5 } Spruce,
2 cars 3 x 6 } strong 14' to
1 car 3 x 7 } 16' long.
1 car 3 x 8

This could be resawn and dressed in transit.

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58 M ft. Spruce, 5th & btr., 1 x 4 and up by
6' to 16'

90 M ft. Spruce, 5th and btr., 2 x 5 and up
by 6' to 16'

MONT JOLI,

C. N. R.

100 M ft. Spruce, 2" x 3", could be dressed
in transit.

The James Shearer Co., Limited

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in Lumber and Timber**

**OFFICE AND YARDS:
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Yellow Pine and Southern Hardwoods

Yellow Pine in Transit at all Times

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Manufacturers and Wholesalers of
ALL FOREST PRODUCTS

We Specialize in Canadian Hardwoods
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Correspondence Solicited

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We Have For Sale

A cut of one and a quarter million feet of RED
OAK, BEECH, BIRCH, MAPLE, WHITE
PINE, AND HEMLOCK.

Shipments to Commence at Once Write us for Particulars

We are prepared to advance payments on CANADIAN
HARDWOOD CUTS also HEMLOCK, PINE & LATH

Lumber Market & Exchange

Telephone Main 7185

34 Victoria Street TORONTO

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HARDWOOD LOGS:—



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Exporters Mobile, Alabama, U.S.A. Cables "Taylor, Mobile"

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Lumber, Railway Ties
Shims, Shingles, etc.

Head Offices, Ottawa, Ont.

Limits and Mills: ST. FELICIEN, LAKE ST. JOHN DISTRICT, QUEBEC

Manley Chew

Midland, Ontario

MANUFACTURER OF

White and Red Pine,
Hemlock, Maple, Birch
and Beech. Fibre Boards

W.C. Edwards & Co. Limited

Lumber Merchants & Manufacturers

OTTAWA -:- CANADA

White and Red Pine, Spruce, Hemlock, Lath, Shingles, Boxes,
Box Shooks, Factory Material

Shall be glad to quote on your requirements.

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We all know that prices on lumber are high. What is the cause of it? Mostly lack of production on account of labor conditions caused by the war. Labor has not come back to its usual high class standard and on account of the high wages paid, less work is done by every man, so that the production of lumber in 1919 was 35% below the 1914 production, adding the normal increase of production of 5% a year; while, on the other hand, the consumption of lumber on account of the almost stand still of building during the war, has increased enormously.

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The Canada Lumberman and Woodworker
347 Adelaide Street West, - TORONTO, CANADA

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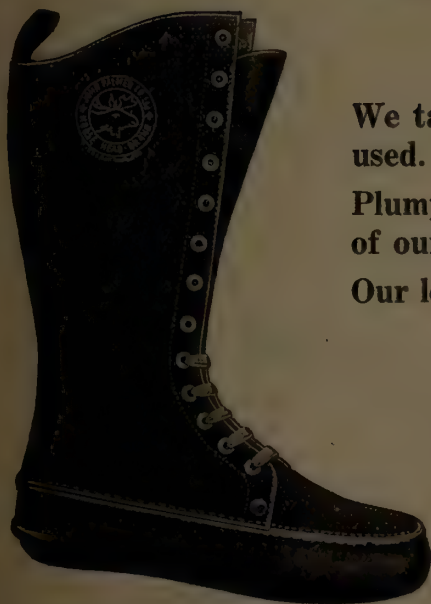
We tan our own leather, and thus regulate class of hides to be used.

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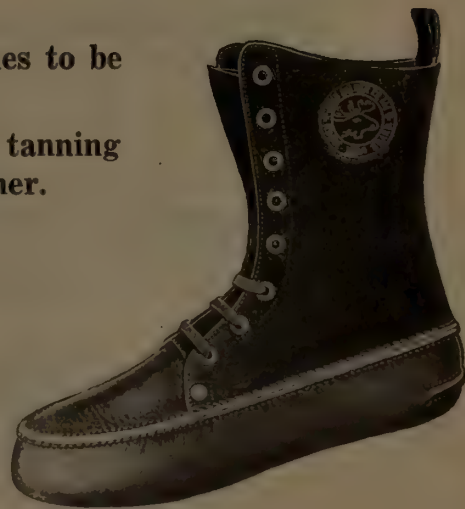
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That's why our leather is right and our packs are made right. If YOU buy Palmer's Packs once, you will buy them always.



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Also 1 in., 2 in. and 3 in. CULL SPRUCE.

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15,000' 5/4" No. 2 Common	50,000' 6/4" 1sts and 2nds, 6" and up
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R. A. Long Bldg.

(Lumbermen Since 1874)

Kansas City, Mo.

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E. M. NICHOLSON & CO.

"BIRCH"

BOARD OF TRADE BLDG., MONTREAL.

We are always in the market to buy Soft Elm, Maple, Birch and other Hardwoods. Also Spruce, Pine, Poplar or Balm for crating.

Established Twenty Years

Liberal Prices Fair Inspection
Prompt Payment

*Advances to reliable parties if needed,
send us list of anything you have to sell.*

The Manufacturers Lumber
Company Limited

Stratford - Ont.

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Hard Maple, Birch, Rock Elm, Soft Elm, and if necessary can take green

We are also in the market for—

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Communicate with us before closing

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34 Victoria Street, Toronto. Telephone Main 4700

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The two men this client needs are in steady employment somewhere today. Perhaps they are confronted with no future—perhaps they, victims of circumstances, are surrounded by conditions that are not the most congenial. At any rate—we believe that the two men desired must be working because our client is only in need of good men—and no good men are out of employment.

If this applies to you—if you frankly believe way down deep in your heart that you are ready—are willing—in fact, desire to eventually be offered an opportunity whereby you can become—some time—a part owner through assistance given by this long established firm—then you must possess the following qualifications:

First, you must have a fair knowledge of the lumber business in general. You must know the qualities and sales values of your product on sight. You must be able to buy and sell lumber under every condition. You must be able to turn a profit by your cleverness.

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District No. 9,
BOSTON, MASS.

ALL APPLICATIONS MUST BE IN WRITING

TRANSIT CARS

Car C. P. 206397, shipped February 14th—
No. 2 Common Fir Boards, dressed one side, 3/4".
4600 ft. 6 in.; 5300 ft. 8 in.; 7900 ft. 10 in.; 9666 ft. 12 in.
Car C. N. 44306, shipped February 24th—
No. 1 and 2 Clear Fir Ceiling.
18924 ft. 1 x 4 V Joint one side; 16604 ft. 1 x 4 V Joint two sides.
Car C. P. 204060, shipped February 18th—
No. 2 Common Fir, dressed one side, one edge, 1 1/8 in.
10772 ft. 2 x 6; 10021 ft. 2 x 8; 5137 ft. 2 x 10; 2552 ft. 2 x 12.
Car C. P. 208395, shipped February 23rd.
14600 ft. 1 x 3 No. 1 and 2 Clear Edge Grain Fir Flooring.
15220 ft. 1 x 4 No. 1 and 2 Clear Flat Grain Fir Flooring.
Car C. P. 52936, shipped March 6th—
208M Arrow Brand XXXXX B. C. Cedar Shingles.
Car C. P. 47200, shipped February 28th—
Half car XXX B. C. Cedar Shingles; half car XX B. C. Cedar Shingles.
Car C. P. 215324, shipped February 10th—
249M XX B. C. Cedar Shingles.
Loading:—One car 1 x 3 Edge Grain Flooring.
Loading:—One car 1 x 4 Edge Grain Flooring.
Shipped March 8th:—One car Rough Clear Air Dried Red Cedar. Equal parts each width, 1 x 4 to 12.

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2 1/2 Million Lath.
1 1/2 " Birch, now cutting.
1 " Hemlock, cut for building dimension.
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MacDonald Lumber Company
34 Victoria Street, Toronto. Phone M. 1119.

PLIBRICO JOINTLESS FIREBRICK for Steam-Boilers, Woodburners Dutch Ovens.

Anyone can apply.

PURCHASING DEPARTMENT ORIGINAL ORDER No. 14254 FRASER COMPANIES LIMITED Edmondston, N.B., Feb. 25th 1919		ORIGINAL ORDER No. 14831 FRASER COMPANIES LIMITED Edmondston, N.B., April 25th, 1919	
To Messrs. Beveridge Paper Company, Limited, Montreal, Que.		To Messrs. Beveridge Paper Company, Limited, 17 St. Theresa Street, Montreal, P. Q.	
Please forward the following goods as specified below, and render detailed invoice in duplicate, on which must be marked the number of this order. No charge allowed for packing, cartage or cases. Terms must be clearly stated on invoice. Bill of Lading or Shipping Receipts must accompany invoice. Payment will be made by cheque. No drafts accepted.		Please forward the following goods as specified below, and render detailed invoice in duplicate, on which must be marked the number of this order. No charge allowed for packing, cartage or cases. Terms must be clearly stated on invoice. Bill of Lading or Shipping Receipts must accompany invoice. Payment will be made by cheque. No drafts accepted.	
Ship to Fraser Companies, Limited, Edmondston, N. B.		Ship to Fraser Companies, Limited, Edmondston, N. B.	
Ship via Freight		Ship via Freight	
Ship when At Once		Ship when At Once	
Terms Net 30 Days		Terms Usual	
F.O.B. Montreal		F.O.B. Montreal	
QUANTITY	DESCRIPTION	QUANTITY	DESCRIPTION
1 bbl.	Plibrico	10 Tons	Plibrico jointless as quoted
1 bag	" 100 lbs. Bond #102		
Mark Invoice		Mark Invoice	
Please acknowledge receipt of this Order and state when you will ship.		Please acknowledge receipt of this Order and state when you will ship.	
THE NUMBER OF THIS ORDER MUST APPEAR ON ALL INVOICES AND PACKAGES, AND IN CASE OF CONTRACT OR PARTIAL SHIPMENTS THE BALANCE REMAINING UNFILLED TO BE STATED ON INVOICE.		THE NUMBER OF THIS ORDER MUST APPEAR ON ALL INVOICES AND PACKAGES, AND IN CASE OF CONTRACT OR PARTIAL SHIPMENTS THE BALANCE REMAINING UNFILLED TO BE STATED ON INVOICE.	

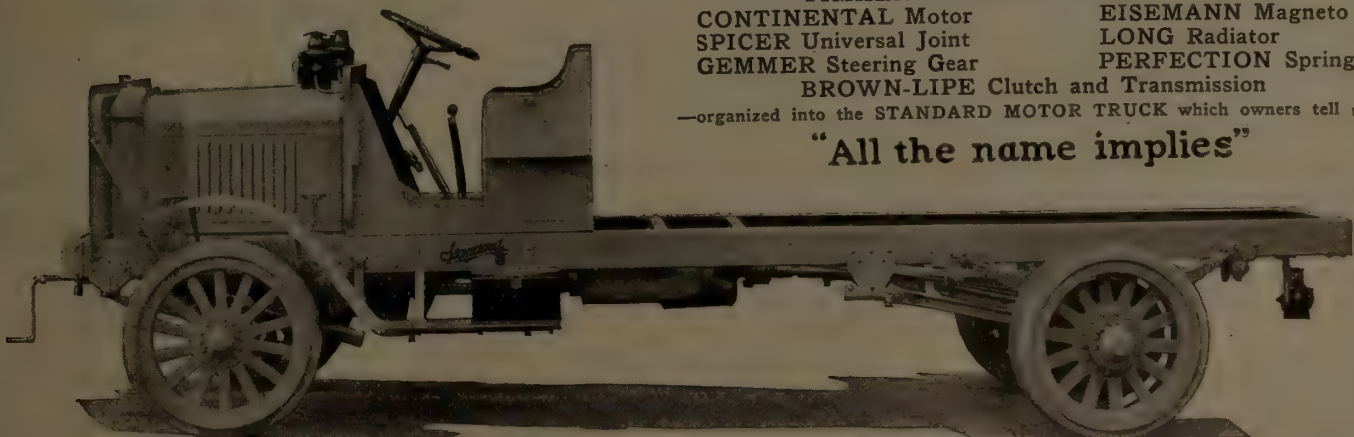
Mill Supply Dept. **Beveridge Paper Company, Limited** Montreal
 Selling Agents from Coast to Coast—will advise you the nearest agency on request

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THE STANDARD OF STANDARDS

You buy these Standard Units when you buy a STANDARD MOTOR TRUCK:—



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 "All the name implies"

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STANDARD MOTOR SALES - TORONTO, ONT. PHONE JUNCTION 8305

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OPERATING BIGGEST INSERTED-TOOTH CUT-OFF SAW

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and like all other designs of Simonds Saws it has the stamina to stand up to the work.

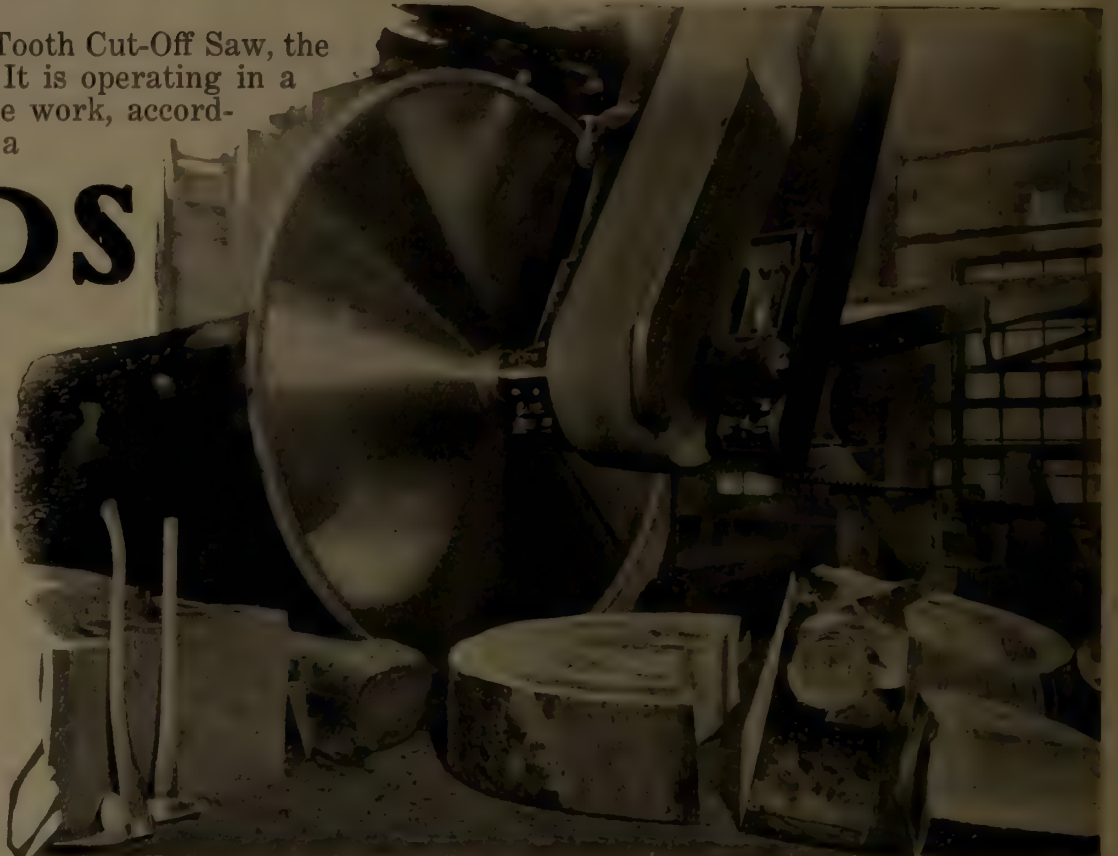
Write us for particulars regarding the use of saws like this for cutting Pulp Wood, Shingles or Stave Bolts, or for use as a large cut-off on the log deck.

Simonds Canada Saw Co., Ltd.

"The Saw Makers"
MONTREAL, QUE.

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**WRITE OR WIRE US AT OUR
EXPENSE—TODAY**

**LONG CLEAR BACON
BARRELED PORK
SAUSAGE
DAVIES PURE LARD
"PEERLESS" SHORTENING
MINCEMEAT, ETC.**

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WILLIAM LIMITED**

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WINNIPEG

Canada Lumberman

and Woodworker

The National Lumber Journal for Forty Years

Issued on the 1st and 15th of every month by

HUGH C. MACLEAN, LIMITED, Publishers

THOS. S. YOUNG, Managing Director

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"The Canada Lumberman and Woodworker" is published in the interest of, and reaches regularly, persons engaged in the lumber, woodworking and allied industries in every part of Canada. It aims at giving full and timely information on all subjects touching these interests, and invites free discussion by its readers.

Advertisers will receive careful attention and liberal treatment. For manufacturing and supply firms wishing to bring their goods to the attention of owners and operators of saw and planing mills, woodworking factories, pulp mills, etc., "The Canada Lumberman and Woodworker" is undoubtedly the most direct and profitable advertising medium. Special attention is directed to the "Wanted" and "For Sale" advertisements.

Authorized by the Postmaster-General for Canada, for transmission as second-class matter.

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Vol. 40

Toronto, April 1, 1920

No. 7

The Economic Law Still Prevails

Several Western representatives had a conference at Ottawa recently with the acting Prime Minister in regard to the present prices and shortage of lumber supplies. The question was discussed from every angle and all standpoints in a vain endeavor to find some feasible way out of the dilemma. While many proposals were made, some theoretic, speculative, fantastic or visionary, it was found that none would fully meet the situation. It was averred that, while prices had gone up in many instances, the corresponding increase in the cost of production was not as great. On the other hand, little was said in this connection about demand and the constantly increasing clamor for wood products of all kinds.

Some members suggested that the government should assist financially small sawmill operators; others that an embargo should be placed on export; a few that a thorough investigation should be held in the selling prices, operating costs, etc., and still others that the prices should be stabilized by a federal decree, all of which were regarded as ineffective, shortsighted and unsatisfactory.

Two or three years ago, when British Columbia mills had a great over-production, they urged upon their customers in the West to buy instead of waiting for a decline in prices, but such admonition was not heeded. It was only when values started to ascend that purchasers got busy and all rushed in at once, with the result that competition forced up quotations, and yet certain onlookers profess to consider why?

It has been asked if at the bottom of all these agitations for lower prices, human selfishness and greed do not play a salient part. This waiting for prices to sag, for the slump to come or the bottom to fall out of things, has been counted upon once too often. The expected day has not arrived, and when it will arrive, no one can tell. From reliable sources and on the most authentic information, it may be stated that unless there is a radical change in financial, industrial

and labor conditions and activities, there will be no decline for at least two years, perhaps longer. No one can foretell the future, and he who has been putting off construction work in the hope that a better era will dawn, is much like the fellow who never goes to work but is hanging around waiting for his ship to come in.

While lumber may be high in price, the increase, except on one or two lines, has been nothing like that witnessed in footwear, clothing, hats, sugar, butter, flour, and many other commodities that strike the average individual more acutely than the lumber industry. In any attempt to readjust values in these articles that the Board of Commerce made the outcome has been "the worst is yet to come." This is an evidence that artificial interference, federal intermeddling and arbitrary methods only aggravate rather than appease, which is another way of saying that supply and demand will always be the regulator of prices. Like most lessons, this is difficult to learn, but, like the law of nature, this economic axiom cannot be lightly set aside. It demands obedience and is as old as civilization itself.

Little Things That Play a Big Part

The cost of lumber has been receiving considerable attention of late and every now and then is heard the query—"When will prices descend?" The average citizen, who is not a contractor or who does not consume lumber in any large quantities, needs enlightenment on the question of production, distribution and operating expenses. It is gratifying to learn that not only are the lumbermen's associations undertaking to furnish any legitimate facts that may be required, but that representative members of the industry are doing all in their power to present information on this problem. In doing so they are not acting in sordid self-interest or in a spirit of defiance, but with the desire to make known some contributing factors which the average layman does not stop to ponder over.

To the ordinary man on the street a tree is a tree, and the fact that it is so, has not resulted in any development of cost to it during the past five or six years. He can, therefore, see only one angle of the lumber question, and that is: labor costs more than in pre-war days, and this is the only advance that should legitimately take place in the quotations of forest products. The tree is there and it has stood throughout all these years, and its growth has entailed little or no disbursement.

There are so many phases that enter into the subject that when they are presented by a lumberman his hearers are amazed. They forget that labor has to be fed; that the cost of supplies was never so high; that stumpage is increasing all the while; that mill equipment and driving tools are constantly ascending in price; that insurance, freight, logging locomotives, steel rails and a score of other things enter into the question of growing expenditures, not to speak of the longer distances that timber has to be hauled or driven; how the sources of supply are constantly receding until many plants are now over the height of land; the general inefficiency of labor; the abnormal calls that are made upon the lumber industry which has been focused by the sudden and unprecedented cry for houses, the construction of which has been practically at a standstill for years, etc. Unthinking ones have come to the conclusion that automatically the mills of Canada and the United States should be able to meet instant any exactions of the masses.

On top of this abnormal domiciling demand have come requisitions unheard of, particularly in the line of hardwoods, for the production of phonographs, and for millions of automobiles, which will consume billions of feet of hardwood lumber. Then, Russia has ceased to furnish its quota of timber for European requirements, and still people are amazed that lumber should go up in price.

In a particularly logical and trenchant address before the Electric Club recently in Toronto, Mr. A. E. Clark, who can always be depended upon to say something worth while, remarked that for every thousand feet of lumber which was purchased to-day, there were at least ten gentlemen waiting for it. Naturally this increased the price, and the only solution of the present problem was augmented production. He further stated that lumber, being a large commodity, was referred to as having gone up enormously in cost,

whereas, contrasted with other articles, the advance had not been nearly as great. Lumber, Mr. Clark added, was one of the last commodities to ascend, and in order to correct misapprehensions in the public mind, he pointed out for purposes of illustration that instead of quoting lumber at \$50 per thousand its sale price might be spoken of as 5c per foot. Say it is selling now at \$80 or \$90 per thousand, which is the same as 8c or 9c per foot. In other words, by the foot, lumber had increased, say, from 5c to 9c, while on the other hand, sugar has gone up from 4c to 18c per pound, and yet the price of sugar touched more individuals than did lumber.

As has been frequently emphasized, greater production is the only practical remedy for the present-day shortage. When supply will catch up with demand, will depend largely upon industrial conditions, the attitude of labor, the thrift and purpose of the people as a whole and many other factors to which unthinking ones give too meagre consideration.

Placing Incorporations on Sounder Basis

The number of new companies which are being incorporated, both federally and provincially, is increasing each week. During the war there were not so many organizations launched, but since the days of peace, they have been multiplying. Pretty nearly every title on earth, sky or air, has been appropriated for some of these concerns, and never did so many lawyers, accountants, clerks, bookkeepers, stenographers, etc., have their names in print. This may be a source of gratification to some stenographers who have their cognomens set forth in the Canada Gazette, the Ontario Gazette, the Quebec Gazette and other provincial publications. It is very nice to read that Catherine Matilda Brown and Nancy Jane Smith and Florence Victoria Green and James Herbert Gray and Robert Lewis Black are all directors of some new company which has a high-sounding name and a larger or smaller capitalization. They are, however, provisional directors that nobody can locate, or who possibly do not know that the nomenclatures have been used in connection with the incorporation.

The whole thing is so formal, meaningless and irresponsible that the custom of having such names included in companies was brought up before the Parliamentary Committee on Banking and Commerce at Ottawa at its first meeting held recently.

Just why the names of "dummy" directors should be substituted for those of bona fide directors, has never been satisfactorily explained except on the plea of convenience, pending the election of executive officers, etc. To many outsiders it seems that the use of such cognomens is a mere camouflage or subterfuge that should cease. Certain members of the Banking Committee went so far as to urge that it might be advisable in most cases to refuse charters where the names of stenographers, accountants, clerks and bookkeepers appear, on the ground that the proposed projects are not sound. It is gratifying to learn that the practice is going to be discouraged to every possible extent.

Pleasing it is to record that some progress has at last been made in legislative circles in a matter to which the "Canada Lumberman" and many other papers have called attention for a long period. Provincial and federal charters are too easily obtained, the cost is comparatively small and ostensibly a limited liability company with a great big capitalization can be started on a shoe string and a category of names. It need have no habitation, or fixed place of abode and is as impervious to the light as a dungeon in some mediaeval castle. No one can locate who are at the back of such enterprises. They have no definite purpose, policy or personnel, and one wonders why they have been organized.

Nearly every week there are scores of such companies incorporated. This applies to the lumber line, the pulp and paper line, export and other activities, and one often wonders why charters have been granted these concerns. They never appear to operate, and frequently are never heard of again after their names have appeared in the official Gazettes. Just why they came into being is a perplex-

ing problem. If letters are sent to the supposed head office of these federations, they are returned on the ground that they are not known or the postmaster asks for the street address and number, which it is impossible to give.

In connection with companies securing letters patent it has been suggested that reforms should go even further than naming bona fide directors and should include a definite street address, together with the name of the president, secretary or managing director. There are many outside firms anxious to do business with newly-formed companies. As stated in the "Canada Lumberman" of nearly a year ago, the sooner the joint stock company legislation of Canada, as well as the postal laws, compel each new organization to give the names of genuine directors, to have a fixed location, where they can be discovered by the public or those anxious to get in touch with them to do a legitimate business, the better it will be all around. In the interest of sound finance, reputable business and undertakings of integrity and merit, such a step cannot be taken too speedily.

These are the days of "invention," particularly when it comes to plausible pleas for the lumberjack jumping his job. The story is vouched for by a representative operator who recently returned from the north, that a discontented woodsman left the other day on a novel plea. When asked by the foreman if it was the wages or the work which was the cause of his sudden departure, he answered "No." Further pressed for an excuse, he said "It was the cook." The foreman next asked him if anything was wrong with the bread, pies or the meat, and the response was "No." "What is the real trouble, then?" enquired the boss. "Is it the cakes?" "Yes," was the sullen answer. "They may be fresh and nice, but look at the shape of the goll darned things. I would not eat 'em on a bet," and with this thought uppermost in his mind, he departed for pastures new.

In regard to the proposed increase of railway rates, of which so much has been heard, a leading lumberman says that advances nowadays seem to be like the poor—always with us. With the Canadian Pacific Railway showing earnings for 1919 of 10.80 per cent., there does not appear to be any immediate need for an increase in freight rates. He presumes the government will decide that the \$30,000,000 a year deficit on the Canadian National Railways et al will have to come out of the shippers of freight throughout the Dominion, but unless provision is made that any excess earnings of the C. P. R. are to go to the government, many persons do not see that there is any necessity to make the people pay for bad judgment on the part of their parliamentary representatives.

John B. Reid, of Toronto, who was recently elected president of the Ontario Retail Lumber Dealers' Association, has been identified with the industry for over forty years, says the "Financial Post," of Toronto. He is one of the biggest boosters for co-operation and what he terms the forward movement in the lumber ranks. Through his activity, along with that of a few others, the Lumbermen's Section of the Toronto Board of Trade was organized three years ago and is now one of the most effective departments of that institution, being influential enough to elect annually a representative on the council and also on the Canadian National Exhibition Board. Mr. Reid served as chairman of the Lumbermen's Section for two terms and also on the Exhibition board. Possessing a genial disposition and cheerful nature he is naturally proud of the progress of the organization of the lumber retailers of Ontario, who, although the association has been in existence only two years, now has a membership of over one hundred and sixty. The business methods, service and calling of the members have been elevated, while there are seven district branches in the Province. Some of Mr. Reid's maxims are:—"Live and let live;" "There is business for the other fellow as well as yourself;" "Life is larger than the dollar," and "The friendship and confidence of your fellow-men are of far more value and worth than the piling up of wealth."

Accidents in Lumber Industry are Numerous

Record For Past Year in Ontario Unfavorable in Logging and Sawing—Total Cost Amounts to \$414,363.63—Analysis of Situation and Causes

By S. Price, Toronto, Chairman of Workingmen's Compensation Board

During 1919 about 45,000 accidents were dealt with in all the industries covered by the Workmen's Compensation Act, and about \$4,200,000 being awarded in benefits, being an average of \$14,000 a day. About 3,000 pieces of mail, in and out, are handled each day by the Board, the number of cheques issued daily being about 450. More than 100,000 people during the year were depending more less on these payments for their support.

Five or six years ago when an accident happened to a workman there was no provision, except in a few cases, by which he or his family could claim anything for the loss entailed. The crippled workman or the bereaved widow and children were left to shift for themselves or to depend upon charity for support, and perhaps to become an unwilling charge upon the municipality. The exceptional cases in which recovery could be made by law were the cases in which the employer could be held responsible for the accident by reason of negligence or breach of duty. The question of liability was settled by action in the law courts. The procedure was full of technicalities. Professional experts were required to handle the case. Appeal might follow appeal, and cases sometimes lasted for years. It might mean ruin to the employer, and if he was not financially good the workman or his widow get nothing, or if recovery was made the costs ate up a very large part of what was recovered.

The employer might get limited protection by obtaining liability insurance. This gave him partial indemnity but not immunity from action. Statistics collected in the United States show that less than 25 per cent. of the premiums paid by employers under the old liability insurance actually reached the hands of the injured workmen or their dependants. The rest was consumed in profits and expenses and costs of litigation.

The New Way—How It Works

Things are done differently now. Under the present Act the workman and his dependants are better looked after. In the industries covered all accidents causing material loss to the workman are compensated. Litigation and expense are eliminated. Payments are made expeditiously, and the money is put directly into the hands of the workman or his dependants. Death or serious disabilities are compensated in the form of pensions so that the beneficiary will be sure of continued support, lump sums often unwisely invested or frittered away. All necessary medical, surgical, hospital, and skilled nursing services are now provided for the injured workman. Instead of less than 25 per cent. of what the employers pay reaching the workman or his dependants over 98 per cent. now goes directly for this purpose. The employer is not only immune from expense and litigation but also from individual liability, provided he reports his pay roll and pays his assessment to the Board.

Ontario, though not the first, was one of the earliest places to adopt the new collective liability system, and in many respects the Ontario Act is the most progressive of any. Nova Scotia, British Columbia, Alberta and New Brunswick have followed the same principle. Manitoba adopted the individual liability and private insurance plan, but a proposal to change to collective liability is now before the Legislature.

Figures For Lumbering Operations

One of the largest classes of industry under this system of law is the lumbering industry, coming now, since munition manufacturing has ceased, next to mining in number of workmen and amount of compensation and assessments. During the first four years of the operation of the present Act the accident experience in the lumbering industry in Ontario as compared with other places was exceedingly good, resulting in a very low rate of assessment. It is to be regretted that 1919 shows a sharp departure from this favorable record, the accident cost showing a very large increase. The total cost for 1919, including estimates, was \$414,363.63, as against \$229,716.61 for 1918.

The following table gives the provisional figures for the year 1919:

	Assessment	Accident Cost	Balance
Logging	\$131,437.48	\$171,412.84	\$ 39,975.36
Saw Mills	124,552.84	223,311.88	98,759.04
Mixed operations, pay roll			
under \$10,000	14,968.66	19,638.91	4,670.25
Totals	\$270,958.98	\$414,363.63	\$143,404.65

The deficit will be reduced by a balance of \$11,800.86 carried forward from previous years, but there will still be a large deficiency which will have to be made up by a retroactive increase of assessments. It will be observed that the experience in both saw mills and logging is bad, but that it is considerably worse in the saw mills than in the logging.

Why Accidents Have Increased

Various explanations have been suggested for the large increase in accidents and accident cost. One is the large proportion of inexperienced help that had to be used, a good deal of it foreign; other reasons given are the careless attitude of a great many workmen following the war, and the present social and industrial unrest. The same trend, however, is not generally observed in other lines of industry, the experience for the year in industries as a whole being about the average.

It must, therefore, be left to those engaged in the lumbering industry to discover if possible the cause of the bad experience in that industry during the past year, and if possible apply a remedy. The Board has now made arrangements by which particulars of all compensable accidents are being sent from time to time to the Lumbermen's Safety Association, and the Safety Inspector will thus have a better opportunity of keeping in touch with what is happening in the industry and suggesting preventative measures.

The wage expenditure in the lumbering industry in Ontario during 1919 was about \$19,806,857.81, and the number of full year workers 16,930. As many of the men work only a portion of the year the total number of workmen employed would very considerably exceed this figure.

It may be interesting to note that in the industries covered by the Act the average weekly wage in accident cases rose from \$13.27 in 1915 to about \$24.80 in 1919.

A comparison of the logging and saw mill rates with those prevailing in other places will show very favorable rates hitherto prevailing in this Province.

	Ontario	Scotia	Nova Manitoba	Ohio	Michigan	New York
Logging	\$1.20	3.00	2.75	2.50	7.52	8.74
Saw mills	1.60	3.00	2.75	3.85	7.89	9.17

A very material increase will now, however, have to be made.

A few examples of accidents that occurred in the industry in 1919, how they happened, and what compensation was awarded, may be instructive.

Claim 129383. A boom man was unloading logs from the cars into the water when the logs rolled upon him, causing injuries from which he died the same day. His widow was awarded \$30 a month until death or remarriage and \$7.50 a month for each of three children while under sixteen. The capitalized value of the pensions was \$6,385. \$75 was paid for funeral expenses.

Claim 118825. A mill hand was putting a board in the edger before the previous one was through and it came back, striking him in the abdomen, and causing injuries from which he died next day. He left a widow and six children under sixteen. The widow receives \$60 a month for herself and children. \$75 was paid for funeral expenses and \$21 for doctors' bills. The capitalized value of the pension is \$7,928, making the total cost of the accident \$8,024.

Claim 118562. A tailing edger in a lath mill was resting his right arm on swing shaft on which press rolls swing when his arm slipped off and got caught in the saws, causing loss of the arm. He was paid \$9.90 a week for 16 weeks while unable to work, and was awarded for permanent disability \$150 cash and a pension of \$25.50 a month for life. The capitalized value of the pension was \$5,325. Doctor and hospital bills amounting to \$90.50 were also paid.

The Delusion of Net Annual Forest Growth

Canadians Have Been Fooling Themselves With Regard to the Question of Yearly Accretion—Some Plain Facts Presented on Wood Wastage

Frank J. D. Barnjum, of Annapolis Royal, N.S., who has devoted much study, thought and investigation to the diminishing pulpwood and general timber resources of Canada, and particularly those in the East, has recently contributed some valuable information on the subject of "Delusion of a Net Annual Growth in Our Forests." Mr. Barnjum is directing timely attention to certain phases of a situation that should be made known in connection with our national forests. Recently he wrote the Boston Sunday Post in a manner so convincing as to leave no doubt of his attitude on the present need of more progressive forestry methods and perpetuation. He laid emphasis on some statements already published in the "Canada Lumberman." The Boston paper ventured to offer a mild criticism of Mr. Barnjum, and the response of the latter will be read with particular interest at this juncture, when organizations of every kind are devoting more attention than ever to the problems of greater production, thrift, conservation, scientific management and national economy. Mr. Barnjum, in part, says:

Now, with regard to the question of an annual growth in timberlands, in which this critic thinks my viewpoint extreme, and says he knows there is a net annual growth because he has watched it on his own holdings, I think I can show conclusively that there is not any net growth, by simply stating a few cold facts that will not down by a mere assertion to the contrary.

A Century Between Growths

In considering this question of growth in our natural, or, rather, unnatural forests, as they exist on this continent to-day, we have to figure not on some individual stand or township, where conditions may be abnormal or unusually favorable, but on a state or the country as a whole, and in cycles of 100 years, as the average spruce tree as harvested will run but little short of the century mark. I am perfectly willing to acknowledge that there is a growth to every living tree that has not passed maturity, has not blown down, or has not been killed by fire or some species of the hundred and one different bugs. I also admit that there is a combined net growth in some sections of a township and, in rare instances, in possibly a whole township. But to offset this growth, as there must be a debit as well as a credit side, we much charge off the wastage.

We will take the State of Maine for one example, as it is the most important wood-producing section in the eastern United States. Now, if you will refer to the cruiser's map of almost any township, you will find a dotted path, in many instances running clear across the town, of numerous varying widths up to a mile or more, marked with the significant and familiar words "Blow-down" or "Wind-fall," which means that the timber in that designated section has been destroyed by wind.

The next most familiar word is "Burn," and quite often there may be two or three or more sections of a township that have been burned, running in size all the way from 50 acres up to 4,000 or 5,000. and, in some cases, half or three-quarters of the township, to even, in the case of the Miramichi fire which swept across Maine, a burned area of more than three million acres. I can think of at least one fire in Maine, which occurred about 1903, which burned 100,000 acres, while another fire, in 1909, in the same State, burned over 45,000 acres, and these are merely two examples.

In addition to the large, well-defined areas of fire and wind destruction, there is a continual dropping by wind of a tree here and a tree there. This is going on all the time, and when you realize that it is only necessary to lose one tree per acre per year, varying in size from 5 inches to 12 inches in diameter, according to location and consequent rate of growth, to wipe out the entire growth by this one source of loss alone, and when you add to this the heavy losses from the large wind-falls, fire and bugs, you do not have to stretch the imagination very much to realize that not only is your growth increment wiped out, but also quite a little of your principal as well. For this reason, the thought uppermost in my mind is to try to arrive at a figure that will approximate what this net loss really is.

Worms Destroy Tremendous Areas

When I attempt to estimate the wastage caused by the spruce budworm, I was somewhat staggered. The most conservative figure I have heard for Maine is that 25 per cent., with a high figure of 60 per cent., of all the fir growth in the State has been killed, with considerable spruce destruction as well, and New Brunswick's loss runs up to 75 per cent., and Quebec's up to 40 per cent. And when

we realize that this is at least the third attack within the past century that we have had by this one pest, we can form some slight idea of what the wastage from this source must be.

I have in mind a windfall in Wisconsin, between Prentice Junction and Ladysmith, that covers a strip five miles wide and 50 miles long, where the timber was laid as flat as if traversed by a steam-roller. All of this timber, the result of more than 200 years' accretion, was destroyed in an hour. I cannot help thinking of an experience of my own in my earlier days, in this connection. I had been planting 10,000 trees per year for two or three years, when a fire came in on an adjoining lot and burned up more trees in two hours than I had planted in the three years, which discouraged any more planting by me at that time.

But the final and most convincing figures of all are contained in the valuable report by the committee of the Society of American Foresters, which was recently published, which says:

"That of all the total forest area in the United States of \$500,000,000 acres:

"One hundred million acres and more are so devastated as to be almost wholly non-productive:

"Over 250,000,000 acres have been cut over and more or less damaged by fire, but are producing new timber, usually in small amounts:

"One hundred and fifty million acres are in standing timber where growth merely balances decay, with no net increase in wood production from year to year. On a large part of this area the virgin timber is of poor quality and very inaccessible."

Half Timber Lost by Fire

In Canada, the Canadian Forestry Association states, one-half of the forested area has been burned over within the past 100 years. That this enormous wastage by fire is still with us is in evidence by the loss of 1,000,000,000 feet of timber in Montana and the 540,000 acres destroyed in Alberta, which are only two of the larger burns of last summer. The bugs are also still with us; and the wind, as one of my own countrymen says, "She blow all de time."

Now, with all this wastage above enumerated, it does not take a forester or a woodsman, but any man of ordinary intelligence to figure out that there is not only no annual growth to be counted on in the country or a state as a whole, but that there must be quite a net annual loss in addition. We have been simply fooling ourselves with regard to this question of annual accretion. I was myself a victim of this delusion up to three years ago, when I found a very large area which we had made preparations to log had all been logged for us by the wind over night. This so impressed me that I began figuring up this forest wastage, and the deeper I go into it the bigger it grows.

The vast amount of money that has been made and will be made in timberlands is not because of the growth of timber, but because of the great enhancement in values consequent upon the rapidly diminishing supplies.

Now, when you come to the destruction caused by the axe, and take figures compiled from the United States forest service statistics, which amount to 244,000,000 cords of wood of all kinds, including fuel wood, harvested in the United States per annum, if this were piled in a solid pile four feet high and four feet wide it would reach a distance of 369,000 miles, or 123 times across this continent, or more than 15 times around the globe.

In considering these appalling figures it would seem to me that it is now time to cease imitating the ostrich, and to begin to look this question of a rapidly vanishing timber supply on both sides of the line squarely in the face, and see where we are heading before it is too late; for a treeless continent is unthinkable.

Instead of being "extreme" in my statements I have always been much too conservative, as I have never yet made a statement or prediction in connection with timberlands that has not proved under rather than over the mark. With the exception of the item in the financial paper above referred to, I have not received a single criticism of my article, although I have received scores of letters commending it from all over the country and from the very highest authorities—from men who have blazed the trail in this splendid work, and whose names would be enrolled in the Hall of Fame if I could have the selection. So it would hardly seem that my viewpoint is considered extreme by those in a position to know the facts.

Many Topics Discussed by the Wholesalers

Questions of Minimum Weights, Claims Against Railways, Stabilizing Prices, Operating Expenses and Milling in Transit Situation Considered

The Wholesale Lumber Dealers' Association, Inc., held their regular monthly meeting at the Albany Club on March 19. There was a large attendance of members and the proceedings were, as usual, of much interest and value. Mr. A. C. Manbert, chairman of the association, presided and there were present, in addition to members of the association, Mr. D. A. Cameron, manager of the Canadian Bank of Commerce, Toronto, and Mr. L. B. Beale, His Majesty's Trade Commissioner for Western Canada. Several matters of routine were disposed of before the chief items on the program were taken up.

Mr. A. E. Eckardt, chairman of the committee on transportation, presented a progress report in connection with certain important inquiries which the committee is making into the problem of claims against railway companies. A short discussion took place in regard to the Board of Commerce order regarding the cost and selling price of building materials and some of the members expressed their views in regard to the manner in which this order should be dealt with.

On the invitation of the National Wholesale Lumber Dealers' Association, Messrs. C. W. Wilkinson of the Union Lumber Co., Toronto, and Horace Boulton, secretary of the Wholesale Lumber Dealers' Association, Inc., were appointed to represent the Association at the annual meeting of the National Wholesale Lumber Dealers' Association at Washington, D.C., on March 24 and 25. Several other members of the association will also be present at the convention as they are also members of the National Wholesale Association.

Obviating Difficulties With Railways

A motion was carried expressing appreciation of a motion forwarded by the Ontario Retail Lumber Dealers' Association who offered co-operation with the wholesalers in connection with any efforts the latter may be making with a view to removing the present difficulties when claims are made against railway companies for overweight charges, etc.

Mr. A. E. Eckardt, at the suggestion of the chairman reported the steps recently taken by the Weyerhaeuser Company in connection with a campaign for stabilizing lumber prices. The matter was subsequently made the subject of a very interesting general discussion regarding market conditions.

Mr. L. B. Beale, His Majesty's Trade Commissioner for Western Canada, in a brief address, referred to the encouraging manner in which Great Britain is "coming back" after the war. During the first twelve months following cessation of hostilities, he said, Great Britain had exported in value more than 59% in excess of her 1918 exports; and, what was perhaps more remarkable still, her 1919 exports were 52% greater than those of 1913.

Mr. D. A. Cameron, manager of the Canadian Bank of Commerce, in his address on "Exchange" gave the lumbermen a brief and exceptionally instructive and clear explanation of the way in which the export and import of all kinds of commodities, including gold and credit documents, affect the price of one country's funds in another country, showing that the price of exchange was a remarkable barometer of the actual condition of trade balances between the people of the two countries.

Unrest In Northern Lumber Camps

Mr. W. E. Bigwood was called upon by the chairman to report upon conditions in Northern Ontario. Mr. Bigwood had just returned after spending the winter in the north, and stated that operating conditions had been exceptionally fine, both as regards weather and snow, and even in regard to the labor supply. Unfortunately however, while the supply of labor had been fairly plentiful, it had been practically impossible to stabilize the men. Unrest existed all through the northern section, and undoubtedly would continue during the spring. In former years it was customary to engage men in the summer and fall and state the wage for the whole winter. This year, however, there had been no set wage. They had started the winter paying \$40 to \$50 per month and now they were paying \$70 or \$75 per month. The present indications were that these figures would carry forward into the spring in connection with the manufacturing operations. This was the most troublesome feature they were likely to experience during the summer. The One Big Union were very active at the present time. They had tried to spread their

propaganda throughout the camps during the winter, but had not succeeded very well. They had now established their organization at Sudbury, and also at the Soo. What this meant he could not exactly say. Some operators believed, however, that it would have a material bearing upon the lumber operations. If there was plenty of labor this year he did not think they would feel the effects of the One Big Union very much. The cost of supplies was also quite a serious matter. All the lines of supplies which they used chiefly were advancing materially in price.

So far as the supply of logs was concerned, he thought that all lumbermen in the northern country had done very well this winter, better even than they had expected. Some were even so located that they would have a spring cut. The present indications were that driving conditions would be good. He believed they could all make their plans in the expectation that there would be a normal supply of logs for this year's operations.

Major Hartt, ex M.P.P., Orillia, who recently joined the staff of the Fresserton Timber Co., Toronto, also spoke on operating conditions, substantiating all that Mr. Bigwood had said and adding a vigorous reference to the timber situation in Northern Ontario. He urged the members to impress upon the government of Ontario the necessity for efficient and thorough reforestation methods.

Mr. D. C. Johnston brought up a discussion upon the milling in transit situation, in connection with which difficulty had recently arisen when an embargo had been placed upon certain lines for export. Stock stopped off at an Ontario point for milling in transit had been subjected to embargo, even though the original shipment to the milling point was started previous to the placing of the embargo. This matter was left in the hands of the Transportation Committee to investigate with a view to reporting at the next meeting.

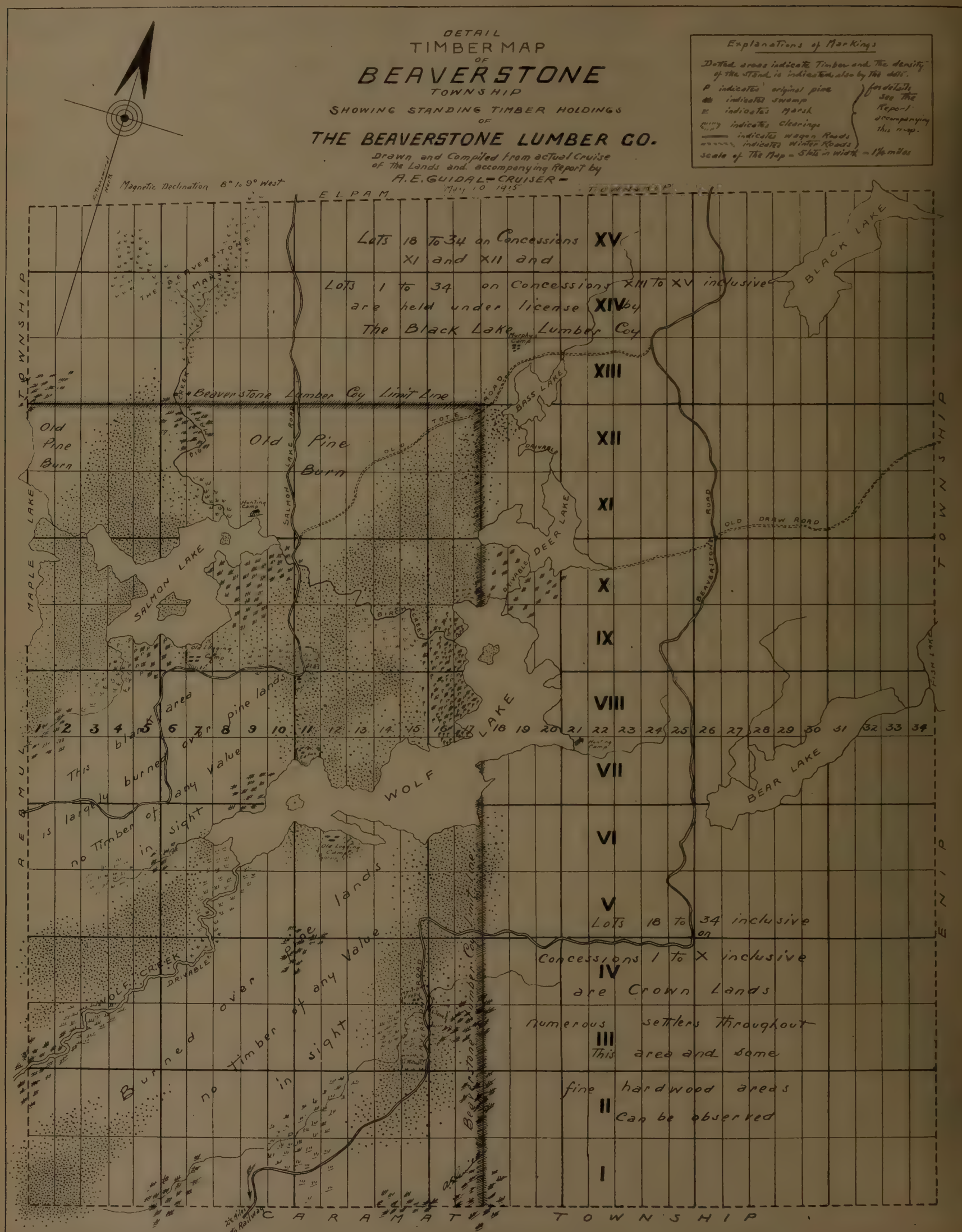
Long Service Medals for Employees

Pulp and paper concerns are encouraging continuity of service on the part of their employees, believing that the man who labors continuously for a period of years for one organization, is happier and more contented in his home surroundings, family life and occupation. They think also that he is a better citizen, a steadier employee and a more efficient producer than one who goes from place to place with no fixed purpose and no definite aim.

The Spanish River Pulp & Paper Mills are presenting all employees, who have been with the company five years or more, with what is known as the "Spanish River long service button." Many presentations of these buttons were recently made at Espanola and Sturgeon Falls. All the employees of the plants were gathered together and a social reunion was held. Stirring addresses were delivered by Col. C. H. L. Jones, manager of the company, and other officials. Col. Jones announced that at the completion of ten years each man would return his button and receive it back with the pearl replaced by a sapphire and at the end of twenty years a diamond would be set in the centre of the maple leaf.

It was also announced that all employees, who worked for three months or more in the mills or offices of the Spanish River Pulp & Paper Co., are now insured, without cost to themselves, against death and permanent disability. This plan went into effect last month and the schedule of the amounts of insurance is based on the length of service, ranging from \$500 to the employee who has been three months in the service, up to \$3000 for the one who has been ten years or more. The company also has decided to grant all employees annual vacations, with full pay, according to length of employment. Those who have been with the organization for six years will obtain a week's holidays; those who have been with it for ten years will get two weeks. At Espanola recently over one hundred and thirty employees received the gold service button and at Sturgeon Falls over sixty employees.

Greig Morris & Co., wholesale lumbermen, who were burned out in the McKinnon building fire, have their offices now at 23 Jordan St., Toronto, but expect to be back in their old quarters as soon as repairs are completed to the McKinnon block. G. A. Grier & Sons, who are located at 79 Adelaide St. E., corner of Church St., will also remove to their former offices as soon as possible.



The Importance of Timber Limit Stock Taking

By A. E. Guidal, Toronto, Ont.



A. E. Guidal, Toronto, Ont.

"Can you sell that timber limit of mine. It's a great snap for some one who wants to get into the lumber game in that part of the country."

"Where is it located, how large is its area, and what kind of timber is there on it?"

"Oh, it is one hundred and twenty-five square miles in extent, is situated in R—— county and is richly wooded with white pine, hemlock, birch, elm and other hardwoods."

"What is the stand of each and the density of the growth?"

"Oh there are five or six million feet of white pine, about two or three of hemlock and a couple of million or more of basswood and elm."

"Ever had a cruise made of the limit?"

"Oh yes. You know Jenkins

and Roche. They are experienced woodsmen and they have been through the property several times and say that it is one of the very best limits in that section."

"Have you the details of each kind of timber, its location on the limit, quantities, character of growth? You say there are about five or six million of this and that. On what do you base your claim?"

"Well, I have told you on the report of the men mentioned."

"That's it," was the rejoinder. "You have nothing very definite. The words 'about' and 'around' will not answer when it comes to a sale. Definite data is required. It takes a man with money to purchase a timber limit and he is not going to invest his capital on mere guess work or haphazard surveys. He wants to know. Just as a store keeper must produce his stock sheets and invoices if he wants to dispose of his goods en bloc, so must you have something of this kind if you desire to obtain a reasonable figure for your holdings in the bush."

The foregoing conversation is one that is heard frequently and reveals the reason why owners of timber limits lose money and many times fail in closing a profitable deal on such transactions. They secure a blueprint from the provincial Government, showing not more than the lot lines and such others as the original surveyors were able to observe at open line intersections. Armed with this and some vague, indefinite information as to the general character and growth of the timber, they imagine that there will be little difficulty in effecting a satisfactory sale of their wooded possessions. They name a price which they believe is a fair one but, when it comes down to real, hard facts, established beyond peradventure,

they are not in a position to furnish the desired data and negotiations are off.

Well do I remember an instance of this kind that occurred a few years ago. Finally, after much persuasion, I induced the owner to have a proper cruise made of his property, along with suitable maps and markings and, when this was completed, he realized over triple the price that he had been asking. The cruise of the lands and accompanying maps and reports cost him only a few hundred dollars. He was so pleased with the results that he gave the cruiser a handsome return over the actual figure which that gentleman asked for the performance of the work.

The Ascending Value of Timber

With timber constantly increasing in value and wooded lands growing steadily scarcer, with the ascending quotations for lumber and other forest products and the mounting expenses of logging, hauling, driving and towing, the day has come when all speculation, theorizing and rough estimating have to be eliminated. The era of buying a "pig in a poke" is over and timber purchasers demand actual facts and well determined data and not the vague, intangible proposition that might be got away with in times gone by. The importance and value, the necessity and advisability of a proper and efficient cruise are now fully realized. The forest engineer must have technical training; he must know timber through and through. Estimating comparatively small areas by rambling around the tract of timber in a more or less haphazard style and then, contrasting the stands of trees with similar ones with which he may happen to be familiar and, by mathematical or mental calculation, stating that there are so many acres and the timber runs so much to the acre and finally arriving at some sort of computation as to the total, will not answer at the present period for the reasons already outlined.

Now practically all cruisers make exceedingly close estimates of the individual trees on a certain proportion of the area to furnish averages for applying to the whole. Methods of field work differ vastly and the form of presenting them vary widely but, with the experienced and practical cruiser, who brings technical training to bear on the problem, a great advance has been made. It is true that cruisers do not always closely agree in their reports of the amount of standing timber, its character, density, etc; neither do real estate men in their valuation of properties, dwellings and business blocks. Often the man, who has a limit to sell, wants a report on the timber that, if it errs at all, will be on the side of a too generous figure while the man who is buying wants a return furnished that will eliminate all uncertainty by allowing a liberal margin for safety. There are thus variations in reports on the same tract according to the variability in standards and methods.

How Timber Cruise is Conducted

Mark Twain, the great American humorist, once said that t'was difference of opinion that makes horse races. Doctors differ, so do lawyers and men in all professions and yet each is right, according to his own standard and view, knowledge and insight. In engaging a timber cruiser to make survey, maps, and other detailed reports on the stand, topography, logging conditions, etc., of a limit, it is well to employ one whose work has stood the test of time and experience, who has an acknowledged reputation and standing and has proved that he is thoroughly conversant with the job and is capable of rendering efficient service and producing reliable reports.

I trust that this observation of mine will not be misinterpreted or misconstrued into anything of a personal reference. I am endeavoring to set forth a few facts on the value and worth of a proper and complete survey of limit holdings and for the information of a number of your readers at your request, Mr. Editor, and, not with the slightest intention of dwelling upon my own fitness or general qualifications for this particular kind of work. I simply desire to make known a few basic facts and to outline in the rough some of the means of proceeding with and conducting a survey.

This is an age of specialization and scientific methods, of greater productivity and the inauguration of the time and labor saving ideas. The limit holder is recognizing this, so is the lumberman, the logger, the wholesaler and the retail dealer in forest products. I notice that one of the leading topics discussed at the recent convention of the Ontario Retail Lumber Dealers' Association in Hamilton was that of a complete and accurate system of cost accounting as well as a more modern and effective means of forest preservation. Conser-

Estimates of Standing Timber

(See Detail Map on Page 44)

Summary of Standing Timber on Limits of the Beaverstone Lumber Co. Lots 1 to 17, Concessions 1 to 12 inclusive as on May 10, 1915.

	Salmon Lake area	Birch Creek area	Wolf Creek area	Beaverstone area	Totals
Hemlock	2,100,000	650,000	350,000	.....	3,100,000
Maple	2,400,000	1,500,000	1,800,000	1,200,000	6,900,000
Black Birch	700,000	3,000,000	1,250,000	800,000	5,750,000
Basswood	500,000	750,000	200,000	.....	1,450,000
Soft Elm	250,000	750,000	200,000	.....	1,200,000
Black Ash	10,000	.....	10,000	.....	20,000
White Pine . . . . .	.....	60,000	.....	.....	60,000
	5,960,000	6,710,000	3,810,000	2,000,000	18,480,099
	Cds.	Cds.	Cds.	Cds.	Cds.
Spruce and Balsam Pulpwood	500	2,000	500	300	3,300
	Pcs.	Pcs.			Pcs.
White Cedar Poles	500	500			1,000
Cedar Ties	1,500	4,000			5,500
	Cds.	Cds.	Cds.	Cds.	Cds.
Hardwood Cordwood	6,000	7,500	4,000	2,500	20,000

vation, perpetuation and economic handling of our forest areas are matters which are crowding themselves to the front as never before and one of the greatest questions of the hour in the maintenance of our national timber wealth is that of adequate reforestation.

The same observations may be made with respect to timber cruising and surveys. After a timber holder has decided upon a proper cruise of the stand on his property, the cruiser that he engages for the work, sets out with one, two or three competent helpers. Reaching the limits he erects his tent and unloads his camp supplies prepared to remain right on the ground as long as may be necessary to complete the work. Equipped with all of the very latest existing maps and available information he first of all absolutely and definitely establishes his location, which as the work proceeds he has over and over again been able to prove up by existing lines and intersections. The amount of acreage he will be able to cover each day will depend much upon the topography and general characteristics of the area to be cruised, ordinarily from 300 to 500 acres a day. It is the best way that the cruiser undertakes the work at so much per day.

Referring to the timber area of the Province of Ontario in particular, there is almost no end to the variety of surveying that has been done. Much of the work is old. Many lines are almost entirely obliterated. The cruiser is able beyond doubt to prove up and, if necessary, re-establish every concession and all side-lines involved, re-marking legibly and with greatest possible permanency every corner in such a manner as would permit of a checking of his work.

Making Timber Map of Value

No matter how large or small the area to be cruised he submits a separate report and detailed plan for each individual lot. By submitting his report in this most complete way, the cruiser is able to show the degrees of variation from his compass of every line. The detailed maps which he submits reflect with reasonable accuracy the density of the stand in every lot on the limit. The composite map shows also the cut over or burnt-over areas, swamps, marshes, clearings, wagon-roads, streams and lakes, and much other information of value to operators and loggers.

The amount of travelling the cruiser and his assistants do, depends much upon the season and local conditions. In any case he sees it all. His experienced eye enables him to detect the slightest variation in density of growth, diameter or length of the timber, and very many times exact measurements and counts are made of an acre here and an acre there, to determine with more definite accuracy the size and variety, quality and density of each kind of timber on the ground. Experience also enables the cruiser by constantly recorded pacing to be sure of his exact position on any limit or even hundred acre lot. It is by this system of working that the cruiser is able to compile a report containing definite, reliable and proveable figures as to the number of feet, log measure, of each kind of timber, and adds to that which is suitable for lumber logs, cordwood, ties, poles, or pulpwood.

Little need be said of the money that has been lost by many limit owners and operating lumber companies in never having a proper cruise of their holdings. Limits, in numerous cases worth hundreds of thousands of dollars, have been returned to the government after a certain kind of timber has been taken off, or the supposed quantities on an area of a number of square miles have fallen far short of the estimate, after the work of installing sawmills has proceeded. The cut has run out several years before the computed time and fortunes have been sunk in the lumber business. The cost in connection with a forest survey, having proper maps and reports on limits is so small compared with the advantages and practical benefits of the work that it should not be given second thought by the owner, who wants to know where he is at, what he has and what use he can make of his assets, either in the way of a sale, operation, contemplated expenditure for equipment, or holding on. His property is daily growing more valuable in spite of higher license fees, stumpage dues, and fire protection services, by reason of our diminishing timber wealth, the world wide shortage of forest products and the call for wood goods in many new avenues of activity.

Old Demurrage Rates Still Stand

After a number of hearings and prolonged consideration by the Board of Railway Commissioners, an important decision turning down the proposition to apply in Canada the United States system of "average demurrage" on cars, was recently received by the Transportation Bureau of the Board of Trade. This is a decision which intimately affects all Canadian shippers and consignees, and is regarded as one of the considerable importance to the shipping fraternity.

Originally an application was made to the Railway Commission to have the Canadian car demurrage rules supplemented by the application of what is known as the "Average Demurrage" plan, which is

part of the national car demurrage rule in the United States, with the approval of the Interstate Commerce Commission.

The demurrage rules now in force in Canada allow the consignee 48 hours after the car has been placed to empty it. After that period a penalty, which is called demurrage, is imposed, \$1 for the first day, \$2 for the second, \$3 for the third, \$4 for the fourth, and \$5 for the fifth and every succeeding day, the idea being to prevent the cars from being used for storage purposes at times when there is a decided scarcity of cars. The Canadian rule makes no provision for averages as has been done in the United States.

The "Average" demurrage rule, as adopted in the United States provides that "The demurrage on all cars while loading or unloading shall be based on the average time of detention to all cars released during each month. The method of computation is that a credit of one day shall be allowed for each car released within the first 24 hours of free time. A debit of one day shall be charged for each 24 hours after the car is detained beyond the first 48 hours of free time. Not more than one day's credit is allowed on any one car, and not more than five days' credit is to be allowed in cancellation of debits accruing on any one car, this making a maximum of seven days, including Sundays and holidays that any car can be held free.

"At the end of the month the total number of days credited will be deducted from the total number of days debited, and demurrage charges on the remainder. If the credits equal or exceed the debits no charge is to be made for the detention of the cars, and no payments is to be made to the shippers and consignees in respect of such credits. Credits in excess of debits for any one month are not to be considered with regard to any other month. Those taking advantage of the average plan are to forego any advantage of the weather and bunching rule."

Application was made by the Canadian Manufacturers' Association and other trade interests for the extension of this average demurrage rule to Canada, and the decision of the Railway Commission has been awaited for some months past.

An order has been issued by the Board of Railway Commissioners, following this judgment, rejecting the application for the adoption of the average demurrage plan in Canada, which will be promulgated at an early date.

No More Direct Loans for Housing

Municipalities will get no more direct loans from the Ontario Government for house-building. In future they may issue their own bonds for that purpose, and the government will guarantee them. New legislation covering these two points was introduced in the Ontario Legislature recently by Hon. H. C. Nixon, provincial secretary.

Mr. Nixon informed the House that ten days ago word was received from the Dominion Government that there would be no further loans to the Provincial authorities for housing purposes. In view of this, his amendment was to wind up the work under the present act at the end of this year.

The amendment to the municipal act allows municipalities to issue their own bonds, which will be guaranteed by the Government. The money raised in such a way will then be expended for housing. It has been known for some time that the policy would be changed, in view of the fact that the Dominion was closing down on the grants, but until recently the extent of the change was not known. Toronto has been the only municipality in Ontario to have its own housing program, but the bonds, of course, were not guaranteed by the Province.

During the year seventy municipalities in Ontario were carrying on active work under the act. For the completion of the work now under way there is a revised list of amounts which may be loaned. Following are the loans available under the old act and under "The Municipal Housing Act of 1920":

Amounts loaned under Ontario Housing Act, 1919—House of frame construction, \$3,000; brick veneer, \$3,000; solid construction, \$4,000.

In the case of brick veneer construction if the cost of the land is included \$3,600 may be loaned. In the case of solid construction \$4,500 is obtainable.

Amendments to Ontario Housing Act—House of frame construction, \$3,200; house of brick veneer construction, \$3,800; house of solid construction, \$4,000.

If the cost of the land is included in the case of frame construction \$3,800 may be loaned. If the cost of land is included in the brick veneer type \$4,200 is obtainable. If the cost of land is included in the type of solid construction \$4,600 may be had.

Amounts of loans under limitations of "The Municipal Housing Act, 1920"—House of frame construction, \$3,500; house of brick veneer construction, \$4,000; house of solid construction, \$4,500.

If the cost of the land is to be included then \$4,100 is obtainable for frame, \$4,600 for brick veneer, and \$5,100 for solid construction.

Why Lumber is Commanding Stiffer Prices

Toronto Wholesaler Does Not Believe There is Any Early Prospect of Reduction— The Various Causes Over Which Operators Have No Control

A stirring address on "Lumbering and the lumber markets of today" so far as methods, production, prices and demand are concerned, was delivered before the Electric Club in Toronto on March 19th by A. E. Clark, of Edward Clark & Sons, Toronto, retiring president of the Wholesale Lumber Dealers' Association.

Mr. Clark considered his subject from many standpoints, showing how the lumbermen had year after year been facing increasing costs, the extent of which the public knew but little. He dealt with various phases of the calling both present, past and prospective, and referred appreciably to the part the lumberman had played in the war. They had carried on notwithstanding the industry had, probably, given more men to the forestry and other corps than any other branch. Lumbermen were, from their experience in outdoor life, particularly well-fitted for conducting operations in the forests of France, England and Scotland.

Mr. Clark did not hold out much hope for an early reduction in the prices of lumber, which, after all, are regulated by the law of supply and demand. There is an abnormal shortage today, owing to the tremendous requisitions brought about by the resumption of building after a cessation of six years and the fact that new uses for wood are being found on every side. It had been expected in some quarters that the lumber manufacturers could automatically rise to the occasion and meet this unprecedented state of affairs without the slightest difficulty. This is the view held by certain persons who did not understand the nature, extent and handicap of the lumberman's work. Those who are in a position to appreciate what he is up against, realize that he is doing his level best to cope with the situation in spite of the inefficiency of labor, its restlessness and excessive demands. In the matter of greater production, co-operation and assisting the work of reconstruction, the lumberman is not shirking his duty or taking any undue advantages.

"The lumber reaches the market approximately two years from the time you put the money into the product. If we had a reduction tomorrow the effect would not be felt till 1922," declared Mr. Clark.

The speaker reviewed the rapidly increasing costs in production during the last five years and pointed out the many little details which actually made the lumber business a precarious one from the point of view of the investor. "We must either increase our capital or decrease our production," he said. "There was never a greater need for production; yet we cannot increase our capital because people won't invest in standing timber at 7 per cent. when there is always the possibility of it being burned down."

Some Things Encountered by Operators

Referring to the present high cost of lumber, he stated that there was no commodity which had not increased far more than lumber. "It may be lost sight of that during the war while the manufacturer was straining every effort and the farmer was endeavoring to get every acre of his land under cultivation, the lumberman was not idle," he continued. "We were fully as hard hit as any other industry and now that we are returning to normal times we are called upon to fulfill unprecedented housing demands. And we have no surplus on hand, for that was eaten up in supplying war needs." The lumberman, he pointed out, had supplied tremendous quantities of stuff for army cantonments, for trench revetment, and above all for crating purposes, and, therefore, he was no more able to take care of the unprecedented demand for building materials than was the clothier to fulfill the demands made on his industry.

In addition to a general shortage of labor, which had been enhanced by the war, the lumberman had to contend with a scarcity of transport. Softwood could be floated down streams, but that meant that crews had to accompany the logs and consequently roads had to be built to carry supplies along behind them. Hardwood must either be drawn out or other means of transportation.

Logging locomotives, he pointed out as another instance of increased costs, cost only \$13,000 in 1913. Now they cost \$40,000, while steel rails, which in 1911 cost \$22 a ton now cost \$63 a ton—when they were obtainable, and sawmill costs had increased from 600 to 900 per cent.

We have the law of supply and demand, which very largely regulates our prices," he said. "For every 1,000 feet of lumber we

produce we have ten gentlemen waiting for it and naturally that increases the price. Increased production is our main issue."

What Certain Industries Require

Both Canada and the United States were being called upon to supply the housing needs of Great Britain and France and this condition only aggravates the pressing demand. In the United States in 15 principal cities permits since the war had increased 182 per cent. and building values had increased 208 per cent. In Canada 11 cities reported a 45 per cent. increase in permits and a 77.7 increase in building values.

The automobile building programme for 1920, too had increased and at present it contemplated the construction of 2,900,000 cars, a condition which meant the use of three billion feet of hardwood lumber. "Formerly," he said, "the major portion of this work was taken care of by the oak and ash producers in the Southern United States. This wood was then selling at \$90 a thousand. It has now increased to \$385 a thousand and the automobile manufacturer has consequently turned to the northern hardwood fields for his supply. We do not know how to take care of this demand." Gramophones used up a tremendous quantity of hardwood, as well, he said. He cited the case of one factory he had visited where ten million feet were used annually.

Major Hartt Rejoins Fesserton Co.



Major J. I. Hartt, Orillia, Ont.

Major J. I. Hartt of Orillia, lumberman and ex-member for East Simcoe in the Ontario Legislature, recently joined the purchasing staff of the Fesserton Timber Co., Toronto. Major Hartt is well known in lumbering, legislative, military, forestry and fraternal circles. He has had many years' practical experience in all branches of the lumber industry. For thirteen years he was with the Gilmour Company when they conducted a flourishing mill at Trenton, Ont., and filled practically every position in the gift of the organization. Later he joined the Fesserton Timber Co. and was with them for a long time, subsequently forming the firm of Hartt & Steele, and, after the dissolution of the partnership, carried on business for himself

until the outbreak of the war. Major Hartt had command of a detachment of the Forestry Corps in France, where he spent some time and made a record for expeditious construction of sawmills, for which performance he gives those under him full credit. A mill of 35,000 feet daily capacity was erected in the Gironde district and running in first-class shape sawing white pine, all within nine days. Timber felled as late as 4 o'clock in the afternoon of the first day of its operation was cut into ties and shipped out that same evening for the allied troops.

Major Hartt was a member of the Ontario Legislature from 1911 until the election of last year. He also was a member of the municipal council in Orillia for several terms but now that he is free of legislative and military duties, is devoting his attention once more to the lumbering industry of which he has long been an enthusiastic member. Major Hartt is of Irish extraction but has resided in Canada since 1884.

The 1920 census will probably show that 60 per cent. of the people of the United States are living as tenants, says the president of the F. W. Dodge Co., New York, in a recent bulletin. France is said to have but 20 per cent. of tenantry, whereas the census of 1890 showed that 52 per cent. of the people in the United States were tenants; in 1900 the percentage reached 55 per cent. and in 1910, 58 per cent.

Will the association be able to draw up an order form that will prove satisfactory to the rank and file of its members and, at the same time, answer all the requirements of the wholesalers and the

Patriotism and the Planting of Trees

Various articles appearing in the press state that the scarcity of timber in Ontario is becoming more pronounced and point out that patriotism is closely allied with reforestation. J. B. Dandeno, Inspector of Elementary Agriculture Classes for Ontario, has sent out a circular letter to the inspectors and teachers of the schools in the province, which asks them to inspire the pupils with a love for trees by giving some practical lessons on the subject of forestry. Mr. Dandeno says: "One objection to the planting of trees with a view to harvesting the crop is that the harvest seems so far in the future. The answer to this is, that the man is a poor patriot who cares little for the coming generations, who does not aim to leave the world a little better than he found it." As an appeal to selfishness, he adds: "Moreover, the time of harvest need not be beyond one generation. Certainly trees grow more rapidly than many people think: Black Locust often reaches 16 inches in diameter in 30 years; American Elm, 18 inches in 40 years; Soft Maple and Basswood, each 16 inches in 35 years." To plant even some of the trees mentioned would be an act of patriotism on the part of the majority of teachers or inspectors, but to emphasize the patriotic spirit, the children might be prevailed on to plant a few oak trees or some apple trees of the Northern Spy variety.

It is necessary that others beside school children make a show of patriotism by planting trees if the lumber supply of Ontario is not to arrive at the vanishing point within the lifetime of some now living. The time for merely conserving the supply is past, and if individuals and private corporations do not act strongly and immediately in planting waste areas with trees, the Government will have to take a bigger hand in the game. Fortunately, the authorities in some of the counties in Ontario are beginning to show interest in reforestation, and it may be hoped that their efforts will prove effective.

Many Amendments to B. C. Forest Act

In the B. C. Legislature, recently, Hon. T. D. Pattullo, minister of lands, introduced a bill to amend the Forest Act. The measure makes provision for an attack upon the pine-bark beetle, which is now ravaging the yellow pine timber east of the Cascade Mountains. By reason of the ravages of this destructive pest the department has deemed it advisable to take authority to institute measures of control as between private owners and the crown. Another section of the bill deals with the period with which an application for perpetuating the tenure of timber licenses could be

made. The date is set as March 31, 1919, and the corresponding period in the case of survey of licenses officially ended in November 30 last. But as the various holders who were overseas on military duty were thus given insufficient time to make the necessary application or survey, the bill proposes to extend the date in both cases up to the end of the present calendar year, when the general privileges and exemptions of the Relief Act will all terminate.

One section of the amendment makes a change regarding hand-logger licenses on account of the advent of gasoline as motive power, imposing the condition that machinery be not used in this particular connection.

The fixed rate of 5 cents per thousand charged for the official scaling of timber west of the Cascades is an important abolition contained in the provisions of the bill. There is now substituted authority for the creation of a scaling fund, into which all monies received on account of official scaling shall be paid and from which all costs of the scaling service shall be defrayed. This fund will be self-supporting and the scaling fee charged hereafter will be determined by the average amount necessary to cover costs.

Increased operating costs are reflected in the provision to increase the forest protection tax from 1½ cents per acre to 2 cents per acre, while a novel feature in forestry legislation appears in the section which provides for the issuing of licenses to tap trees for resin. A royalty on resin is provided for, as well as a method for issuing resin-extraction permits to timber licensees, lessees and pre-emptors who hold timber cutting or other rights upon crown lands.

Will of the Late W. J. Hetherington

The will of Wm. J. Hetherington, a widely-known lumberman of Toronto, who died in June 1918, according to the terms of his will, just made known, left an estate of \$41,158.00. His wife, Mrs. Catherine A. Hetherington, is the sole beneficiary. The estate is made up of household goods and interest of the deceased in the Riverdale Lumber Co., and Wm. Laking Lumber Co., life insurance of \$14,482 and an equity of \$22,498 in 677 Queen street east, which forms the yard and office premises of the Riverdale Lumber Co.

"Why is your window filled with misspelt and ungrammatical signs?" asked the Inquisitive Man who had gone into the store. "Why, people read them and think I am a yap and come in to short change me," replied the storekeeper. "I have more trade than I can attend to."

ORIGINAL

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ORILLIA, March 1, 1920.

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Please enter Our Order as follows:

						PRICE	DISC.
10,000	ft. 1x4	10-16	Dry	Mill	Run	White Pine,	\$62.00 per M.
12,000	ft. 1x6	"	"	"	"	"	64.00 "
8,000	ft. 1x8	"	"	"	"	"	66.00 "
6,000	ft. 1x10	"	"	"	"	"	68.00 "

The above is small, sound, red knotted stock, culls strictly out.

Shipment - 1 Car March 15th.
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Deliver No Goods without Signed Order.

MT/I. Ship via G.T.R. Del.

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Great Future for the Wooden House

Agent General Wade of British Columbia Speaks of Dwelling Requirements in Great Britain

"If any belief exists in British Columbia to-day that the demand for the colonial wooden bungalow in Great Britain and continental Europe is only of a temporary nature the delusion should be dispelled forthwith."

Thus did F. C. Wade, K.C., agent-general for the Province of British Columbia in London, express himself. He is home on two months leave of absence. The agent-general declared that Great Britain's housing policy has progressed barely beyond the negotiating stage for the simple reason that building materials are not nearly non-existent, but also so expensive that any programme fashioned upon a wholesale scale must be weighed from the cold, economic standpoint. Mr. Wade frankly confesses that his fight and victory for the wooden house was made doubly difficult by the deep-rooted prejudice which appeared to exist in the official mind to any departure from the class of dwelling to which Great Britain has been accustomed for centuries, to bring the ministry of health to an understanding of the utility of the wooden house.

Referring specifically, however, to British Columbia's ability to supply the need, Mr. Wade is of the opinion that never in his history did such an opportunity present itself to British Columbia. He declares that it will take Great Britain fully twenty years to recover from the present house shortage and her inability to repair the deficiency is being recognized by the public at large which sees a solution, the only solution, in the importation of the wooden house. But the demand for the ready-made structure, the agent general points out, is by no means limited to the United Kingdom. He states emphatically that Belgium, France, Italy, Palestine, Mesopotamia and a number of other countries and small states are in the market for dwellings of the kind that British Columbia should be in a position to supply. "It is my opinion, and I am talking from my actual knowledge of conditions in Europe, that if this province will bring itself to a realization of the business that is going begging for the asking in the matter of wooden house construction an industry can be built up in British Columbia of such magnitude that would dwarf its present commercial standing almost into nothingness," said Mr. Wade.

"After encountering much hostility and indifference at the start of the movement, it is safe to say that the battle for wooden houses, as a means of meeting the present serious house shortage in England, has been won," Mr. Wade concluded. "The government capitulated and the public is clamoring for wooden houses. All sorts of arguments were brought against them. They were draughty, they were liable to become verminous and harbor germs and they were unsuitable to the damp climate of the British Isles, were some of the arguments we had to meet."

"Now it rests with the people of British Columbia to take advantage of the great opportunities which lie open to them of building up a great market for houses built of British Columbia timber. England alone is one million houses short of her requirements. France and Belgium are in urgent need of housing accommodation and they have neither the materials nor the labor to produce bricks and mortar in sufficient quantities."

"The tonnage question remains one of great difficulty, but ways and means are being considered by which this may be overcome."

Company Will Operate Near Peterborough

A new company of Peterborough and Toronto capitalists is being formed to undertake a large lumbering operation. The moving spirit in the organization is John Duignan, a well-known lumberman of Peterborough, Richard Sheehy of Peterborough, who has long been in the contracting business in that city and others. It is expected that the new company will begin bush operations this fall and that their pay roll for the first winter's cut will amount to about one hundred and twenty-five thousand dollars.

Limits have been acquired on Pigeon Lake north of Sandy Point and bordering on Ball Lake. These holdings were originally held by Mossom Boyd, the elder, and S. S. Kelly of Bridgenorth. While the mills at Bobcaygeon and Bridgenorth cut immense amounts of standard sizes of merchantable pine and dimension timbers, all that was ever removed from the limits in question was in the shape of masts, which were taken out and sent to Quebec for use in shipping or for export. On the ground still stands the best of the forest growth. Pines that reach 120 feet in height and three feet in diameter, oak of the same diameter and over eighty feet high, spruce and other woods are abundant. Of oak alone there are fully one million feet.

All this forest opportunity has been acquired by the company, recently organized to exploit the limits and place on the market that which has been reserved so long. The company takes over all the

Kelly interests as located at Bridgenorth, at Lakefield or elsewhere. The Kelly business as manufacturers of merchantable lumber passes out of existence and into new hands, to be made use of under a new name. Just how the existing plants will be made use of has not been determined, but it is the intention to prepare for manufacturing on a very large scale.

It is under consideration to build, possibly at Bobcaygeon, a finely equipped band saw mill, containing all the very latest improvements. The mill will be steam driven, as water power is out of the question. A determining feature will be the net cost of laying down at the mill site the logs, and it is to be considered that cost of delivery per 1,000 feet B.M. will be to Bobcaygeon 25 cents, to Lakefield \$1.50, and to Peterborough \$2.50. That is the cost of floatage and towage. Shipping facilities are good at Bobcaygeon and at Peterborough, while at Lakefield, in between, there is little difference once the lumber is on the cars.

Having the plant at Lakefield to either use or dispose of it will be for the future to decide, as well as to the ultimate disposal of the Bridgenorth mill and plant. As planned, the function of the new mill will be the manufacture of lumber, with, in prospect, that of hardwood flooring and quarter-cut oak and supplies from other hardwoods. It is expected that the capacity will be over 40,000 feet of lumber per day, with 25,000 feet of lath, 25,000 of shingles, and 1,500 railroad ties.

John Duignan, who is the main man behind the new enterprise, gained his first experience in the lumber line with the late T. G. Hazlitt of Peterborough, who was a prosperous lumberman and, for many years, was manager of the estate of the late Samuel Dickson. Mr. Duignan spent three years in the lumber camps, and, on the formation of the Dickson Company to take over the business of the Dickson Estate, he joined the office staff as bookkeeper. When the company bought the Scott timber limits, Mr. Duignan was made superintendent of their business activities with mills at Lakefield, Peterborough, and Harwood, with an annual output of lumber and dimension timber of some twenty million feet, which was marketed principally in the United States. On the death of Mr. Hazlitt, Mr. Duignan became manager of the company, which position he filled for three years when he was appointed sales manager for Alfred McDonald of Peterborough in his lumber and box business. Mr. McDonald passed away in 1906 and the subject of this reference was made one of the trustees of the estate as well as manager of the business. This post he held successfully until Mr. McDonald's youngest son became of age in June, 1919, and the business of the estate was closed up and handed to the beneficiaries. Mr. Duignan and his associates have secured all the Kelly Lumber Co.'s timber limits together with the sawmill and mill site at Lakefield.

Peterborough Lumber Concern is Extending

The city council of Peterborough, Ont., have passed a bylaw conveying to the Alfred McDonald Lumber Co., Limited, of that city a portion of Crescent st. for factory extension purposes. The agreement is that the company shall pay five hundred dollars for a deed of that portion of the street which they will use. The bylaw also provides that if the land in question ceases to be used for manufacturing purposes within fifteen years, it will revert to the city, the company to be repaid their purchase price of five hundred dollars. A. Dick, manager of the Alfred McDonald Lumber Co., said that the firm required that portion of the street for manufacturing purposes and that the buildings would be erected on a solid, substantial foundation. He added that they could foresee needing the whole block in the future to take care of their growing business. He did not know a better site in Ontario for a planing mill and sash and door factory and the erection of better buildings, he declared, was contemplated for the plant must be developed.

Progressive Retail Lumber Dealer

D. H. Andress, who was recently elected a member of the Insurance and Workmen's Compensation Committee of the Ontario Retail Lumber Dealers' Association, at the annual convention in Hamilton, is widely known in the northern district of Ontario. A progressive resident of Sudbury, for the last eighteen years he has been in the lumber and milling lines. Mr. Andress has been a member of the Evans Co., Limited, Sudbury, since organized in 1906, in the capacity of manager. The company, whose premises are located at 39 Lorne St. in that town, have adopted as their business slogan "Everything for Builders." Mr. Andress is also a member of the Empire Coal & Lumber Co., of Sudbury, since it was formed in 1909 during which time he has been the president. The Empire Co. have a lumber yard, planing mill and coal business in Sudbury.

The Making of Logging Roads in Winter

By W. J. Stadig, Canadian Fairbanks-Morse Co., Ltd., Montreal

With the present high cost of labor and material, and with the consequent increased cost of delivering the logs on the landing or at the mill, the attention of the operator is drawn to labor-saving devices and modern methods more than ever before. Especially is this true when the maintenance of the main arteries of the logging roads is considered.

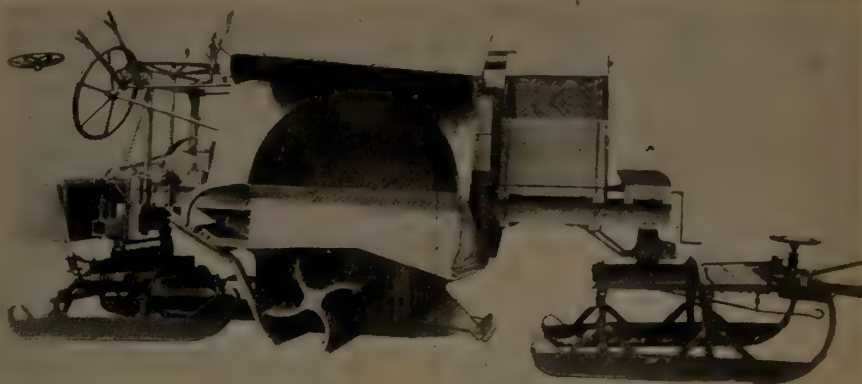
This very important factor is too often overlooked by the operator, who fails to realize that the intelligence expenditure of time and money on the maintenance of his roads means a greater amount of logs on his landing or at the mill in a shorter proportionate time, as well as increased profits.

The lumberman of to-day employs practically the same methods in his winter road maintenance that his predecessor did fifty years ago. This is not through the lack of initiative on the part of the lumbermen, for the lumberman of to-day is a wide-awake, progressive, energetic business man, but is due rather to the fact that improvements in winter road-making machinery have not kept pace with improvements in other branches of the industry. The usual mode of building up a logging road is as follows:

The average logging road follows along the water-course of a small stream. The logs on the water-shed of this stream are cut and, to use the logging term, are "snaked out" and yarded at some convenient point along the main road. This part of the work does not

with a horizontal scraper knife between the two. The scraper is drawn over the road, levelling the knolls and filling the hollows with snow until the road is in proper condition, so that better roads are hauled with every passing day.

But the road is not completed yet, for men are at work skidding



The power rotary snow plow

sliding places, filling holes with snow, cutting down knolls and preparing the road to carry the heavy loads which will be hauled over it. The skilled lumberman lays a good deal of stress on having a good hard bottom for his road, and when it is reasonably level, he endeavors to maintain it in that condition.

Increasing Efficiency of the Teams

By this time hauling starts in earnest. The operator figures he has 50 or 60 days for hauling and uses a proportionate number of teams to handle his cut in that time. A crew is maintained at the yards and at the landing for loading and unloading the teams. On a packed snow road, if the road is reasonably level, the teams are hauling from 1,500 to 2,000 feet per load. The progressive operator is not satisfied for he realizes that he can increase the efficiency of his teams 100 per cent. by icing his road. Places are cleared at convenient points along the road where water is accessible, and tanking teams are kept busy sprinkling tons of water on the up grades and level parts of the road. Straw, rotten wood, or dirt is placed on the heavy down grades, and in some districts special apparatus is used to ease down the heavy loads. The tanking teams very often do their work by night when the cold night air freezes the water and makes it possible for the heavy loads to glide easily to the landing.

The operator is happy when he has a good road and the teams are loaded 100 per cent., but owing to our inclement winter climate, his contentment is short-lived. The road is no sooner in perfect shape than a snowstorm comes, and during the storm the teams can haul only 25 or 50 per cent. of their capacity loads. An operator with 20 teams has an expenditure in equipment, men and supplies of approxi-



The iron horse and its load

entail a great amount of road work, as the logs are usually "twitched" or hauled to the yards on a jumper. A jumper is a sled with wooden runners, and is usually hewn out and built by the shanty mechanic. The end of the log is supported on this sled, the bark is hewn from the lower side of the end of the log which comes in contact with the ground or snow and the logs are hauled by this method to the yards. The roads follow the line of least resistance and no great effort is made in clearing the roadway, as only sufficient underbrush is cleared to enable the horse or team to pass through.

The logs are cut and yarded in the fall or early winter before the snow is too deep. In the meantime a crew of "swampers" are kept very busy clearing the main logging road which follows along the bank of the stream, to a point where the stream forks with some other tributary, or to where the stream is sufficiently large to enable the logs to be floated to the mill.

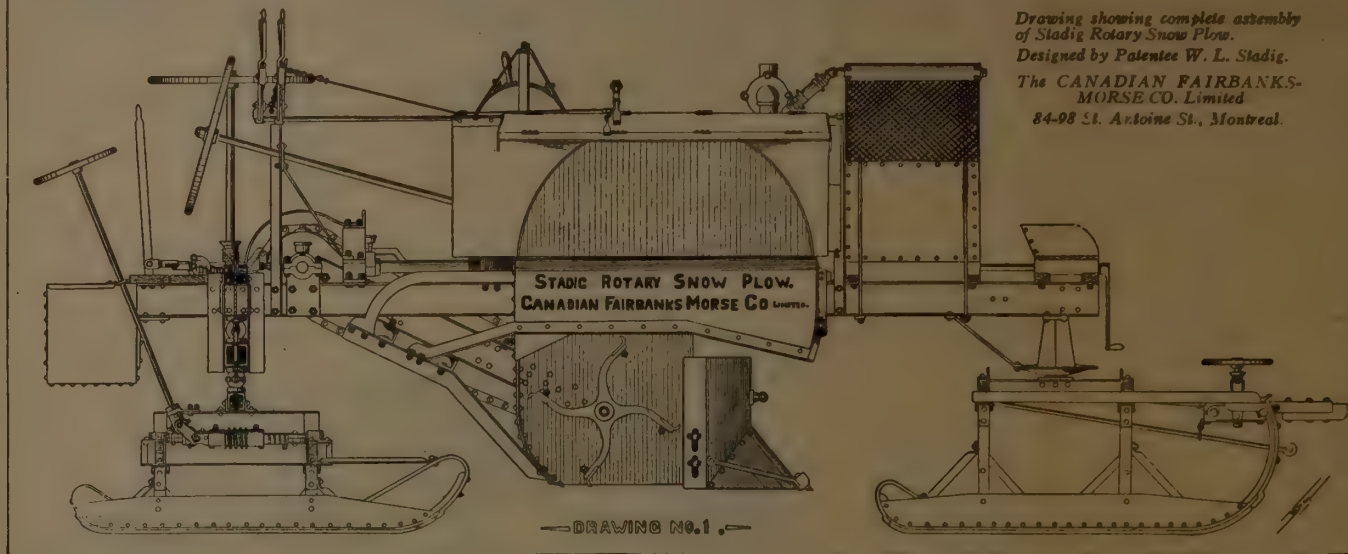
The roadway is cleared ordinarily about 15 feet wide, trees are cut down low at the stump, water holes are skidded (bridged), the knolls are cleared away and all underbrush removed. The road terminates at the landing, at some point where the banks are suitable for placing the logs. The banks are cleared and the trees are felled to make a skidway, upon which the logs are rolled and left until the spring thaw, when they are floated to the mill.

After sufficient snow has fallen to make good hauling, "the road is broke." This means that teams are driven over the road for a few trips with only the light sleds; after the snow is packed to a certain extent, light loads of logs are hauled over the road with the rear part of the load dragging. This packs the snow and levels the knolls so that the roadway improves rapidly.

A long scraper is then used to level off the knolls. This consists of a framework of two 3-inch by 10-inch timbers about 18 feet long,



The Stadig snow plow in operation



Complete Assembly.
Length over all, 18 ft.
Length main channel
frame, 14 ft. 6 in.

mately \$500 per day. The storm continues for possibly two days. As soon as it subsides, three or more teams are sent over the road with the plow, consisting of hewn timbers bolted together to form two spreading wings. The plow is weighted and dragged over the road, running the snow to a bank on both sides. The tanking teams follow behind the plow and with good luck and fine weather, in two or three days the teams are working well once more. The operator now has a good road with ample snow and is not praying for more, as a two days' storm can easily mean a loss of several hundred dollars to him.

Snow storms, however, are common occurrences in our vigorous winter climate and storm follows storm until the operator must increase his force, or leave part of his cuts in the yards. The plow which he has been using no longer works satisfactorily, for, after a few trips over the road with it, the banks are formed so high that it is difficult to remove the snow out of the road. The road rapidly becomes high and difficulty is experienced with the heavy loads cutting out. A heavy rain means that the operations is tied up, until it freezes again with resultant delay and expense.

The operator has long felt the necessity of a practical winter road-making machine. This need has led to the development of the rotary snow plow.

This machine is a proven success in country highways and suburban work, and promises to have a great field in the maintenance of logging roads. The accompanying photographs show the machine at rest and in operation. The horses are not required to do very heavy work, as the machine slides on runners and the front sled is high enough to clear a 24-inch bank of snow without dragging. If desired, the machine may be set to an offset on the front and rear sled, so that when cutting the bank away in widening the road, the horses travel on the part of the road already cleared. In one traverse the machine clears a space 5½ feet wide. The depth of it and the slope of its surface may be regulated by moving the rotary cutters as

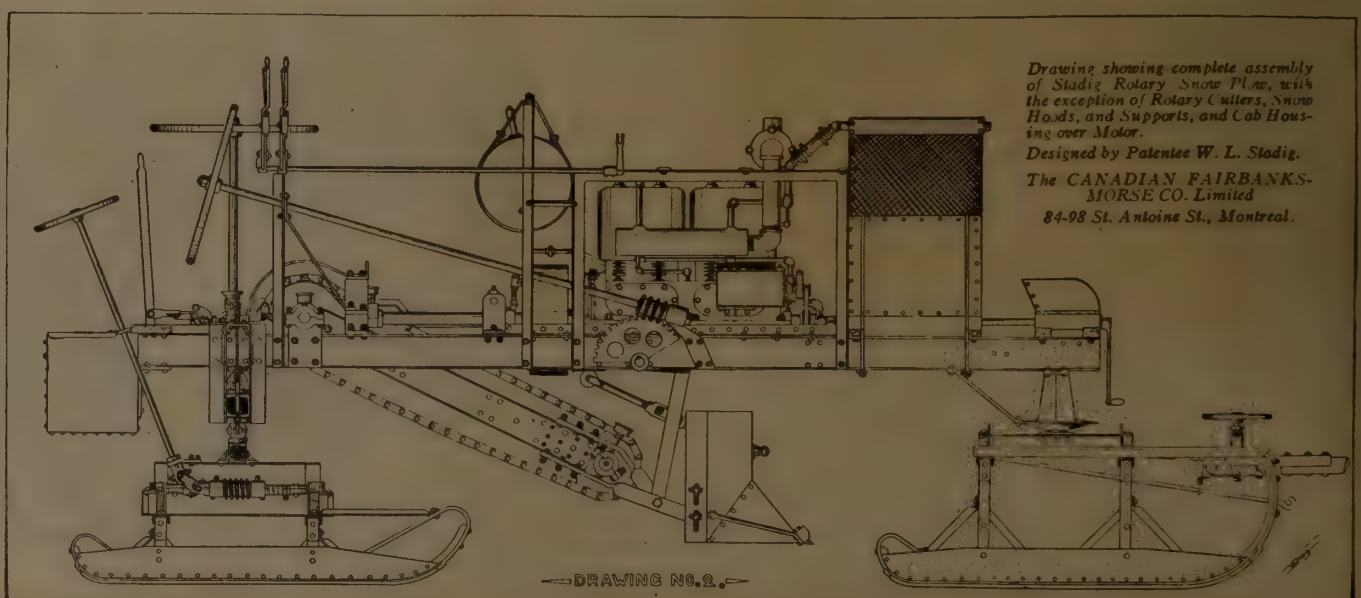
the machine passes along. Thus, the surface of the road can be made of uniform height. An uneven tilted surface can be levelled; or a 22-inch comb or ridge, 1 inch to 4 inches in height, can be left by centre plow adjustment. In two traverses (out and return) a road 11 feet wide can be cut, and this width can be increased by additional traverses, the snow being thrown beyond the part already cleared.

With this machine on a logging road the road could be maintained 100 per cent. efficient at all times. If during a storm the operator would operate this plow ahead of his teams, he could haul as good a load as he could before the storm began.

The snow thrown out of the road would never form a bank, and the road could be maintained with a good hard bottom at all times. The expense of tanking the road would be reduced at least 75 per cent. The water would be confined to the rut, formed by the rotary cutters, in which the sled runners travel. If a good ice bottom were once secured, it could be maintained at a small expense, for, during the storm the rotary cutters on the plow could be set at the proper depth to remove only the snow down to the ice surface. With this machine a good iced road could be maintained without the expenditure of tanking the road after every snow flurry. One team of horses and two men on the Stadig plow could maintain a logging road so that full capacity loads could be hauled regardless of stormy weather. The saving to the operator would be great, and it would seem as if every operator must see the advantages to be gained.

The Canadian Fairbanks-Morse Co. report that the Laurentide Co., Grand Mere, Que., and the Fraser Companies of Edmundston, N. B., were among the first organizations to utilize these power snow plows for making roads. It was the intention of the manufacturers to demonstrate the rotary snow plow on the hauling roads of both the Laurentide and Fraser companies, but the machine which was held for this purpose was destroyed in a warehouse fire, and another one, not being available, the matter was dropped temporarily.

Right Elevation, with
Rotary Cutters and
Hoods removed.
Showing 55 H.P.
4-cylinder, 4-cycle
Gasoline Engine.



LUMBER FIRM ANSWERS PRESS CRITICISM

Utterly Impossible to Manufacture Lumber at High Cost and Sell it Cheap to the Public

"Western Canada Appalled at High Lumber Prices" was the title of an article which recently appeared in a Montreal daily paper. Certain statements were taken exception to by a leading Montreal lumber firm who in a letter to the journal in question say:

We regret to say that there is certainly a misunderstanding in regard to some articles which you have been publishing, and it is with the sincere wish to correct certain erroneous impressions, that we are writing you. The American box car situation is not only acute, so far as Canada is concerned, but also in the United States, and we know from actual experience what we are talking about.

Still further, if the attitude of the Western Canadian in regard to buying lumber is the same as the spirit that is entertained by Montreal people, we might quote you the following conditions, viz.: that in many large retail yards in Montreal, anybody wishing to buy lumber, can go there and purchase lumber that was manufactured three, five and seven years ago. This is old enough to have become dark and discolored with weather conditions, and is practically offered today to any body at ten to fifteen dollars per M less than the actual market price for nicely sawn and fresh-looking stock, yet these yards are unable to sell it, apparently, to the very same people who, instead of purchasing lumber with a view to build homes for themselves or for other people, and thereby relieving the congestion of the housing proposition, are purchasing automobiles and other luxuries, the majority of which comes from the United States. Autos cost all the way from \$2,000 and upwards, and, you will agree with us, this same payment of \$2,000 would go a long way toward being a part payment on a reasonably comfortable house costing from \$5,000 to \$7,000.

We regret to disagree with the various articles that have been written, because we feel that they are being produced with the purpose of simply knocking the prices of lumber. We think these same critics wouldn't be in the business to buy any lumber, even if it was \$10 to \$15 less per M ft. Two or three years ago many cities in the United States figured out that the prices on lumber were such that they couldn't build. They would wait until the prices fell, with result they realized very quickly that, instead of the values sagging, they were going up. Unfortunately, some large Canadian cities are still in the attitude of waiting, with the result, as you well know, of the housing proposition today in Montreal. We use this city as an example of the general attitude of Canadians in regard to buying lumber. We are told that in Canada one out of every twenty-three people has an automobile, whereas the United States comes next, with one for every twenty-two people. We don't wish to emphasize the automobile question, but merely use this as a forcible illustration of the mania for luxuries.

In regard to cutting down the prices of lumber, this can only be done when the cost of production can be reduced. If any of our Canadians could offer a solution, we lumbermen would be prepared to follow it, but we have so far failed to be able to manufacture lumber at a high cost and sell it cheap.

The question of the high cost of lumber is a wide one and can be criticised and discussed at large. We would like to mention that ten years ago one million feet could be piled and shipped on board steamer and cars for about fourteen to sixteen thousand dollars per million feet B.M. To-day the cost of this very same quantity range all the way from forty to fifty thousand dollars per million feet B.M. There are many concerns who were cutting ten million and more feet per season, but now they cannot cut half this quantity. Although they turn over more dollars per annum, they produce very much less feet B.M. The demand for lumber is not near normal, yet the production is only about 40% of the quantities as manufactured, say eight to ten years ago. It is not a question of demand so much as of shortage in production. The latter was brought about by the lack of finances because it can be easily understood that if one calculates ten million feet at fifty thousand dollars per million as compared with ten million feet ten years ago at about fourteen thousand dollars per million, even though his banking facilities might have been arranged for a larger margin, yet proportionately, everybody couldn't get sufficient for each of their wants.

In regard to our railroad conditions, if reports are true, the Canadian railroads have been able to handle twice as much imports, in value at least, as the American railroads have been able to handle of our exports. Of course, we appreciate that possibly the imports, such as silks, etc., might have taken fewer cars than what our exports have in the way of lumber, pulp and paper.

The American railroads have placed an embargo east of Buffalo on all American box cars coming into Canada, with the result that the few we had up here have been exhausted. We cannot blame our Canadian railroads for not wanting to send any more of their box cars across the border, when one considers that the U. S. rail-

roads have about 60,000 of our Canadian box cars on their lines, as compared with our having about 30,000 U. S. cars in the Dominion.

Wire Rope and Its Advantages

The Canada Wire & Iron Goods Co., 182-186 King William St., Hamilton, recently issued a handsome and admirably illustrated wire rope catalogue. The company have a plant which is splendidly equipped for the making of wire rope of all kinds, and possess facilities for turning out every construction of this material. The Canadian Wire & Iron Goods Co. carry a large stock of both rope and rope wire, and announce that they are in a position to make prompt shipments and render efficient service.

Their new catalogue, which contains much valuable information in compact form, will be sent to anyone who drops them a line. It will be found a handy reference volume, well worth preserving, telling all about wire rope construction, its durability and flexibility. The Canada Wire & Iron Goods Co. manufacture wire ropes of all kinds and for all purposes, combine the highest quality of material with the greatest degree of skill in production.

Now Montreal Sales Office

The Engineering & Machine Works of Canada, Limited, St. Catharines, Ont., owing to the rapidly increasing demand for their products consisting of boilers of all types, horizontal, vertical, locomotive and marine, tanks, plate work of all descriptions, etc., and particularly in connection with their recent and very successful venture, the manufacture in Canada of the Keystone Light Traction Excavator, Model 4, have found it necessary to open another Eastern sales office in the Birks Bldg., Montreal, where inquiries can be more quickly and satisfactorily handled. This is in addition to their sales office in the Sun Life Bldg., Sherbrooke, Que.

New Firm Located at Bathurst

The Wightman Lumber Co., Limited, which was recently incorporated, has its headquarters in Bathurst, N. B. In a reference to the new organization, Chatham, N. B., was erroneously mentioned in our last issue as being the location of the new firm, which should have read Bathurst, N. B.

Mr. George E. Wightman has been associated for several years with the Gloucester Lumber & Trading Co. at Bathurst, where he is well-known. That enterprising town is the centre of a large producing section, and the Wightman Lumber Co. will handle the cuts of many of the smaller mills as well as the output of several of the larger ones, and will act as buying agents for several customers in the United States and Canada. The Wightman Lumber Co. report that the prospects for the coming season are exceptionally bright.

Eastern Pulp Mills Change Hands

C. Howard Smith of the Howard Smith Paper Mills, Ltd., Montreal, and H. C. Flood, of Montreal, were recently in Fredericton, in connection with the sale of two pulp mills on the Miramichi, which are being transferred to the interests closely allied to the Howard Smith Paper Mills. The two pulp plants taken over are the Dominion Company's mill at Chatham and the Maritime Paper Company's mill at Millerton. The two have a daily capacity of about one hundred tons. No timber limits are concerned in the deal. Negotiations are under way with the provincial authorities in New Brunswick to obtain certain Crown lands, and it is expected that other limits will be secured by the men behind the new enterprise.

Seaplane for Price Bros. in Quebec

A large seaplane will shortly be shipped from Vancouver to Price Bros., of Quebec, where it is expected it will be used in connection with the timber operations of that company. The seaplane is being built by Hoffer Bros. and has a 42 ft. spread and a passenger capacity of two. It is considerably larger than the flying boat which was built by the same company for the B. C. government. The plane will have a Curtiss 100 H.P. engine.

Sale of All Government Stocks

A recent despatch from London, Eng., says: Negotiations are at present in progress for the purchase by a wealthy syndicate of the entire stock of timber remaining in the hands of the Timber Control Department of the Board of Trade. The amount involved is said to be in the neighborhood of £7,000,000. During the last 14 months the Timber Control Department has disposed of a considerable part of its stocks to merchants and manufacturers, but the amount still in its possession is very large. This timber, some in the round and some in various stages of conversion, lies in many parts of the country, and includes practically every home-grown variety cut for war purposes.

Personal Paragraphs of Interest

B. H. Dunfield, of Dunfield & Company, Limited, Halifax, was a recent visitor to Montreal.

Geo. Miller, of Miller & Frere, lumber dealers, Montreal, P. Q., recently passed away in that city.

W. H. Thompson, manager for E. J. Maxwell, Limited, Montreal, spent a few days in Toronto recently on business.

Hugh Blair, of Blair and Rolland, Montreal, is now in the Laurentian Mountains, recovering from an attack of influenza.

J. B. McKenzie, North Tonawanda, N. Y., was in Toronto recently, calling upon the members of the trade.

Wm. Power and John Levie, of W. & J. Sharples, Reg'd., lumber exporters, Quebec and Montreal, are now on a visit to England.

E. H. Lemay, wholesale lumberman, of Montreal, has contributed \$25,000 to the fund being raised for the new University of Montreal.

Duncan McLaren, president of the Union Lumber Co., Toronto, and wife, are spending some time in Sea Breeze, Florida.

The death occurred recently at Morin Heights, P. Q., of Mrs. John Middleton, mother of Mr. J. P. Middleton, managing director of the Argenteuil Lumber Company, Limited, Morin Heights.

William Cuthbert, formerly tie agent of the Grand Trunk Railway, died recently in Florida, aged 63 years. He retired from the company in 1911.

A. E. Gordon, of Terry & Gordon, Limited, Toronto, who has been spending several weeks in the Old Country on business, has returned home.

A. C. Manbert, of Toronto, president of the Canadian General Lumber Co., spent a few days recently on a business trip to New Brunswick.

W. B. and Oswald Blair, of Blair and Rolland, Montreal, attended the annual convention of the National Wholesale Lumber Dealers' Association at Washington, D. C.

The offices of J. G. Cane & Co., which suffered from smoke and water in the recent fire at the McKinnon building, are now located on the thirteenth floor of the Bank of Hamilton building, Toronto.

A. W. Barnhill, of Mason, Gordon & Company, Montreal, has just returned from a visit to the Maritime Provinces. He reports that business conditions are good, and that a large cut is expected.

L. B. Beale, British Trade Commissioner of Winnipeg, formerly B. C. lumber commissioner, with headquarters at Toronto, spent a few days recently in the East, calling upon his many friends in the trade.

James G. Cane of Toronto, who was injured owing to an upsetting of a sleigh while attending the Canadian Lumbermen's Association convention in Quebec City, and had his shoulder-bone broken, is able to be around again after confinement to his home on Delaware Ave. for several weeks.

Chas. W. Restrict, president and founder of the Restrict Lumber Co., Detroit, Mich., died recently in that city, aged sixty-three years. He was born in Otterville, Ont., but had resided in Detroit since 1872 and organized the firm which still bears his name. He is survived by his wife and four children.

Greig, Morris & Co., wholesale lumber merchants, who were burned out in the recent fire in the McKinnon building on Melinda St., Toronto, are now at 23 Jordan St. until repairs are completed to the upper storeys of the fire-swept structure, when they will again be back in their old quarters.

Mr. and Mrs. James Whalen arrived recently in Vancouver from California where they had been spending a holiday. Mr. Whalen is chairman of the board of directors of the Whalen Pulp and Paper Mills, Ltd., of Vancouver, president of the Port Arthur Shipbuilding Company and interested in a big paper mill which is being erected at Los Angeles.

Among those who attended the annual meeting of the National Wholesale Lumber Dealers' Association at Washington recently were C. W. Wilkinson and H. C. McDermid of the Union Lumber Co., H. J. Terry of Terry & Gordon, Walter C. Laidlaw of the R. Laidlaw Lumber Co., and Horace Boulton, secretary of the Wholesale Lumber Dealers' Association, Toronto, who was sent as the delegate.

The many friends of Mr. W. E. Gunter, vice-president of Murray & Gregory, Ltd., St. John, N. B., will sympathize with him in the loss of his wife, who passed away recently after a short illness from pneumonia. Mrs. Gunter was held in high esteem and took a keen interest in promoting all charitable and philanthropic work. She is survived by her husband, three sons and one daughter.

Joshua Murphy, son of the late Edward Murphy of Portage du Fort, P. Q., died recently in Vancouver. He was born and spent his early manhood in the Ottawa Valley. A number of years ago

he went to British Columbia where he occupied important positions in the lumber industry. He is survived by a widow, seven daughters and one son.

G. A. Grier & Sons, whose Toronto offices were on the fifth floor of the McKinnon building, have removed to St. James Chambers, corner Church and Adelaide St. E., Toronto. G. A. Grier & Sons will also occupy their former quarters as soon as the necessary repairs following the recent fire are carried out.

Hugh Cameron, who has been representing the Canadian Western Lumber Co. at Edmonton, has been transferred to Winnipeg, succeeding H. W. Dickie, who passed away recently from pneumonia. T. R. Griffith has been appointed representative of the Canadian Western Lumber Co. at Edmonton, in the place of Mr. Cameron.

E. A. Lewis passed away recently in St. Thomas, Ont., in which city he spent the greater part of his life. For thirty-five years he was engaged in the lumber and coal line with the late George Ellison who died two years ago. Mr. Lewis continued the business until his death. He was born in Yarmouth Township, Elgin County, in 1853, and leaves a wife and one daughter. Mr. Lewis was a prominent citizen of St. Thomas and one of its leading business men.

Mrs. Boulton, wife of the late Wm. Boulton, C.E., and mother of Horace Boulton, Toronto, secretary of the Wholesale Lumber Dealers' Association and the Ontario Retail Lumber Dealers' Association, passed away recently at the age of 77 years. She was the daughter of the late Dr. Mulock of Bond Head and a sister of Sir Wm. Mulock. Mr. Boulton who died at her home 73 Walmer Road, Toronto, for many years took a great interest in all social welfare and benevolent organizations. A handsome floral wreath was sent by the Wholesale Lumber Dealers' Association, Inc.

Consolidating the Plant at Thorold

The Beaver Wood Fibre Co., of Thorold, Ont., have just completed the erection of a new finishing department, 125 x 362 ft., of brick, steel and concrete, and have removed their plant, which is located near Ottawa, to Thorold. The entire work of dismantling the Ottawa unit, the loading of machinery on the cars to Thorold, and unloading it, took less than ten days, which is considered a remarkably expeditious record. A new laminating plant has just been put in operation at Thorold and the output is now 5,000,000 square feet of finished board per month. Twenty houses are being completed for the employees and about 100 extra hands will be employed in the new department. The plant at Ottawa formerly supplied the Canadian and export trade, but has not been able to furnish the finished Beaver board in sufficient quantities for either home or foreign demand, and a large part of this trade has been handled through the Buffalo factory. All Canadian and export demands will now be made through the Thorold operation.

Eyer Lumber Co. Continuing Business

The business of the Eyer Lumber Co., Limited, 34 Victoria St., Toronto, at the head of which was the late John H. Eyer, will be conducted through the present operating season and perhaps longer, under the management of Gilbert S. Lay, who has been associated with the firm for the past eight years. The Eyer Lumber Co. specializes in red and white pine, spruce and jack pine. Mr. Lay is one of the oldest lumber travellers in Western Ontario, having covered that ground for the past twenty years. He was associated with the R. Laidlaw Lumber Co. for twelve years and in 1912 became identified with the late Mr. Eyer. Previous to coming to Canada he was engaged in the lumbering line for ten years in New York State, and is familiar with the business in all its varied activities.

Death of Parry Sound Lumberman

Parry Sound recently lost another well-known citizen by the death of Mr. J. N. Williams. He was born at Deerfield, Mass., about seventy-two years ago and resided in his native country until he came to Parry Sound about 1901, when he joined the Parry Sound Lumber Co. as manager of its mills and yards, and was associated with the same company up to the time of his death. He leaves to mourn his loss his widow, one daughter, Miss Jess, and one son, Rowe Williams.

The passing of Mr. Williams was very sudden and unexpected. He had been intimately associated with the business life of Parry Sound for so long and was so generally popular that his absence from circles in which he was familiar will for a long time be keenly felt. Lieut.-Col. J. B. Miller, president, and W. B. Tindall, secretary-treasurer of the Parry Sound Lumber Company, went up from Toronto to attend the funeral.

Able Review of the Eastern Lumber Situation

President Snowball of New Brunswick Lumbermen's Association Points Out Prices Have Not Kept Pace with Added Cost of Production—New Officers Elected

The annual meeting of the New Brunswick Lumbermen's Association was held on March 18th at Fredericton, N. B. There was a large and representative attendance and the proceedings were characterized by much interest and enthusiasm.

W. B. Snowball, of Chatham, who has been president of the Association, retired, and was accorded a hearty vote of thanks for his services during his term of office. The following officers were elected for the coming year:

President—Donald Fraser, Plaster Rock.

Vice-President—William Richards, Campbellton.

Secretary-Treasurer—R. W. McLellan, Fredericton.

Executive—W. B. Snowball, Chatham; F. C. Beatteay, St. John; Donald Fraser, Plaster Rock; J. W. Brankley, Chatham; William J. Richards, Campbellton; W. Garfield White, Sussex; Angus McLean, Bathurst; James Robinson, Millerton, and Geo G. King, M. L.A., Chipman.

The retiring president, Mr. Snowball, delivered a timely and interesting address in which he reviewed conditions in the lumber arena from many standpoints, and spoke of the progress that had been made in various directions. Mr. Snowball referred to the advances in cost of production, the operation of the Compensation Act, the Safety First movement, the necessity of conservation and more efficient protection from forest fires. His remarks, which are as follows, will be read with much interest:

We are pleased to welcome so many at our annual meeting and trust that the subjects discussed may be productive of good, not only to the industry that that we represent, but to our whole province. There is no doubt but the manufacturers of the forest products of New Brunswick represent the most important industry in our province and we should be men of broad vision, men who are willing to forego the immediate gain to assure the continuance of the industry that not only provides the greatest employment, but on which practically all the industries and trades, and even farming, depend.

Conservation in our forest cutting should be our great slogan—not curtailment, but so cutting our logs that the most can be got out of them, and the bringing out of as much of the trees as can be utilized in saw, pulp or lath mill and in every way co-operating with the Crown Land Department or private owners.

Conservation should also be insisted upon in all our mills and a study made to economize and also to the greater utilization of waste. Some effort should be made to bring before our men in woods or mill the great necessity of conservation and to impress them with the importance from their standpoint of co-operation with their employers to bring about the very best results.

Our great enemy, fire, in timber lands or plants, should be guarded against and our employees educated to assist in every way to prevent this menace. A little intelligent care can do a great deal in this direction, and while all fires may not be avoided, still a great improvement may be accomplished.

The destruction in our forests caused by the b'ud-worm cannot be overlooked. We must do all we can to remove the damaged trees while still valuable, also to assist the department in eradicating this destructive insect. This is a subject I would like to have discussed.

Making Working Conditions Safe

Safety first in our logging, driving, rafting and milling should be impressed on our men, not so much to avoid accidents for the sake of reduced premiums, but for the conservation of our man power and the greater working efficiency.

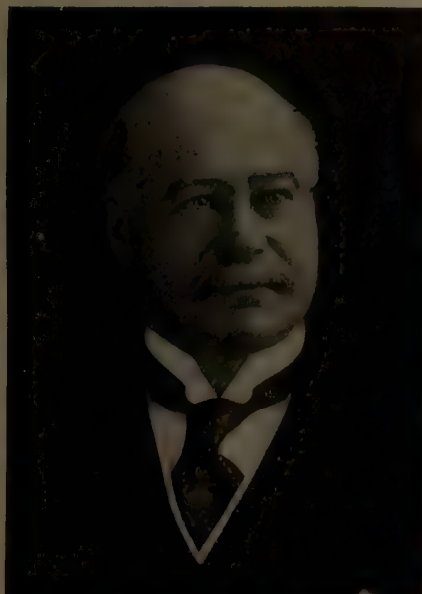
Every mill and factory owner should do all possible to make working conditions as pleasant and safe as possible.

A harmonious and friendly understanding between employer and employee—each feeling a real interest in the other—will do more to stabilize conditions in our country than any penance so far suggested.

All efforts to create animosity between so called capital and labor should be discountenanced by both parties. The most friendly relations have so far existed in our part of the Dominion and will continue to do so, if agitators are known as such. Each is essential to the other and both unselfishly working together combine to produce a prosperous, happy country. May it long continue so in New Brunswick!

Operation of the Compensation Act

Your directors have not been idle during the past year. In June we were advised that woodsmen and river drivers would be brought under the operation of the Compensation Act on the 1st of August. This was not anticipated. On the 9th of July, we met Mr. John Sinclair and Mr. Sugrue at the Miramichi Hotel in Newcastle and had a satisfactory interview with them, and rates were agreed upon for the first season. On the 25th of September, we had a general meeting in St. John, when matters of interest were discussed fully, and a committee consisting of Fred Anderson, Campbellton; Angus McLean, Bathurst; Fred C. Beatteay, St. John; J. W. Brankley, Chatham; Donald Fraser, Plaster Rock; Stanley Douglass, Fredericton, and W. B. Snowball, Chatham, was appointed to meet the government and discuss several matters with them.



W. B. Snowball, Chatham, N.B.
Retiring President of Association



Donald Fraser, Plaster Rock, N.B.
New President of Association



R. W. McLellan, Fredericton, N.B.
Secretary-Treasurer of Association

At a later date the above committee met the government and discussed the following:—

- (a) The advisability of fixing stumpage for a period of ten years, as in Quebec.
- (b) The adoption of a more equitable log scale, and suggested the present Quebec scale.
- (c) The matter of fire protection being placed in the control of the limit holders.

(d) The question of the department scaling the logs and putting operators to the expense of boarding scalers and horses, when the operator had to keep scalers himself in the woods and submit to sworn statement of his cut.

The government gave your committee a sympathetic hearing and discussed fully the several suggestions made.

Intimation was given during last season that the Minister of Lands and Mines intended having a conference with the licensees, but although we communicated with the Minister in August last, he has not yet named a date.

Reduced Working Hours in Mills

During the past season, many mills in the province were compelled to adopt a nine-hour day. Saw mills can only run some six months of the year and this makes a very short working day for such a large expenditure of capital as represented in the larger saw mills. If these mills were run night and day, as the shorter working day would warrant, it would mean a very short sawing season, as most of the mills cannot increase their supply of logs without depreciating very quickly their lands and thus curtailing the life of the industry.

Since our last meeting, two of our directors, men who took a great interest in the working of our association, have passed to the Great Beyond, namely, Daniel Richards and J. B. Gregory. We revere their memory and express our sympathy to their sorrowing families and friends.

It has come to our notice that some pressure is being brought to bear on the Board of Commerce to induce them to prohibit the exportation of lumber, owing to the present shortage of supplies. We think some action should be taken to show our disapproval of any steps being taken that will hamper trade. In our opinion, such action would mean ruination to our trade.

The University of New Brunswick has a Forestry Branch in connection with their institution. We all realize the need of technically trained men in all branches of industry, and perhaps no industry requires this more than our own. We would ask the hearty co-operation of the trade to this branch and I am sure any suggestions that would make the work more practical would be welcomed by the faculty.

Why Lumber Prices Are High

In some quarters we hear criticism of the great advance in the price of lumber, and those unaware of the real reason, blame the lumbermen. It is well for us to be prepared to show good reasons beyond our control for the advance which, however, is not as great as that of many other commodities.

In 1913, stumpage was \$1.50 and mileage \$8—today we pay \$3.50 stumpage, \$8 mileage and \$3.20 per mile for fire protection, also we have workmen's compensation of logging, river driving, rafting, milling and loading, with a separate rate on each, and this still further adds to the cost; in addition, we have the heavy business Dominion war tax.

In 1913 the provisions that enter into a logging operation cost:

	1913	1919
Flour	\$ 4.90	\$11.20
Tea . . . . .	.23	.45
Beans	2.05	4.90
Molasses . . . . .	.38½	1.00
Beef	20.00	27.00
Pork	26.00	48.00
Lard . . . . .	.11½	.27
Hay	13.90	27.00
Oats . . . . .	.51½	1.10
Axes	7.50	15.25
Peavies	15.25	25.50
Cross Cut Saws	2.58	4.75
Oil (paraffin) . . . . .	.19½	.24½

In 1913 men's wages were \$28 to \$32 per month; in 1919 men's wages were \$70 to \$85 per month.

This same condition of wages applies to the saw mills, and in addition, we have a nine-hour day, or 1-10 reduction in time; and in both woods and mills, the labor is less efficient than before the war. Belting, saws and mill oils are also about double in price.

While there is practically a 100 per cent. advance in the articles

that enter into cost, lumber has not advanced in the same proportion.

Since writing the above a discussion of this subject has taken place in the Legislature and a suggestion made that stumpage should be \$7 per thousand and intimation given that the profits for some years have been \$15 to \$20 per thousand. When intelligent persons make these statements it shows how necessary it is to correct such erroneous views. I do not know of anything approaching such a margin on the North Shore. When it is considered that on the North Shore of New Brunswick there are long portages costing as high as \$40 per ton; drives are expensive, also high rafting charges, it can easily be seen that any such increase in stumpage cut very materially, throwing men out of employment in woods and would ruin the lumber trade in our part of the province, reduce the mills, and bringing disaster to our district.

An interesting discussion followed the presentation of Mr. Snowball's address. The retiring president stated that, while there had been practically 100% advance in the articles that enter into the cost of lumber, that product itself had not advanced in the same proportion. He also added that in 1913 the wages of men were from \$28 to \$32 and to-day the range was from \$70 to \$85, while the charges for all kinds of supplies had shown an enormous increase.

Dr. C. C. Jones, chancellor of the University of New Brunswick, addressed the association on behalf of the Forest School of the university. He spoke appreciably of the work being carried on at the institution, at which there are some seventy students, many of them returned soldiers, who have taken special courses under the Department of Soldiers Civil Re-establishment. The suggestion was made that the lumber companies should absorb as many of these men as possible in their organizations, thus affording them the practical training needed to go with the theoretical knowledge which they would acquire through their courses.

Hon. J. P. Burchill, of South Nelson, discussed the proposal that operators should be responsible for having all employees vaccinated when entering on lumbering or stream driving operations. It was pointed out that such a provision was not practical and imposed a burden upon the lumbermen which they would be unable to carry out. It was decided to bring the matter to the attention of the provincial government and seek to have it satisfactorily arranged.

The members of the association waited upon the provincial government and discussed with that body matters relating to the Workmen's Compensation Act and the vaccination provisions of the Public Health Act.

Increase in Stumpage Rates Rejected

Hon. J. A. Murray, leader of the Opposition, moved an amendment to the address in reply to the Speech from the Throne in the New Brunswick Legislature, recently, calling for an increase in the rate of stumpage upon lumber cut on the Crown Lands, from \$3 for fir and \$3.50 for spruce, to \$7 per thousand feet.

Only the day before Fred Magee, of Westmoreland, the chief whip of the Liberal party, in moving the address, had spoken strongly in favor of increasing the stumpage rates to bring in a revenue that would come nearer to meeting the requirements of the administration, which admits a deficit of \$327,686 on the past year's operations.

It has been generally known for some time that the United Farmers of New Brunswick have been spurred on to action in provincial politics largely because of their disagreement with the policy of a lower stumpage on Crown Lands, than private owners collect.

Vote on the Murray amendment, which favored higher stumpage rate for the province of New Brunswick, was taken later and lost by a vote of 24 to 14. It is notable that Mr. Magee and Mr. Robinson (Government), who have advocated an increase in stumpage rate, voted against the amendment.

Lumber from Alaska to Australia

Possibilities of the lumber market with the Antipodes are indicated by recent mail advices from Australia, which state a firm in Sydney has entered into a contract with a lumber firm in Alaska for 50,000,000 feet of lumber. The names are not given, but it is stated further that the buyers have the option of extending the order to 90,000,000 feet, and stipulates that eighty per cent. of the lumber must be spruce and the rest hemlock. Just how this large amount of lumber will be transported is another consideration, and naturally difficulty is expected, as it would take fifty-nine ships, each carrying one million feet. Even British Columbia owned wooden ships would be welcome in this matter, and such a contract would offer business for some months. It is not expected that the shipments will be made immediately, but will extend at least over a year.

Many Lath Mills Are Being Installed

Manufacturers All Declare There is Great Rush for Equipment—Production Will Be Large

The demand for lath and shingle mill equipment has been very active during the past few months, owing to the shortage in these lines of forest products, and especially lath, which has brought very high prices. Reports from the various companies specializing in this end of machinery are to the effect that the number of requisitions were never as great as they have been during the past winter.

The William Hamilton Co., of Peterborough, say that they never have had so many orders at one time for lath mill machinery as now. They find that it is almost impossible to keep up with the business at all. While most of these orders are for lumber concerns a few of them are for other parties who are devoting their attention to the lath industry alone. The demand for shingle machines is not quite so strong and most of the inquiries for these equipments have of late come from the Maritime provinces. The bulk of the lath mill installations is going west to Winnipeg and through to Alberta and Saskatchewan, and it looks as if the prairie provinces were taking the matter of lumber and lath industry a little more seriously.

G. Walter Green Co., Ltd., of Peterborough, have also the same experience to relate, and remark that they have never had such a heavy demand for this line of machinery, and more particularly lath mills. They attribute the latter partially to the fact that they have a most successful outfit for manufacturing lath direct from round material. This is what they call their No. 2 combined lath mill and bolter. The company add that previous to such machines being manufactured lath were only made from slabs, but since the No. 2 has been put on the market it has enabled a man with a small block of timber to set down his outfit and manufacture his lath right from the log. The company have a large number of orders for this machine on their books at the present time.

The Garlock-Walker Machinery Co., of Toronto, state that they have been receiving large numbers of orders and inquiries for equipment suitable for lath and shingle mills from all sections of the country and that the demand has been very brisk.

The P. Payette Co., of Penetanguishene, remark that they do not deal in shingle mill equipment, but so far as lath mills are concerned, they have had a large number of inquiries every day for the past three months, and Mr. Payette adds that if they had a factory twice as large as they now possess, they could keep it going. As it is, they are working night and day to get out orders and still do not know if they will be able to fill all their contracts. Mechanics are scarce and material is still scarcer. The epidemic of flu, which raged in that section and was particularly severe this year, also kept back production to a certain extent. The Payette Co. add that not only are sawmills putting in these lath mill outfits, but many independent parties are going into the business who never knew what a lath mill and bolter was before.

The E. Long Mfg. Co. of Orillia, report that they have had a tremendous demand for shingle and lath machinery and especially lath. While they have had a number of inquiries from firms, not formerly in the lumber business, the most of their sales have been made to lumber manufacturers. They have not been able, by any means, to supply the amount of machinery required, although their plant has been working to full capacity and overtime as well.

Wants Chaplain in Lumber Camps

A query as to why the lumber magnates can't provide a chaplain for their men in the lumber camps, the same as the Government supplies them for the soldiers in the army, featured an address by Rev. Thomas Joplin, field secretary of the Shantymen's Christian Association, at the Fireside Meeting in the Y.M.C.A. recently in Ottawa. There are 50,000 shantymen in Ontario and 350,000 in all Canada, and in almost every case the Shantymen's Association looks after the religious needs of the men. This was a large task, and many missionaries travelled 30 or 40 miles a day with about 50 pounds of literature for distribution. They had no fixed salaries and depended on contributions from the public. In the case of isolated families, services were very few. On one occasion no service was held in six years, and the nearest doctor was 400 miles away.

No Lumber Slump is Probable

"This is not a question of loyalty to Canada, of Canadian mills supplying the Canadian people with lumber before exporting. That will be safeguarding anyway. It is a question of maintaining a market for the Canadian surplus. It has to be remembered that the Canadian demand for lumber is spasmodic, and, when that demand is slight and she has no regular outlet for her surplus, her mills will soon pile up surplus lumber. That is just where the American market comes in; it is able to take the surplus and prevent depression in the lumber industry."

This expression of opinion was made recently in Vancouver by Mr. A. L. Clarke, president and founder twenty years ago of the Vancouver Lumber Company, president of the important Southern Pine Association, president of the A. L. Clarke Lumber Company and other U. S. lumber organizations.

"If Canada—and particularly B. C.—had no permanent market like the United States ready to take her surplus lumber products she would inevitably have serious periods of depression," asserted Mr. Clarke, "and depression in the lumber industry in a province like British Columbia, where it plays such an important part, will react upon every other industry, upon store-keepers and, in fact, every department of life. If the Canadian demand were steady it would be a different thing. Surely it would be unwise for Canada to alienate the United States market, which is so valuable to her when her own demand reduces. It is just like the United States cotton industry in the south—England and other countries take the surplus."

The Eastern Pulp Outlook Reveiwed

Word received from New Brunswick regarding pulpwood production in that province is to the effect that peeled spruce and balsam is commanding from \$10.00 to \$12.00 per cord, f.o.b. cars, which is about two dollars less than the prevailing figure in Ontario.

In regard to the larger call for poplar, it is stated that one company have a strong hold in the pulpwood situation in New Brunswick owing to the fact that they are the only people who can or will use poplar. A farmer or small operator, in getting out his pulpwood—say, on an average, from 50 to 100 cords, naturally cuts as he goes along, a certain amount of poplar, and he refuses to dispose of his spruce unless his poplar is also taken. It is easy to understand, therefore, how any company, which takes both spruce and poplar, control the situation. Thousands of cords of pulpwood are made in New Brunswick every year by farmers and small operators, who are subject to the conditions already pointed out, says a correspondent of the "Canada Lumberman," who adds:

It would be interesting to know what the prospects are in endeavoring to get an opening elsewhere for New Brunswick poplar. If the mills of Ontario and Quebec would be willing to use this wood along with spruce, it would prove of much benefit to the small pulpwood producers in New Brunswick.

If the experiments of using hardwoods in the manufacture of paper are successful, there are immense quantities of such wood in New Brunswick, which, at the present time, has not much better use than for firewood. There is also no doubt that the pulpwood business is sooner or later going to be revolutionized in that the bark will have to be removed by machinery, as labor is getting scarcer every year and cannot be found in sufficient quantities to go into the bush and peel the bark. In the interests of greater production, equipment will be installed to attend to this most important branch of pulpwood activity.

Putting Sawmill Waste to Profitable Use

S. P. Grey, of Indianapolis, Ind., in an interesting letter to the "Canada Lumberman," on the utilization of sawmill waste, says: We are in hearty accord with your views of the lumber situation and only wonder at the lack of conservation of waste material. Around every sawmill of any importance more real wood pulp goes to waste than would stock a good sized paper mill. People go into the forests and cut the heart out of the beautiful trees and throw away the saps and limbs and tops instead of conserving the timber supply by grinding them into pulp. That is what makes us pay 10 to 20 cents a pound for print paper that could be made from all this waste and sold for a profit at half the prevailing prices.

At a large mill which had accumulated not only a mountain of slabs and edgings in the very heart of this country, but had also accumulated a handsome debt, the writer made a suggestion that they get the edging and slab pile out of the way even if they had to set fire to it or dump it into the river. But the answer was: "We wish we could do either, but in either case we would become amenable to the law as damaging the river or endangering the city."

Well then, we had to think again, and advised them to burn their saw dust as made and work all their new waste into some useful article such as blacking-brush backs and handles, and the hardwoods into all handles, and a few dozen other things for which new timber is now being used. This they did and found it so profitable that not only did their debt soon dwindle and disappear, but also the old slab pile, which was such a menace.

The writer has since put into service many other similar plants from which millions of lath, pickets, dimension stock and even shuttles and bobbins for our cotton mills make a ready market. The material which you wish to make into furnished products must correspond to the wood used for that purpose, and if carefully looked into, can soon be selected and classified so as to make what is now called waste pay all running and labor expenses of the mill.

An Aggressive Eastern Lumber Manufacturer



Stanley Douglass, Fredericton, N.B.

Stanley Douglass, Fredericton, N. B., has been connected with the lumber game for the last 25 years. He will cut about 6,000,000 ft. of spruce and hemlock lumber during the coming season, besides lath and shingles at South Devon. At Stanley, his output will be 3,000,000 ft. of spruce and hemlock. The latter plant has started running and sawing will begin at South Devon about May 1st. Mr. Douglass' logging operations are now complete for the year and he says that they have a somewhat larger cut of logs for both mills than they figured on, and that the total output will be some 10,000,000 ft. From February on they had a severe winter which added considerably to the cost of the logging. Mr. Douglass adds that weather conditions have been unfavorable for sawing

with portable mills and the product of a great many logs will not go on the market this year. In the district around South Devon and Stanley there has been a somewhat larger cut than last year, and a considerable quantity of this has been turned out by portable saw mills. Mr. Douglass is also the head of a new company, known as Stanley Douglass, Limited, with headquarters at Devon, N. B., which was recently granted a provincial charter. He is one of the most successful operators in New Brunswick.

High Wages Paid Lumber Carriers

The members of the Executive Committee of the Lumber Carriers' Association of the Great Lakes have adopted a scale of wages for masters, mates, chief engineers and assistant engineers on boats belonging to members of the association during the season of 1920.

The schedule for masters and mates on wooden steamers follows:

Steamers of 600 tons and over—Master, \$2,500 per annum; mate, \$200 a month.

Steamers less than 600 tons—Master, \$2,500 per annum; mate, \$180 a month.

Schedule for chief engineers and assistant engineers is:

Steamers of 1,000 tons and over—Chief engineer, \$225 a month; assistant engineer, \$190 a month.

Steamers of 500 tons and less than 1,000 tons—Chief engineer, \$215 a month; assistant engineer, \$165 a month.

Steamers of less than 500 tons—Chief engineer, \$200 a month; assistant engineer, \$165 a month.

This is the highest rate ever paid.

Timber Exploitation Must be Avoided

In Canada, particularly in Quebec and British Columbia, there still is a large supply of timber, and in Quebec the Crown forests are the envy of the Continent. In New Brunswick our extensive Crown lands are of immense value, and with reasonable conservation will increase in value as the years go by. But for New Brunswick and for all Canada the exhaustion of the American forests must be a reminder of the wisdom of avoiding in time the American mistake of exploitation without limit. So far as the Crown forests of Canada are concerned, the Provinces must not eat up their capital, but must live upon the interest, content to cut no more annually than growth will replace, and even to so limit the annual operations that the forest reserve will be gradually enlarged. There could be no better investment. To increase this asset is banking money at a high rate of interest. Moreover, there is to be considered the influence of the forests upon stream flow, and so upon agriculture. A very large portion of our land is unfit for agriculture, but will grow merchantable timber.

The United States can scarcely expect that their wood famine is to be cured by free access to our forests. On obliging them we should only create a wood famine of our own. The Canadian Provinces should proceed with a reasonable policy of conservation, having in mind the example of their neighbors.—St. John Telegraph.

Sudden Death of Henry Rixon

Owen Sound recently lost one of its oldest and most highly esteemed business men in the death of Mr. Henry Rixon. Mr. Rixon retired as usual, apparently in good health. About 7.30 o'clock the

following morning he was found dead in bed, the end having come as he slept an hour previous.

The late Joseph Rixon was an English gentleman of the old school; kindly, courteous and beloved by all who knew him. He was 83 years of age and was born at Krugswood Place, South Lamberth, London, England. He had resided in Owen Sound since 1888, when he formed a partnership with the late James Rixon, under the firm name of Maitland, Rixon & Co., in the lumber and war-finger business. For many years they operated the large mill at the North End and also the wharf now in the hands of Jas. Cole. Several years ago the mill was taken over by the Rixon, Ainslie, Stoddart Co., Ltd., of which the deceased was one of the principals. Although well advanced in years Mr. Rixon always kept in touch with his business and was more or less actively engaged in it.

During his many years of residence in Leith and Owen Sound, Mr. Rixon made for himself a warm place in the hearts of many of its residents by his kindly, courteous ways and he will be greatly missed by all who knew him.

Fifty-four years ago he married Miss Helen Ainslie, daughter of the late Adam Ainslie, of Leith, who predeceased him seven years ago. Of the family of five daughters and one son, three survive

Lumber Prices Affect Farmers

British Columbia farmers and ranchers are feeling the pinch of lumber prices. Some settlers have restrained from building until values moderated, only to find them increasing with the coming of better weather. Many are hauling their own logs to the mills so badly are they in need of rough lumber for operations on their farms and ranches. Shingle bolts that have been lying for years are now drawing at a much increased figure.

Timber Industry is Decidedly Active

Great activity is going on in the timber industry as reflected in the statement of timber royalties, the sale at a record price of a government timber berth on Ramsey Arm, and the advertising in a recent issue of the B. C. Gazette of timber sales totalling \$670,000.

Timber royalties for the 11 months of the current fiscal year have reached \$795,480, being \$60,475 in excess of last year, in spite of the absence of last year's aeroplane spruce purchases.

The record for stumpage prices was reached yesterday, when 225 acres of cedar and fir at Ramsay Arm were bought from the government at a price of \$5.30 per thousand for the cedar and \$4.10 for the fir, netting the government \$160 an acre for the stumpage rights.

The largest sale yet advertised by the timber department is in the Gazette, where intending buyers have asked that timber valued at \$522,000 in the Kamloops district be advertised for bids. Other requested sales bring the total up to \$670,000.

Are Not Holding Back Supplies

Denying that British Columbia lumber merchants are in any way favoring United States buyers over Canadian ones, and characterizing as absurd the Prairie allegation that United States mills are holding back their own product to boost prices and buying up the available Canadian supply. I. R. Pole, Secretary to the Mountain Lumber Manufacturers' Association, B.C., stated that recent despatches from Ottawa and Winnipeg suggesting the possibility of a lumber embargo to prevent further lumber exports to the United States, were misleading.

Thinks the Peak Not Yet Reached

"Production is what we want. We need it so bad that it is worth paying for and paying well," declared Mr. Carl Sorenson, of Fort William, who recently returned from a visit to St. Paul, where he met his brother who is connected with shipping in the Orient. Mr. Sorenson is certain that higher wages must be paid in lumber camps next season. Mr. Sorenson has operated a lumbering camp during the winter, and paid top prices and is willing to pay top prices next year with bonuses to good men. Carpenters and bricklayers will find all they can do at a dollar an hour, maybe more. The peak has not yet been reached, and I do not think that it will be before one or two years. Americans do not anticipate any lowering of prices and building operations are not being postponed in expectation of the easing off in labor or building markets.

"He seems very fond of his wife."

"Very. Doesn't even find fault with the way she's bringing up the children."

"I presume the violin is the most important instrument in the orchestra."

"It was until the jazz came in. Now it's the cowbell."

An Authority on Export Timber Trade



H. R. MacMillan, Vancouver, B.C.

H. R. MacMillan, managing director of the H. R. MacMillan Export Co., Ltd., general exporters, Vancouver, B. C., has long been one of the leading figures in forestry, lumber and other activities. Born in Newmarket, Ont., thirty-five years ago, he was educated at Toronto University, and afterwards took a post graduate course at Yale. He was assistant director of the Forestry Branch, Department of the Interior, Ottawa, in 1911, and was appointed Chief Forester for British Columbia in 1912, which position he filled efficiently for three years, when he was made Timber Trade Commissioner with the Department of Trade and Commerce, Ottawa. In 1916 he became assistant manager of the Victoria Lumber Mfg. Co. and also organized Georgetown

Spruce & Cedar Co. of which he is the President. He was assistant director of the Imperial Munitions Board from 1917 to 1919.

A year ago Mr. MacMillan formed the H. R. MacMillan Export Co., of which he is managing director. He has been an extensive traveller and has officially visited all quarters of the globe looking into timber demand, production, distribution, etc., and has written a number of excellent articles for the "Canada Lumberman" and other publications.

In the Export Edition of the "Canada Lumberman," which was issued a year ago, Mr. MacMillan had a timely and instructive contribution on the export trade so far as it affected British Columbia. He ably pointed out the various markets which were open for Coast products and what that province could supply, the effect of the war on the rise and fall of the timber trade with different countries, etc.

The subject of this reference is the author of "Reports of Foreign Timber Trade" for the Dominion Government, and has prepared for the B. C. provincial administration a series of edifying and interesting reports of forest management and the timber trade. Mr. MacMillan also framed the "British Columbia Timber Royalty Act."

Why Did B. C. Not Handle All the Order

Welcome was given by the council of the Board of Trade to Mr. F. C. Wade, K.C., agent-general for British Columbia in London, at a luncheon held in his honor at Vancouver, recently. Mr. Wade, in telling of the work of his department, explained the need for British Columbia to make an effort to attract the immigrants who were seeking new locations in the Empire. He also spoke of the handicap which agents-general for the different provinces were confronted with in not having official recognition, as did the agents-general for the Australian states.

In illustrating the manner in which the lumber order had been secured last year for British Columbia mills, Mr. Wade stated that at first it was refused owing to the fact that Washington exporters offered railway ties at twopence cheaper. This had made him angry and he remained the government that when Canada decided to enter the war, every dollar and every man was promised without hesitation.

"I told them that 'tuppence' did not stop us then," said Mr. Wade. The result was that instead of placing an order with British Columbia mills for 100,000,000 feet of lumber, the amount was increased by 50 per cent. and that the price was raised from three shillings three-pence to three shillings six-pence. He could not understand why British Columbia mills had refused to handle the whole order, throwing away 80,000,000 feet of it.

In urging that every effort be used to bring about a closer relationship between the lumber supply of the province and the demand of Europe, Mr. Wade stated that a British concern was contemplating putting into service a line of twenty-two ships to carry lumber from British Columbia if the exporters would go after the market. This would be a permanent market for the next thirty or forty years.

Lumber Shipments from Eastern Ports

Formerly many ports in New Brunswick were active shipping centres for timber and lumber, but rail connection and extensions, as well as the evolution which the industry has been undergoing in recent years, have made considerable changes.

The "Canada Lumberman" has received reports from a number of harbor masters, some of which are encouraging, while others tell a different story. H. W. Crocker, Harbor Master of Albert, N.B., says there have not been any vessels loaded at that port for the past two years, all lumber going by rail to St. John for trans-Atlantic shipments. E. Chase, Harbor Master of Sackville, writes there has not been a vessel in there for the past two years. "We formerly had about fifty ships come into this port each shipping season, but the rails have all been taken up so there is no track to the wharves. There are deals and other lumber sent on the trains at Sackville station," he adds.

James Wallace, Harbor Master of Dalhousie, states that in 1918 there were no vessels in that port and no shipments made. In 1919 there were eleven vessels of 18,092 tons carrying 11,466,316 superficial feet of deals and 10,519 cors of rossed pulpwood.

James A. Jardine, Harbor Master of Richibucto, observes that lumbering was carried on very extensively during the past season, and that one of the most up-to-date mills in New Brunswick will be running this year at that point and the prospects are for a large shipment of lumber. During 1919 three vessels totaling 826 tons carried 600,000 superficial feet. There was shipped by water to other parts of Canada, chiefly to Prince Edward Island, about 1,435,000 feet.

R. J. Walls, Harbor Master of Chatham, N.B., remarks that they had fifty-six vessels on the Miramichi with a tonnage of 60,799 registered tons. H. R. Goodday & Co. loaded ten steamers and one sailing vessel carrying 22,196,131 sup. ft. for the United Kingdom and the Continent. The J. B. Snowball Co. loaded five steamers carrying 8,354,000 superficial ft. for Great Britain and Europe, and also shipped 11,883,000 to the United States. The Miramichi Lumber Co. shipped some 12,000,000 superficial ft. from the port of Chatham. Mr. Walls adds that the prospects for the coming season are good with plenty of manufactured lumber on hand if transportation is available.

Veteran Woodsman Found in Hunter Camp

Mr. Robert Hunter, of Parker's Ridge, who was sent to the Miramichi woods, recently, to search for "Uncle Henry" Braithwaite, of Fredericton, N.B., returned to Holtville lately with the welcome news that the veteran guide was alive and well, and would be home in about a fortnight. Mr. Hunter and a companion made the journey on snowshoes and came upon the object of their search at the Hunter camp, twenty-six miles from the settlement. The old gentleman, as usual, had a good supply of "grub" on hand, and seemed to be in the enjoyment of his usual good health. While the heavy fall of snow prevented him from engaging very extensively in trapping, he seemed to have plenty of work to do and was in good spirits when his callers arrived.

Mr. Braithwaite went to the woods early last November with the intention of remaining for the winter. He had promised to call at a certain spot during the month of January and get some mail matter which had been left there for him by a member of a lumber crew. His failure to do so caused his relatives and friends some anxiety, as they feared that something had gone wrong with him. This anxiety increased as time went on and at the request of relatives Mr. Hunter, who is a skilled woodsman and thoroughly familiar with the country, consented to organize a relief party.

Mr. Braithwaite is one of the oldest and most active woodsmen in the Dominion. He entered upon his eightieth birthday in January last, and it is now close to seventy years since he made his first trip to the woods. He has the distinction of being the first white man in the province to guide a non-resident sportsman into the forests in search of big game.

Two years ago while out alone in the Miramichi woods, Mr. Braithwaite had a severe attack of pneumonia and had a narrow speak of it. Fortunately he had a good supply of wood cut ahead and was able to keep a fire going in the stove. He had some deer meat in the camp and broth made from this was his only nourishment. When his health had recovered sufficiently he set out for home on snowshoes and made the trip in three days, camping out at night on the snow. He was badly used up when he reached home, but after a few weeks rest he was able to hit the trail again. It was the memory of this thrilling experience that made his relatives very uneasy on the present occasion.

B. C. Provincial Lumber Sales

Fabulous lumber prices are being reaped by the B. C. Government for timber lands. Probably the record figure was that of land sold at Ramsay Arm. Stumpage for cedar was \$5.30 per M. and \$4.15 for fir. 225 acres were sold at these prices, netting \$36,000. The enormous returns from these tracts can readily be estimated by the weekly sales, which amounts to about \$3,000,000. Some idea of the growth in the lumber industry of the province may be gained by looking at the advance of timber revenue from \$500,000 to \$2,000,000 in the last two years.

Many Openings for Small Sawmills

Writing to the press on the fact that there is still some good timber growing in Ontario farms and that the field for the small sawmill is by no means exhausted, a correspondent points out that there is considerable merchantable timber left in various parts of Ontario. He refers particularly to Durham County and speaks of the sawmill which was recently built at Orono by C. J. Thornton, ex-M.P. A good old-fashioned logging bee was held when the framework of the mill was put in place, and no sooner had the structure been completed than the logs began to come in. The yard is now filled to overflowing with logs of all kinds, while the sides of the two streets adjacent are similarly covered, the scene reminding the old residents of the time when two, water-power sawmills were operated on the creek running through the village.

After referring to Mr. Thornton's enterprise in erecting this mill, the correspondent pertinently observes:

The point of general interest in this is that there must be many sections, even in older Ontario, where mills such as that about to start operations in Orono could be set up with advantage both to the owner and the neighborhood. Although the original forests may have wholly disappeared, and while wood lots may be few and far between, there are still odd pines, elms and other trees which can be turned into useful lumber and that, if not so utilized, will be left until struck by lightning, or they die, and to be then used for the making of inferior fuel. It is probable that not over a tenth of the logs now collected in the Thornton yard would have been cut into lumber had it not been for Mr. Thornton's enterprise. As it is, the material cut will prove exceedingly valuable in the new buildings and alterations to be put under way in the coming season. Moreover, where there is a small mill in a neighborhood not only will timber that has matured be turned to useful account, but that still growing is more likely to be taken care of. The extension of the Hydro and the development of gasoline engines solve the power problems for these small mills. In the particular case just noted, the power is to be supplied by Hydro, and all the slabs left will form a notable addition to the fuel supply of the village in which the mill is situated.

"About Bearings"

To a man who rebabbits the bearings of machinery used in the lumber and wood-working industries, a booklet entitled "About Bearings," published by the British Smelting & Refining Company, Limited, Montreal, will be found of practical help. This concern, which has but recently become established in Canada, is now making in its Montreal plant the well-known "Stanley Process" Babbitt Metal Alloys. We understand that babbitts alloyed under the "Stanley Process" are sold in practically every country in the civilized world.

The booklet mentioned above was issued in a special edition for the lumber trade, and was distributed at the recent Lumbermen's convention held in Quebec. Firms connected with the lumber trade seeking further knowledge of babbitt metals, from a practical, as well as a technical standpoint, can secure a copy of this booklet upon application to the British Smelting & Refining Company, Limited, Montreal.

Mountain Manufacturers Deny Export Rumors

At a largely-attended meeting of the Mountain Lumber Manufacturers, held recently at Cranbrook, B.C., it was indignantly denied that they were exporting from 70 per cent. to 80 per cent. of their product to the United States and giving consumers across the border the preference over those in Canada, when, as a matter of fact they exported only about 20 per cent. of their output. It was decided to invite the Western Canada Lumber Dealers Association to a conference in the near future for the purpose of having the members of the latter organization make known their requirements for the present year. It has been suggested that the conference be held at Calgary and that the prairie dealers assist in showing how little prices have advanced in comparison with those of other products. A resolution was passed in which it was pointed out that if it is true that Canada suffers from a shortage of lumber, the manufacturers desire to know why and where so that the remedy may be applied.

Simmons Limited Open New Building

Between three and four hundred of the Simmons, Limited, employees gathered for the official opening of the new building on St. Ambrose street, Montreal.

The affair proved a very pleasant one and reflected the spirit of goodwill among the employees at the Montreal factory. Cards and dancing were indulged in, the prizes for the former being distributed by Mr. J. H. Sherrard, president of the company, and a buffet supper was served about midnight, after which dancing was continued until the early hours.

The committee in charge were Messrs. J. W. Abbott, A. C. Guth-

rie, W. Dubuc, L. F. Flanagan, G. E. Buckley, A. Healey, J. R. Le-compte, E. Leger, J. B. Shanahan, C. Lightfoot, T. Kearney and Roland Gomery, chairman.

New Company Takes Over Meigs Interests

A federal charter has been granted to the Canadian Pulpwood Corporation Ltd., with headquarters in Montreal and a capital stock of \$1,000,000. The new organization will take over as a going concern the business heretofore carried on in Canada by the Meigs Pulpwood Co., Inc., whose headquarters are at Wilmington, Delaware, consisting of the real estate, timber limits, sawmills, supplies of pulpwood, lumber and milling outfit and equipment of that company. The Canadian Pulpwood Corporation has, in addition, wide powers conferred upon it for the manufacture of mechanical pulp, paper, cardboard, etc. Among the incorporators are John Kerry and A. S. Bruno of Montreal.

Death of Peterboro Manufacturer

Adam Hall, a well-known manufacturer of Peterboro passed away recently, aged 74 years. He was the founder of Adam Hall, Limited, manufacturers of metal products, such as stoves, etc. He was a member of the Masonic Order, and is survived by his wife and two sons. Mr. Hall was well known in the lumber industry in connection with cooking equipment for logging camps in which he had built up a large business.

Handicaps of B. C. Shingle Manufacturers

Shingle men at the Coast report that they are considerably handicapped in the matter of securing sufficient cars to make shipments across the border owing to the embargo that was some time ago put into effect by the C. P. R. Prairie buyers have been holding off for a considerable period, hoping for lower prices, but the mill men declare that these will not come for a considerable time yet. About sixty of the mills are operating at present and logs are decidedly scarce, several of the plants having to lay off the night shifts. The prices of logs are as follows: Fir, \$20.00, \$25.00 and \$30.00; cedar, \$30.00 to \$50.00; hemlock, \$22.00 to \$25.00.

High Finance in Lumber and Furs

A few days ago William Elson, a farmer residing near Wingham, Ont., felled a huge soft elm tree, and in the top of it was the winter home of a family of raccoons with three lusty youngsters. Mr. Elson cut the tree into three logs and had them sawed into lumber. They yielded 2,804 feet, for which he received \$98.14 at \$33 per thousand. Then the farmer sold the skins of the coons for \$70, making the total amount he realized from the tree and its occupants \$168.14. Mr. Elson feels he has established a record for high finance in furs and lumber.

Record Prices for Timber Rights

Prices unheard of in the history of lumbering are being paid to the British Columbia Government for fir and cedar timber. A sale which probably holds the record for all time was made recently when timber rights on 225 acres of land at Ramsay Arm, situated on Tidewater, at a point 120 miles north of Vancouver were sold for \$36,000. In this case the figuring was done on a stumpage basis of \$5.30 per thousand feet for cedar and \$4.10 for fir. The net return to the government will be \$160 per acre. Added to the high prices the mills are getting the benefit of approximately fifteen per cent. exchange on shipments to the United States, where nearly half the British Columbia cut has lately found a market. The volume of business in timber can be guessed from the fact that the Government sales of standing timber are now approximately three-quater million dollars weekly. The revenue accruing to the province from timber during the current year will be \$2,000,000 instead of \$500,000 two years ago.

Another Pulp Plant Changes Hands

International Paper Company interests have taken over the pulp and paper plant of the Aroostook Pulp & Paper Company at Keegan, on the St. John river, a short distance above the Grand Falls, from the company headed by A. R. Gould, of Presque Isle, Me., former president of the St. John Valley Railway.

The transfer, which has just been made to the American Realty Company, a subsidiary of the International Paper Company, includes in addition to the pulp and paper mill, the holding grounds and shore rights of the company along the St. John river on which the mill is located at Keegan, just west of the sorting booms at VanBuren, where there are large lumber mills also on the American side of the river.

It is anticipated that large additions will be made to the present plant. It is reported that these will include a mill for the manufacture of Kraft paper.

Death of Mr. E. Harper Wade



The late E. H. Wade, Quebec, P.Q.

Canada has suffered another severe loss in the death of Mr. E. Harper Wade, of Quebec city, who passed away recently in his 74th year, after a long life of usefulness, most of which was spent in Quebec, and throughout the whole of which he enjoyed and retained to the end the respect of all with whom he came into contact. A native of Liverpool, Mr. Harper was the son and grandson of men who had been prominent in the cotton brokerage business of that city. He received his early commercial training in that city in the offices of Sharples, Jones and Company, wholesale importers of Quebec timber in connection with the old Sharples firm of Quebec. He lost his father at sea on his return from Australia in the Royal Charter. Three years after the completion of his apprenticeship he was transferred to the Quebec office of C. and J. Sharples, which later became John Sharples, Sons and Company, the Liverpool house being then known as Henry Sharples, Sons and Company. All the senior members of the firm had passed away before Mr. Wade left it in 1877 to connect himself with the firm of Roberts, Smith and Company, of Quebec. Upon the retirement of Mr. Roberts from the firm, Mr. Wade was taken in as a partner, and continued the business for some time after Mr. Smith's death, under the old name. He married a daughter of the late John Simons of Quebec. Mr. Wade was a well read and well informed man, and had contributed letters to the press over a long period of years, on almost every conceivable subject of public importance. He was a devout adherent of the Diocesan Synod. His death removed about the last link between the present and the old time timber merchants of the good old timber days of the Quebec trade. Mr. Wade, who had been in failing health for many months, had during the past few years been the author of a number of thoughtful and instructive articles which appeared in the columns of the "Canada Lumberman." There was no better authority on the export timber trade than Mr. Wade who enjoyed an unusually large measure of esteem and confidence in the industry.

Western Canada Trade Jottings

That Vancouver is actively in the timber business was reflected in the announcement recently that the Brunette sawmill of New Westminster, one of the oldest plants on the coast, has been sold for \$1,750,000 cash. The former owners are Toronto and Ottawa capitalists, including the Eddy interests. It is said the purchasers are Vancouver men, including J. A. Smith, who recently sold the timber limit at Port Moody, close beside the original terminus of the C. P. R., for half a million cash to the Dollar Steamship Co. Included in the transaction are several extensive timber limits on the mainland and Vancouver Island.

Masset Timber Co., 744 Hastings St. W., Vancouver, have under consideration the construction of a pulp and paper mill in this vicinity to cost \$1,000,000; The carrying out of the project is contingent upon the amount of water power available for development in the Massett River.

Various commercial agencies, who have been closely studying the situation, state that there is a feeling in the trade among exporters that there will be a big demand from the English markets for both spruce deals and hardwoods, while from the United States there promises to be a lively requisition for spruce and hemlock during the coming summer.

The erection of a new shingle mill and box factory at Langley Prairie is understood to have been decided upon by local capital, the market for shingles having attracted a company of local men who also plan catering to the small fruit grower in the matter of boxes. The shingle mill owned by Mills Bros. is turning out a full daily capacity.

E. F. Duby has purchased 10,000,000 ft. of logs for the Prince Rupert Lumber Co., to be cut at the mill at Prince Rupert, the purchase being made from J. R. Morgan Co. Some of the logs have begun to arrive at Prince Rupert.

Frederick Adolph, of Baynes Lake, B. C., died recently in the hospital at Fernie, aged 82 years. He was born in Waterloo county,

Ont., and followed the contracting business in his younger days. Later he moved to Chesley where he conducted a sawmill for sixteen years. In 1904 he went west and after living in Cranbrook for two years, he moved to Baynes Lake where his sons are owners of the Adolph Lumber Company. The remains were taken to Chesley for interment.

A well attended convention of the managers of the Security Lumber Co. was recently held in Moose Jaw. The gathering lasted for three days and about one hundred persons were present. Addresses were given by leading representative men on various subjects as well as by department heads.

E. H. Bucklin, of Seattle, has purchased the interest of George Small in the Small-Bucklin Lumber Company, New Westminster. Mr. Small retired from active participation in the concern about twelve years ago, but had retained his financial interest in it, which has now passed into the hands of the senior Bucklin.

The B. C. Timber Exporters will load 2,400,000 feet of lumber on the S. S. Tactician of the Harrison Direct Line. Six hundred thousand feet will be loaded at Vancouver and the balance at Genoa Bay. The organization will also load a large quantity of lumber on the Canadian Exporter.

John Hanbury, lumberman, of Vancouver, was recently injured the automobile in which he was driving was run down at Strathcona station by an interurban tram. Mr. Hanbury suffered for some days from the shock. His companion, Major W. D. F. Goodwin, was killed in the accident.

The sawmill of the Summit Lumber Co. at Summit Lake, B. C., was recently destroyed by fire. The loss is partly covered by insurance. The plant at the time was operated by a receiver and the fire is believed to have originated from one of the fans. The lumber piles were not touched.

The Hayward Lumber Co. of Edmonton, Alta., are contemplating the erection of a planing mill.

The Whalen Pulp and Paper Company is reported to have worked into a very strong operating position. The equipping of its mills has been satisfactorily completed and machinery is now thoroughly tuned up. Present operations are at maximum capacity, and in the month of February the high record output of 5,000 tons of pulp was achieved. The company's cut of timber this year, it is estimated, will reach 50,000,000 feet, and income from the lumber and shingle mills will add considerably to earnings from the pulp.

Pulpwood Shows Big Advance in Prices

The Jost Co., Limited, of Montreal, who specialize in pulpwood of all kinds for United States and Canadian mills, report that the supply of pulpwood is much less this year than last year, according to reliable information that they have received. While some people place the amount at 50% less, the Jost Company are of the opinion that the decrease in available quantities is somewhere between 25% and 50%.

The price of peeled pulpwood has advanced steadily since September, 1919, and is on an average \$6 or \$7 per cord higher. The present price of 4 ft. peeled pulpwood varies from \$17 to \$18, on Grand Trunk and Quebec Central points to \$13 and \$14 per cord in Eastern Quebec and New Brunswick, where the freight rate is higher. These are prices paid to the farmer.

The requisitions for peeled spruce and balsam are very active, and the Jost Company say they have no difficulty in placing their wood at attractive prices, and are unable to supply the demand.

A considerable quantity of rough wood was got out during the past winter, and, although the demand is not so great for this, still the price paid is \$15 more than for the same class of wood last year.

Speaking of the future, the Jost Company say that the indications are that for 1920-1921 the production of peeled pulpwood is going to be large, as the present prices are satisfactory to the farmer and to the contractor. The company have received several offers from reliable contractors to make wood for them on the basis of the present prices, but they are rather diffident about going ahead just yet as they feel that the scarcity of wood this year has considerable to do with the present high values. On the other hand, contractors say that the high price is the only inducement that they will have and that the labor situation and excessive cost of production would not warrant them in accepting less.

The price of pulpwood depends, to a certain extent, on the price of lumber as the one line naturally acts in sympathy with the other.

"Don't you think Mildred has perfectly wonderful teeth?"

Yes. But they're false."

"How do you know that, my dear?"

"Why, she told me she inherited them from her mother."

What "Percy" Saw and Heard at Hamilton

Dear Boss:—

Verbum Sapienti bus—I got your wire to stop selling Lath and Clear and Clear Face Norway Pine, and to take first train for Hamilton to meet the Retailers who were going into Convention.

I don't think you will have to cancel any of these orders taken by me unless you haven't got the stock. You will note all prices are left blank—we are to charge the prices that are prevailing at time of shipment if they are higher than present prices, but, if the prices then at that time are below the present market prices, then we are to charge the prices that are prevailing to-day. That is the only way I would sell and I guess I made it safe enough don't you think? The orders are all taken subject to prior sale, subject to acceptance by head office, subject to the freight rates being the same as they are to-day, and if any advance, customer is to assume all additional freight charges, also any War Tax the Government may see fit to assess, also sold subject to price being equivalent to that which can be procured from United States dealers, in other words, we are to add the American Exchange to the Canadian prices. They fussed a little bit about this, but I said you were not particularly anxious to sell your lumber. I want you to understand that I never solicited one of these orders. The buyers just forced me to put their names down for a car, and to be shipped when we can make shipment. I told the customers, that this was the best way for them to buy, because they would then, at least know, the minimum prices they would have to pay for the stocks.

I would suggest that you get a rubber stamp made, with a list of the items to which all orders are taken subject to, and have my next saleslip booked up, as I find that after putting all that writing on the order, I have but very little space left in which to state the kind of lumber and sizes the man wants shipped. There is only room left after all this writing, for the customer to sign his name, and of course that is a necessary adjunct to have on the order book.

Of course, you know they wouldn't let me in the retailers meeting, as I represented a wholesale firm. I think the best thing for you to do, is to buy out a retail yard some place so then you can be classified as a retailer, wholesaler and manufacturer. Of course, the hitch would be to advertise yourself as a manufacturer, but that can be gotten around by advancing some small mill two hundred thousand dollars, and thus control their output. I understand that is how the other wholesalers are doing it. It also lends a whole lot of prestige to advertise you are in the lumber business three, different ways, just like playing a horse straight, place and show. All three ways, do you get me?

Well, they invited me to their dinner. It was a lollapoolusa. They served a whole flock of Bill Paynes chickens. I think he must have gotten them from Brantford, as they tasted like McCormick's brood.

The "piece de resistance" as they say in Montreal was a duet rendered by Jimmy and Don. Have you ever taken a nail, and drawn it over a sieve. Well, their voices sounded almost as sweet.

I also liked the talk given by the youngest man in the crowd—John Reid—God Bless him. He didn't go back to Greek or Tolbec mythology for his similitudes, of course, but kept his remarks in labyrinthine channels in which we could all follow what he said. You know when anybody has to be called upon to pat babies on the head, thank Mayors, clergymen, bank managers, and lumber manufacturers for favors received, or about to be received, they always seem to have to call upon an Irishman—God save the mark—to do it, not because so many of them came from Ireland by way of Cork and Blarney Castle, but just because they have the gift of "Facile falsehood, and persuasive speech" (I quote from Saxe, make his acquaintance) and when it is necessary to place Myrrh and sweet ointment upon a spot, the Irishman is called upon to do it, as only the Irish can.

But Boss, before I close, I shall have to tell you of the greatest faux pas ever perpetrated by a politition or office holder.

The Chairman introduced His "Washup," the Mayor. It was tacitly understood that he was to give us an address of welcome. Big Bill Devery once coined a phrase that exemplifies what I wish to say about the address. The phrase is as follows: "Appertainin' to and touchin' on. Well, that Mayor appertained to and touched on every conceivable subject. Like the ordinary politition, he opened up his whole box of tricks for the delectation of his audience. The way he skipped from one subject to another, was marvelous; he was as dexterous as a magician with a pack of cards: even the agility of Eliza jumping from one cake of ice to another, trying to cross the river with her "cheeld" in her arms, was futile in comparison with his flights of fancy and oratory. He surely said: "Parvo in multum" and when he finished, we were still without the welcome and the keys to the City, and had no assurance that the Chief of Police was to look askance, in the event any of us were hailed before him in

the morning. Ordinarily, the lumbermen are looked upon as a bunch of good fellows, but evidently from His Worship's address, somebody must have been charging him too much for wooden tooth-picks and he took this opportunity to retaliate on the manufacturers and purveyors of lumber in general. However, there is this to remark, everybody was afraid to do anything for which he might be jailed, and a meeting of the W. C. T. U.s, or a convention presided over by "Pussy Foot" Johnson was not more decorous than the last lumber Convention. I'll say his speech had a salutary effect.

The chief "Toreadors" of Toronto, were conspicuous by their absence, but they were well represented by several employees. It is a relief to meet up with a lot of fellows who have something worth while to talk about and who can talk about it in a proper way. "Bull slaying" should be left to the Mexicans and Spaniards; it has no place in a gentleman's business such as only the lumber business is. As a matter of fact, the lumber business is a MAN'S business, and it takes a man to look after it.

Altogether, it was a very enjoyable time, and I was glad to have enjoyed the hospitality of a lot of good fellows. It was a nice thing to be able to go up and receive a real genuine handshake and bon camaradie, and I hope that I will live long enough to go to the next fifty, or more.

Yours truly,

Dublin, Ont.

"Percy McIntyre."

A FAIRY STORY ABOUT LUMBER PRICES

(With Apologies to George Ade)

Once upon a time—in fact in March 1920, there were Certain Interests in the lumber industry, who, though they controlled only about 2 per cent. of the lumber production of the country, thought that in size and importance they were bigger than the industry in which they lived and moved and had their being. They had grown so large as manufacturers, so huge as wholesalers, and so enormous as retailers that they finally over-stepped themselves and their wholesale and retail departments sold more lumber at low prices than their manufacturing department could produce or ship. Then behold! these Certain Interests gathered themselves together with much trepidation and misgivings in a great pow-wow and there was much palaver.

Suddenly one wily and clever chap in their midst became suffused with a "Big Idea." Quoth he, "These retail birds, our competitors, are a foolish and inconsistent bunch. Let us prepare a great bear story—let us tell the world that lumber prices are falling—let us in all our departments: manufacturing, wholesale and retail, cut our prices, being careful of course, not to take any orders—and then let us call in the newspaper chaps and pose as prophets and philanthropists, and we will in one fell stroke secure the good will of the public and scare these poor retail birds into lowering their prices and boycotting their friends, the other wholesalers and manufacturers. Then when we have hammered the market sufficiently and other manufacturers have weakened and lowered their prices, we will quietly pick up all of the cheap lumber and fill our old orders, and what we have left, we will sell to the retail birds at our own prices."

When he had finished with speaking, there were many "Bravos" and much applause for this clever chap, and as he had spoke, so was it done. Newspapers' front pages rang with the blazoned story of cheaper lumber and of the magnanimous—generous—beneficent Certain Interests which had brought it all about.

And lo!—many retailers fell for the tale and stopped buying, and for a few days, the market softened; but certain wise retailers who had been fooled too often by their Certain Interests, took counsel and asked themselves and argued rightly: How can there be lower prices with car shortage so severe and demand so great? If we delay our buying and all buy at once later, we will pay much more for our lumber and many of us will be short. And they decided that they would not be again fooled by the Certain Interests, but would use common sense in their buying and selling and in all of their transactions—and behold! They started buying steadily and evenly and the good law of supply and demand again held sway. And gradually the car supply improved, and the market stabilized, and the entire industry became sound and prosperous.

But in the quarters of the Certain Interests, there was much gnashing of teeth and sharpening of pencils.

MORAL: The tail can never wag the dog.

Camp Supplies Still Ascend in Price

The cost of camp supplies has, in the majority of lines, been steadily ascending, and prices to-day, in many instances, are double and even triple to what they were just previous of the war. From time to time in the "Canada Lumberman" comparative statements on the leading items have appeared, and in this issue another table is presented, indicating the advances during the past eighteen months. These increases apply particularly to flour, butter, eggs, sugar, coffee, potatoes, rice, corn syrup, prunes and other lines. In pork there has been little to complain of, but, on the other hand, hay and oats have reached the top rung and some operators declare that oats laid down in the camp now cost all the way from \$1.30-\$1.60 a bushel, and are practically unobtainable in a few districts. Hay is also another item which has shot skyward and, in most camps, the quotation for this delivered commodity runs from \$45 to \$60 per ton.

The following table shows that current prices which prevailed in Toronto on leading lines in June, 1914, June, 1918, and March, 1920, will be found worthy of study:

	June, 1914	June, 1918	March, 1920
Barrelled Pork Reg. Mess	\$26.00	\$54.50	\$48.00
Short Cut Back	28.50	58.50	56.00
Clear Fat Back 85/100	24.00	57.00	50.00
70/85	25.00	57.50	53.00
50/70	26.00	58.50	54.00
40/50	26.50	59.00	55.00
30/40	26.50	60.50	56.00
Bean Pork	24.00	51.50	47.00
S. P. Rolls	26.00	61.00	56.00
Barrelled Beef	23.00	42.00	38.00
	22.00	40.00	36.00
	20.00	32.00	28.00
	18.00	30.00	28.00
Smoked Hams 12/18	.18½	.36½	.40
18/25	.17½	.34½	.38
25/35	.16½	.32½	.37
35/up	.16	.30	.32
Bacon 8/10	.18½	.44½	.48
10/12	.18½	.44½	.43
12/14	.18	.44½	.43
14/20	.16½	.43	.38
Pure Lard	.12½	.30	.28
Eggs	.26	.44	.70
	.24	.43	.65
	.14¼	.24	.28½
Shortening	.10¼	.26	.29
Butter, Creamery Prints	.26	.45	.66
Creamery Solids	.25	.44½	.65
Dairy Prints	.22	.40	.53
Dairy Solids	.21	.39	.56
Mince Meat	.9	.12½	.17
Sausage	.9	.16	.20
Beef, Medium Steer Heifers, 450/550	.13½	.24	.20½
Medium Cows, 450/550	.12½	.21	.18
Medium Bulls, 600/900	.12	.19½	.17
Sugar (No. 1 standard granulated)	4.51	9.97	16.71
Coffee (Rio)	.17-18	.24-29	.37
Tea (Indian Pekoe Souchong)	.19-20	.46-48	.54
Oatmeal (Standard 98 lb. bags)	2.50-2.65	5.75-7.00	6.00
Beans (Canadian Whites)	2.10-2.25	6.75	6.00
Flour (Manitoba White, sec. pats.)	5.10	10.95	13.45
Potatoes, per bag	1.75	2.00	4.25-4.50
Prunes (60 to 70 to the lb., 25 lb. boxes)	.10½-11	.13¼-15	.22
Apples, Evaporated	.9-10	.20-21	.24
Rice (Rangoon)	.3-04	.9½-10	.14½
Corn Syrup (barrels)	.03½	.07	.09

"A Hand Book of Saw Fitting"

The Wm. B. Mershon & Co., Saginaw, Mich., have recently issued a neat and attractive booklet of thirty-six pages, entitled "A Hand Book of Saw Fitting." The publication is, without doubt, the most complete and instructive of its kind and contains not only splendid illustrations but many valuable pointers on the care and treatment of band saw blades; saw-makers tools; forms of teeth filing; hanging in the saw in the mill; brazing saw blades; revised table of strains suited to different widths and gauges of band saw blades; model teeth for band saws; shapes of band saw teeth; and many other topics.

The booklet will be found invaluable to any one employed in the saw-filing room or saw-fitting department of any wood-working industry, and a copy will gladly be sent by dropping a card to Wm. B. Mershon & Co., Saginaw, Mich. The company announce that the purpose of the publication is to have it in the hands of different filers in sawmills, planing mills, etc., throughout the country.

An Increased Hardwood Production

M. Mitchell, of A. K. Hansen & Co., lumber and pulpwood merchants, Quebec, in writing the "Canada Lumberman," says the past winter has been generally favorable for logging operations, and that there will be an increased production of hardwoods of, probably, 30% in that province and in Ontario. Mr. Mitchell does not look for the present high prices for export hardwood to Great Britain to be

long maintained as they are stimulating a much more increased manufacture of home-grown timber across the sea. It is not probable there will be very much, if any reduction, in ocean rates, although it is expected that shipping space will be plentiful.

Eastern Company Will Erect Mill

Announcement of a new industry, which will be of much importance on the upper St. John river, was made recently by Mayor J. E. Michaud, M.L.A. for Madawaska, who said that the Notre Dame Lumber Company, Limited, of which J. M. Stevens, of Edmundston, is secretary, and in which Hon. W. W. Thomas is interested, are to build a sawmill for the manufacture of lumber, on the old Crocket mill site at Kennedy Island, near Clair and St. Francis.

It is some twelve or fourteen years since there was a mill there, and the new plant will take care of a large portion of the lumber cut on the Canadian side of the upper St. John river, in both New Brunswick and Quebec. The company will ask the legislature for the privilege of placing piers and booms in the St. John river in a bill which will soon be introduced.

Tribute to Canadian Wooden Ships

Mr. Lambert, of Montreal, who was naval architect and assistant director for the Imperial Munitions Board, has just returned from Europe. While in Great Britain he made inquiries as to the wooden vessels built in Canada. He found that out of 46 ships, three had been burned, fifteen or eighteen had gone ashore, but were all got off again, and, with the exception of the three which were destroyed by fire, all these ships were in commission and doing good work. This he considered a very pleasing tribute to the Canadian wooden shipbuilders, particularly in view of the poor results attained with the American programme, many of which ships are now lying as hulks.

Reforestation in York County

It is expected that work will begin in the near future in the reforestation of waste districts of York County. Recently the Reforestation Committee of York Township met and discussed the project, which, it is hoped, will yield a revenue to the township and prove an invaluable adjunct to the lumber trade. Another meeting will be held in the near future when it is expected that an address will be delivered by E. J. Zavitz, provincial forester, who will give the committee the benefit of his advice on the best trees to plant.

Many New Sawmills Arise in West

Because of the sure market and high prices for lumber, the industry in the province of British Columbia is booming as never before. Sawmills are springing into existence in great numbers all over the province. Mr. John A. Thompson, of Vancouver, says that the demand for sawmill machinery is almost insatiable. The demand is chiefly for small mills with a capacity of 10,000 to 50,000 feet per day. Vancouver Island has received a very large number of the mills and the Cowichan Lake district has been especially active. The activity has also extended to the interior, and small sawmills are being shipped into the Okanagan and the Kootenays in a steady stream.

The market is almost bare of logs and to-day the small mill has a most favorable opportunity because the large mills on the waterfront are having difficulty in finding sufficient logs on the open market at satisfactory prices. Mr. Thompson thinks that present prices in the lumber market are inflated and that there is due to be a reaction. But he points out the reduced supply sources in the world market, and that Russia, which used to supply about one-half of the world's supply, is now out of the market altogether. "I have been in the lumber industry in the province for the past 22 years and I consider the present opportunity is the first real solid permanent outlook that I have seen. In the old days the province depended upon the northwest market almost entirely, but to-day the world is our market. The premium on exchange has also been a great stimulus, and although that condition is not permanent it has made possible the rapid growth of manufacturing industries which will, I think, be permanent, regardless of whether the exchange conditions return to normal."

Lumber Shipments from Bathurst

The lumber shipments from the port of Bathurst, N. B., during the past season were rather small, as H. M. Sweeney, collector of customs, states that it was difficult to bring ships in on account of the scarcity of bottoms. The export for 1919 were 13,317,509 feet of lumber and nine vessels called in the port with a total tonnage of 10,085. The exports of forest products through the port of last year were less than in 1916 but greater than in 1917 or 1918.

**Second Hand
Machinery &
Equipment
Wanted &
For Sale**

Quick Action Section

**Special Lots
Of Lumber—
Positions
Wanted &
Vacant**

PUBLISHER'S NOTICE

Advertisements other than "Employment Wanted" or "Employees Wanted" will be inserted in this department at the rate of 20 cents per agate line (14 agate lines make one inch). \$2.80 per inch, each insertion, payable in advance. Space measured from rule to rule. When four or more consecutive insertions of the same advertisement are ordered a discount of 25 per cent. will be allowed.

Advertisements of "Wanted Employment" will be inserted at the rate of one cent a word, net. Cash must accompany order. If Canada Lumberman box number is used, enclose ten cents extra for postage in forwarding replies. Minimum charge 25 cents.

Advertisements of "Wanted Employees" will be inserted at the rate of two cents a word, net. Cash must accompany the order. Minimum charge 50 cents.

Advertisements must be received not later than the 10th and 20th of each month to insure insertion in the subsequent issue.

Lumber Wanted

Spruce, Jack Pine, and Hemlock. Will contract for this year's sawing. Cash advance on logs at mill. Box 143, Canada Lumberman, Toronto. 4-7

Hardwood Lumber Wanted

Birch, Maple, Beech, Ash, Elm and Basswood, Dry or sawn to order. We send inspector. Box 166, Canada Lumberman, Toronto, Ont. 5-8

Lumber Wanted

Will contract for large and small stocks, Birch, Maple, Basswood and Ash. Advance on logs at mill. Box 142, Canada Lumberman, Toronto. 4-7

Cedar Wanted

We want to buy clear Eastern Cedar lumber. We are always in the market for this. Let us know what you have now or may take out later. We also want clear cedar lath, special sizes. There is good money in cutting these. Write us particulars.

Peterborough Canoe Co., Limited,
6-11 Peterborough, Ont.

WANTED

White Pine Spruce
ALL GRADES.

Also LATH of all grades

JOHN F. BURKE,
2-t.f. Aeolian Bldg., New York City.

Birch, Beech, Basswood, Maple and Other Hard- woods Wanted

Will pay spot cash on cars shipping point on any of the above; dry or green; log run or on grade. Will send inspector.

Wallace H. Partridge, Inc.

4-11 Springfield, Mass.

White Pine Wanted

4/4, 6/4, and 8/4.
No. 1 and No. 2 Culls.
Mill Run.
No. 1 Culls and No. 2 Culls.

BREWSTER LOUD,
4-7 1307 Majestic Bldg.,
Detroit, Mich.

Lumber in Large Quantities Wanted

Wanted large quantities of Hardwood Lumber, Birch, Hard Maple, Beech and other woods. Best prices, fair inspection and prompt shipment. Apply Box No. 133, Canada Lumberman, Toronto. 4-7

Lumber Wanted

Send us list of lumber you wish to move either car lots or block. Advances made. Our buyer is now out and will call on you.

The Elgie & Jarvis Lumber Co., Limited,
6-7 18 Toronto St., Toronto, Ont.

PULPWOOD

We are open to purchase peeled Spruce and Balsam Pulpwood in carload lots. Quotations furnished on request. Also Deal ends.

The Jost Company, Limited,
1-t.f. 285 Beaver Hall Hill,
Montreal, P.Q.

Pulpwood Wanted

Wanted to purchase pulpwood in Nova Scotia, New Brunswick, or Eastern Quebec, for home consumption for Canadian Paper Mill.

Address stating price, quantity and location,

FRANK J. D. BARNJUM,
4-11 Annapolis Royal,
Nova Scotia.

Saw Mill Men

We are in the market for Hardwood Lumber of all kinds; will buy entire output with all grades; advances made and highest market prices paid. Write us full particulars of stock.

THE LONDON LUMBER CO., LTD.,
4-7 London, Ontario.

For Sale—Lumber

For Sale

Three cars of 2 x 4 merchantable Hemlock; 6 and 7 ft. lengths; about two-thirds 7 ft. Could be dressed at point of shipment.

W. Y. LLOYD,
7 51 Yonge St., Toronto.

Piling

We can furnish Piling, any length or size, on short notice.

WM. POLLOCK & SON,
4-7 Englehart, Ont.

Oak Plank For Sale

Two carloads of 2", 2 1/4", 2 1/2" and 3" Oak plank, No. 1, 2 and 3 Common, 6, 7 and 8 ft. long.

MERRITT & CO., LTD.,
7 Chatham, Ont.

Timber For Sale

3,000 acres Crown Right Virgin Timber in Ontario. Birch, Hemlock, some White Pine, Basswood, Elm. Warren Ross Lumber Co., Jamestown, N.Y. 6-t.f.

FOR SALE—SPECIAL

Thick Oak, Dry Northern Stock

69,000' 6/4 No. 1 Com. & Btr. Plain Oak.
145,000' 2" No. 1 Com. & Btr. Plain Oak.
125,000' 2 1/4" No. 1 Com. & Btr. Plain Oak.
85,000' 3" No. 1 Com. & Btr. Plain Oak.
20,000' 4" No. 1 Com. & Btr. Plain Oak.

BUFFALO HARDWOOD LUMBER CO.,
4-7 Buffalo, N.Y.

For Sale—Cottonwood

3 carloads 1" No. 2 Common Rough
2 carloads 1 1/4" No. 2 Common Rough
1 carload 1" and 1 1/4" No. 1 Com. Rough
Excellent widths and lengths, dry stock.
Can ship immediately, rough or dressed, re-sawn, etc.

Address Box 172, Canada Lumberman & Woodworker, Toronto, Ont. 6-7

Black Spruce Piling For Sale

For immediate shipment, from 35' to 65' long, or can furnish any length or size on short notice.

ST. LAWRENCE LUMBER CO.,
7 81 St. Peter St., Quebec.

For Sale—Cottonwood

1 car 1" No. 1 Common.
1 " 1 1/4" No. 1 Common.
2 " 1" No. 2 Common.
1 " 1 1/4" No. 2 Common.

Extra good thickness, widths and lengths. One year dry. Can ship immediately from Buffalo, N.Y. Will quote very attractive prices. Address Box 203, Canada Lumberman, Toronto, Ont. 7-8

Standing Timber For Sale

About 150,000 feet of green Hemlock, 75,000 feet of green Basswood, Maple, Ash and Elm. This timber is situated on the C. P. R. about 100 miles from Toronto. The railway runs through the property and it is also situated on the Severn River. This is a fine lot of timber and of good size. This is a low estimate and \$4,300 will take it. Apply Captain Thos. W. Wood, Orillia. 7

Wanted—Machinery

Wanted

One Second-hand Doig Corrugating Machine, either single or double—double preferred.

WILSON BOX COMPANY, Ltd.,
7 St. John, N.B.

For Sale—Machinery

ECONOMIST, 24" PLANER MATCHER and Moulder; also 4-side Sticker.

A. J. LINDSAY,
6-9 90 Pembroke St., Toronto.

Engine For Sale

One Goldie & McCulloch Engine, 16" x 38", complete with heater, pipes, oil pump, etc., in first class condition.

R. Laidlaw Lumber Co., Ltd.,
6-9 65 Yonge St., Toronto.

Equipment For Sale

One Steel Wheel Heavy Lumber Truck. Orillia made, good working order; 3 years in use. Also 1 Adams 4" wheel Lumber Truck, 3 to 4 ton capacity, good working order.

Apply Box 179, Canada Lumberman, Toronto, Ont. 6-9

Sawmill For Sale Near Quebec

3—Boilers, 66" x 16' long, 72-4" Tubes.
1—Waterous 8' Band Saw; 1 Gang Saw.
1—Automatic Steam Feed Grinder.
200' Log Haul-up Chain, No. 105.
10—Barkera.

Live Rolls.
1—Re-Saw.
1—Smoke Stack, 75' x 42".
1—Automatic Knife Grinder.
1—American Barking Co. Drum, 10' x 20' (new).
56 lb Steel Rails.

For further information apply to P. O. Box 444, Quebec, P.Q. 7

For Sale One Horizontal Band Resaw

moving bed, 8 ft. band saws; also circular resaw, carrying 42 in. inserted tooth saw; both machines can handle slabs or lumber from 5 1/2 in. to 6 in. thick. The present price of lumber makes these worth considering.

KEENAN BROS., LTD.,
6-7 Owen Sound, Ont.

**Second Hand
Machinery &
Equipment
Wanted &
For Sale**

**Special Lots
Of Lumber—
Positions
Wanted &
Vacant**

Wanted—Lumber

Stocks Wanted

Stocks of Lumber and Lath wanted—Spruce, Hemlock, Pine and Birch.

The Elgie & Jarvis Lumber Co., Limited,
6-7 18 Toronto St., Toronto, Ont.

Spruce and Shingles Wanted

We are always in the market for Spruce boards and 2 in., also Furring, Lath and Shingles.

RICE & LOCKWOOD LUMBER CO.,
1-8 Springfield, Mass.

Basswood and Maple Wanted

Fifteen carload dry 1sts and 2nds or No. 1 Common and Better white winter cut Basswood, plump 1 in. thick.

Twenty carloads dry hard Maple, 1 1/4" x 3 1/4" multiples of 9" and 12" in length, one clear face and square edges.

Twenty carloads Hard Maple, 6 1/2" x 6 1/2" and 5 1/4" x 5 1/4" x 22" and 26" in length or multiples, practically clear stock and free from checks; can ship green.

For further particulars apply to Box 85, Canada Lumberman, Toronto. 24-t.f.

WANTED LUMBER OAK and BASSWOOD

Also Birch, Maple, Beech, Soft Elm, Walnut, Ash, Cherry, Chestnut, White Pine and Spruce.

Highest prices for good lumber.

Send description of what you have to offer.

Wilson & Greene Lumber Co.
Syracuse, N.Y.

7-8

WANTED

Rock and Hard Grey Elm Plank

suitable for bending purposes. Quote prices to The St. Mary's Wood Specialty Co.,
6-7 St. Mary's, Ont.

Hardwoods Wanted

We will take your entire cut of Hardwoods, full or mixed cars. Good prices and cash advanced. Our buyers will call and see you on request.

The Pedwell Hardwood Lumber Co.,
5-t.f. 79 Spadina Avenue,
Toronto, Ont.

For Sale

1—4-ton Tudhope Iron Log Truck (never used).
1—Team Dump Cart (used).
3—Waggons (used).
Apply to Box 205, Midland, Ont. 7

Equipment For Sale

One Watrous Big Champion Edger, 60 inch, 8 saws, 26 in. diam., in first class condition. Apply.

CONGER LUMBER CO.,

Parry Sound, Ont.

Equipment For Sale

Pair of Twin Engines, 13" and 14" bore, 17" stroke, \$800.00.
Moffatt Heater, shell 40" x 11" \$450.00.
First-class condition.

Dominion Lumber & Coal Co., Limited,
7-10 Hamilton, Ont.

40 H.P. Goldie-McCullough H.R.T. Boiler

42" x 14", with 40' stack and all fittings, 29 H. P. Centre Crank "Frost" Engine, 2 pulleys, all piping, etc., to connect to above boiler. All bought new, used 12 months. Owner going out of business. Apply to

A. F. CAMPBELL & SON,

Box 455, Arnprior, Ont. 6-7

For Sale

1—30 Horse Power, Electric Motor
1—Power fed Rip Saw, nearly new.
1—Combination Rip and Crosscut, Iron Table
1—Band Saw
1—Jointer
1—Arm Sander.

JOHN POAG & COMPANY,

Hamilton, Ont. 6-8

For Sale Cheap

A 24-inch combined planer and matcher—Clark DeMill make. Complete with counter-shaft. First class condition.

W. H. Sumbling Machinery Co.,

7 St. Mary Street,

Toronto, Ont. 4-7

FOR SALE

We are offering for sale the following woodworking machines in very good condition, most of them practically new:

"Tannewitz" Dowel Machine ¼ to 1-in.
"Bertrand" 18-in. Jointer. Buzz.
No. 4 "Waymouth" Lathe.
No. 213 "Yates" Glue Jointer with Extra Heads.
"Preston" Double Head Shaper.
"American" Jig Saw.
"Bertrand" 24-in. Planer.
No. 99 "Oliver" 24-in. Cabinet Planer.
No. 60 "Oliver" Universal Saw Bench.
"Cowan" Blind Mortiser and Borer, M. 191.
"Cowan" Lock Corner Machine, M. 61.
"Cowan" 42-in. 3-drum Sander, M. 73.
"Cowan" Power Feed Box Board Matcher, M. 209.
"Cowan" Triple Drum and Disc Sander, No. 6165.
Preston Wood Turning Machine on Stand.
Band Saw Sharpener and Setter.
"Garnder" Chair Drill.
Chuckling Machine.
3 K.W. 115 Volt Generator with Rheostat.
6 x 6 "Leonard" Horizontal Engine.
6 x 8 Upright Engine.
12 x 30 Goldie & McCulloch Wheelock Engine, No. 1233.
Right Hand Circular Saw Mill with carriage.
52-in. Inserted Tooth Saws for above.

Canadian Veneering Co., Inc.,

Acton-Vale, Que. 7

Equipment For Sale

Twin Engines—

1 engine 17 stroke, 14" bore.
1 engine 17 stroke, 13" bore.
Will sell separately.

Beater (Moffatt), diameter 3 ft. 4 in., height 11 ft.

2 Fans and Separators.

2 Moulders, Door Cramp, Chain Mortiser, Tenoner, Shaper, Sander (3 drums 48"), Pulleys, etc. Good order.

Dominion Lumber & Coal Co., Limited,

5-8 Hamilton, Ont.

For Sale

1—No. 303 C.M.C. Extra Heavy Four-Sided Moulder, only used three weeks. Price, \$1,100; new price \$2,200.

1—New No. 110 C. M. C. Single Surface Planer and Matcher, with Moulding attachment.

Price, \$800; new price, \$1,200.

WILLIAMS & WILSON, LTD.,

84 Inspector St.,

Montreal, Que. 7-9

Wanted-Employment

Advertisements under this heading one cent a word per insertion. Box No. 10 cents extra. Minimum charge 25 cents.

Wanted position as band filer, double or single cut, 15 years' experience, good references. Apply Box 205, Canada Lumberman, Toronto, Ont. 7-8

BAND OR CIRCULAR FILER wants position, and has helper if required. 15 years experience shop and mill. Apply Box 188, Canada Lumberman, Toronto, Ont. 6-7

Band or Circular Sawyer wants position; right hand Band Mill preferred. 25 years' experience; A1 references on request. Apply Box 150, Canada Lumberman, Toronto, Ont. 4-7

HARDWOOD LUMBER INSPECTOR with experience in Pine, Spruce and Hemlock, desires position. Satisfactory references supplied. Box 185, Canada Lumberman, Toronto, Ont. 6-9

EXPERIENCED OFFICE MAN AND COST ACCOUNTANT free 15th April—Ten years manager and buyer retail yard and planing mill. Box 199, Canada Lumberman, Toronto, Ont. 7-8

BAND SAWYER—With twelve years' experience in fast mills, wishes position. First-class references furnished and first-class work guaranteed. Right-hand mill preferred. Address Box 204, Canada Lumberman, Toronto, Ont. 7-8

SUPERINTENDENT (or representative)—Now with large wholesale house, wishes to change. 25 years' experience in the lumber business. Can furnish excellent references, and take charge on a month's notice. Box 87, Canada Lumberman, Toronto, Ont. 7-9

A YOUNG MAN DESIRES POSITION—will be open for engagement after 31st March; has had 10 years' experience (in Ontario and Alberta) in the planing mill and lumber business, including cost accounting, estimating and bookkeeping; highest references. Apply Box 141, Canada Lumberman, Toronto, Ont. 4-7

STENOGRAPHER AND OFFICE MAN, Returned Soldier, three years in France, with good knowledge of stenography and office work, would like to get a position where part of his time would be used in lumber or mill yard doing outside work, balance of time in office. Not afraid of work or long hours. Would go out of town if necessary. Could start work at once.

Box 182, Canada Lumberman, Toronto, Ont. 6-7

TO LUMBER OPERATORS—I am open to consider position as manager of woods operations, sawmill or selling force; experience in hardwoods in the United States and in New Brunswick Spruce. Can handle men and get results. Box 84, Canada Lumberman, Toronto. 6-t.f.

Scotchman, thirty years of age, abstainer, recently married, wishes engagement three months from now as bookkeeper and stenographer, or willing to tally outside if required. Has several years of experience in lumber office in Maritime Provinces, accounting, shipping and general office routine. Willing to go any part of Canada or States. Salary \$125.00 per month to commence, with good prospects and permanent position. Write Box 202, Canada Lumberman, Toronto, Ont. 7

Wanted-Employees

SAWYER WANTED—For double cut pony band. Must be first-class man. The Laberge Lumber Co., Ltd., Sudbury, Ont. 5-8

WANTED—First class Wickes Gang Sawyer. Best wages and long season. Reply Box 167, Canada Lumberman, Toronto, Ont. 5-8

WANTED—First class Band Mill Sawyer for right hand Mill. Best wages and long season. Apply Box 168, Canada Lumberman, Toronto, Ont. 5-8

MILLWRIGHTS WANTED—Position open for two or three competent millwrights for sawmill in north. Apply Box 190, Canada Lumberman, Toronto, Ont. 7

Man wanted to take charge of Sash Department in a city planing mill. Must be competent and be able to run machines as well as lay out sash. Apply Box 132, Canada Lumberman, Toronto. 4-t.f.

WANTED—Saw Filer for circular saw mill, must be capable of hammering saws and keeping same in good condition. Apply stating experience and wages, to Box 192, Canada Lumberman, Toronto, Ont. 7-8

WANTED—Sawyer for circular saw mill in Northern Quebec. Sawyer must be able to handle overhead set works and steam feed. Apply, giving references and wages required, to Box 191, Canada Lumberman, Toronto, Ont. 7-8

WANTED—By wholesale lumber concern, man who is thoroughly familiar with lumber to look up stocks and sell. Good opportunity for right man. Apply, stating experience, to Box 300, Canada Lumberman, 119 Board of Trade, Montreal. 7

WANTED—Millwright, capable sawmill man to take charge of circular sawmill cutting 35,000 ft. B.M. per day; must be able to handle help and get results; duties to begin April 1st. Apply, stating experience and wages, to Box 193, Canada Lumberman, Toronto, Ont. 7

WANTED—Experienced Sawmill men and lumber handlers. Sawyers, Setters, Edgers, Trimmermen, Filers, Lumber Pilers, Lumber Graders. Address,

THE PAS LUMBER CO., LTD.,

The Pas, Manitoba.

Formerly The Prince Albert Lumber Co.,
1-8 Prince Albert, Sask.

Assistant to General Manager WANTED

In Eastern Canada, with firm annual sales over \$300,000.00. Business planing mill, general woodworking factory and building contractors. Applicant must have some general knowledge of this business. Architect, draftsman and estimator always employed. Must have fairly good education with sound business ability and good character. Position permanent if suitable man can be obtained. Applicant will please state age, general business experience, nationality, religion, married or single, salary required and how soon work could be taken up if application accepted. Not necessary to send references with application. Apply Box 194, Canada Lumberman & Woodworker, Toronto, Ont. 7

TIMBERLANDS FOR SALE

We have many attractive properties listed with us, for sale, in all parts of Canada and Newfoundland, in both Freehold and Crown lands.

BRITISH COLUMBIA

Large tracts of Cedar and Spruce situated on tide waters and the larger rivers, with or without saw mills.

NEW BRUNSWICK

Some very fine Freehold hardwood properties.

NEWFOUNDLAND

More than 3,000 square miles of the best timbered pulpwood land in the Colony.

ONTARIO

Many pulpwood and hardwood tracts, both Freehold and Crown land.

QUEBEC

Some excellent Freehold properties running heavily to pulpwood. Large pulpwood limits on the Upper Ottawa and on the North and South Shores of the St. Lawrence.

Cruiser's reports and blue prints, where available, will be sent to Principals or their accredited agents.

R. R. BRADLEY

4 Hospital Street,

MONTREAL, P.Q.

Business Chances

FOR SALE—RETAIL LUMBER YARD and Mill, with small stock of lumber. Apply John Poag & Company, Hamilton. 4-7

Consignments Wanted

Young man residing in Montreal would like to hear from firms having lumber to sell in Montreal. Commission basis preferred. Best of references. P. O. Box No. 11, Station "C," Montreal. 6-9

Contract Wanted

Advertiser will contract 5 to 10 million Spruce Lath for summer delivery, C. P. R. and T. R. C. points. Advance of half needed for operations. Box 177, Canada Lumberman, Toronto, Ont. 7

FOR SALE

Hoop, Stave and Lumber Mill, including logs, yard, to wind up an Estate. Considerable timber within hauling distance and 7 branches of the G. T. R. leading to Mill Sid-ing for shipping logs by rail. Enquire of—

G. B. MERRITT, Executor,

Box 644, Stratford, Ont. 5-8

WANTED—A MAN WITH PORTABLE SAWMILL

to cut 2,000 logs. Apply Box 198, Canada Lumberman, Toronto, Ont. 7

For Sale—Saw and Planing Mill

25 H.P. Engine, 50 H.P. Return Tubular Boiler, Good Saw Rig, etc., 24" Planer and Matcher, 18 H. P. Gasoline Engine, 2 Rip Saws, Tenon Machine, 1 Side Sticker, etc. Would sell Sawmill separate. Box 165, Canada Lumberman, Toronto. 7-9

Business Opportunity

Factory, now making Sash, Doors, House Finish and Hardwood Flooring, located in Eastern Townships 100 miles from Montreal. Water power 110 H.P. Appraisal by reputable appraisal company made in 1918. Depreciated value \$65,000.00. Replacement value \$90,000.00. Plenty of lumber obtainable. \$35,000.00 for quick sale. Address P. O. Box 98, Coaticook, Que. 7

Saw Mill and Limit For Sale

Located three miles north of Sprucedale, Ontario. Limit consists of about two million feet, about eight hundred thousand hardwood, balance hemlock and pine, about three hundred thousand feet stock at Mill; other timber can be purchased close at hand. Sale must be cash. For particulars apply to A. Demerline, Sprucedale, Ont. 7-8

Saw Mill Plant For Sale

Practically new and modern Saw Mill Plant, capacity about 30 Million feet per annum, located in the Interior of British Columbia on a beautiful inland lake and on the main line of the Grand Trunk Pacific Railway. About 500 Million feet of timber on and adjacent to Lake (about 90% Spruce) and another Billion feet available at reasonable prices. Natural conditions ideal for economical logging, manufacturing, piling and shipping. An advantage of about \$4 per thousand feet in freight rates to the Prairie Provinces over Coast shipments. This property offers unlimited possibilities as a lumber, pulp and paper property. Would consider selling a half interest. Terms reasonable.

A. C. FROST COMPANY,
134 South LaSalle Street,
Chicago, Ill.

5-t.f.

Timber Land For Sale

The following list is offered for immediate sale of 103 square miles of Crown Lands, Bonaventure Co., Que., with a very valuable water power. Entire tract, with exception of small farm owned by company, is covered with Spruce, Fir, Cedar, Pine and White Birch, no waste lands, no swamp; timber is especially tall, straight and sound. Very little of property which does not lie within 2 miles of driveable water. Lands are covered with Virgin Forests with the following amount of timber for manufacturing purposes: Spruce, Pine and Fir, 350,000,000 feet. Cedar of very fine quality, 75,000,000. Hardwood, 35,000 cords, and Pulpwood, 600,000 cords. Lands lie within 4 miles of railroad. Further particulars on application. Have other very fine limits also.

WM. COOKE & SON,
Stair Bldg., Toronto.

6-9

Miscellaneous

A Second-Hand Light Carriage

Equipped with Boss-Dogs, to be complete with track. Must be in good condition, ready for immediate shipment. Apply Box 201, Canada Lumberman, Toronto, Ont. 7-8

Wanted—Raw Furs

By parcel post, by express, any way. What have you? What Price?

REID BROS.,
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2-7

Wanted To Purchase

Side paddle or single screw Towboat equipped with steam or crude oil burning engines of not less than 80 indicated horse power. About 60/70 feet over all, 15/18 feet beam, 5½ feet depth of hold, and 4 feet draught. Hull must be strong and of recent build with machinery in good working order.

SHIVES LUMBER COMPANY, LTD.,
Campbellton, N.B.

6-7

British Lumber Trade in 1919

The year 1919 did not fulfil its early promise. Events moved rapidly at the commencement, and prompt announcement was made that the control of hardwoods would terminate on the 1st

March. This was followed by the welcome Board of Trade notice on the 5th March that the "Timber Control Order, 1918," together with other orders affecting the trade would be revoked, and cease to have effect from the 31st March. Prior to the latter date the Government, through the timber buyer, bought very largely from stocks abroad which, added to the unshipped purchases previously made, totalled a formidable figure. During the year considerable shipments were removed, but the amount still to come forward is large. Naturally private enterprise in importing, especially in the early months and the getting back to normal conditions is protracted. Government holdings of mahogany and hardwoods were largely disposed of by public auction, and the end of the year saw this branch in a more satisfactory position. Softwoods were not so fortunately placed, as considerable doubt and uncertainty existed as to the quantities in Government hands for shipment, and the precise method of disposal. Other disturbing and hindering elements were the shortage of freight space, and extreme rates. Strikes in most trades were prevalent and in no small degree responsible for quay congestion at most large ports of the country although this was primarily caused by shortage of warehousing accommodation and dearth of trucks at the railway receiving depôts. Almost throughout the year foreign exchanges were erratic, and the depreciation of the pound sterling was a serious deterrent to trade with Canada and the United States of America. As to the future a large demand may be looked for when more stabilized conditions prevail; the labor market in particular being a disturbing element.

Imports during the year may be considered satisfactory, and far in excess of 1918. Deliveries continued steady, resulting in fairly heavy quantities being absorbed. The brisk demand for mahogany and certain hardwoods continued practically throughout the year at high prices; more particularly applicable to the former. Softwoods were in good request, but probably the real demand is still to be felt. Stocks all round are not excessive, although some varieties appear sufficient for the time being. Prices were on a very high basis with an advancing tendency, except for some varieties which showed weakness in the early part of the year; these quickly recovered and all the lost ground was more than made up, but val-

ues all round are extreme and great caution necessary.

In their annual report Farn, Worth & Jardine of Liverpool, Eng., say:

New Brunswick and Nova Scotia, etc., timber.—St. John and other ports, pine.—No transactions. Birch.—Logs from St. John, N. B., and Halifax, N. S., etc.—The import only totalled 20,000 cubic feet, mostly to Liverpool. Most of this went into consumption, without quite satisfying the demand. Stocks light. Planks, etc.—The import was large, but deliveries accounted for a considerable proportion. Stocks are not too heavy. Squares.—Fair enquiry.

New Brunswick and Nova Scotia spruce and pine deals.—Spruce deals.—The import to the Mersey (including the Manchester Ship Canal) showed a total of 52,430 standards, compared with last year's low record of 10,920 standards. Deliveries were about evenly distributed from Liverpool and Manchester, making a total of about 34,480 standards. Stocks have accumulated and now total about 24,230 standards. The removal of the "Timber Control Order, 1918," at the end of March was neutralized to a large extent by the Government's heavy f.o.b. purchases prior to its expiration. These purchases, added to the overlying stocks, amounted to a large total, consequently the importing side was controlled by the Government. Private enterprise was extremely difficult during the early months as Government freight rates were lower than could be obtained in the open market, and added to this, the uncertain quantity of Government stocks and method of disposal, but during the latter months more confidence was shown and moderate quantities came forward. Congestion of the ports was a serious matter, especially as "guarantee discharge" was frequently insisted on by shipowners, and the difficulty of berthing and discharging promptly was doubtless the cause of diverting a number of cargoes to out-ports, in many instances, to unusual ports. The demand was steady throughout, but not so large as generally anticipated, due in no small measure to unrest in the labor world and the high cost of all building material, holding up construction. The latter cannot be indefinitely postponed and when arrangements are complete a period of activity should ensue. Tonnage will probably be scarce for some time with high rates, but whether the past year's level will be maintained remains to be seen. Prices ruled high and fairly steady throughout, but the heavy depreciation in the rate of exchange with Canada was a very serious factor to shippers. The enhanced cost of production,

necessitates higher prices for the coming season. Pine deals, etc.—The small import included a cargo of about 760 standards from Miramichi. Deliveries were quite satisfactory, leaving only a small stock. Enquiry good and full rates were obtained.

Canada is on the World's Map

An American paper, under the heading "Our big northern neighbor," writes as follows about Canada:

Talk about bigness! It will surprise many folks to learn that Canada is larger than the United States by 250,000 square miles; contains one-third of the area of the British Empire; is as large as 30 United Kingdoms, 18 Germanys, 33 Italys; is larger than Australasia and twice the size of British India; has a boundary line of 3,000 miles between it and the United States; its seacoast equals half the earth's circumference; is 3,500 miles wide and 1,400 miles from north to south. Do you wonder that the Canadians feel a bit "chesty" about their country?

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Veterinary Wonder Remedies

10,000 one dollar (\$1.00) bottles Free to horsemen who give the Wonder a fair trial. Guaranteed for Colic, Inflammation of the Lungs, Bowels, Kidneys, Fevers, Distemper, etc. Send 25c for Mailing Package, etc. Agents wanted. Write your address plainly. DR. BELL, V.S. Kingston, Ont.



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To the Mill Man—I'm always in the market for Lumber, Shingles and Lath.
Please mail lists of your stock.



View of Mills in Sarnia.

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Retailers and woodworking establishments who like to get A1 NORWAY and WHITE PINE LUMBER always buy their stocks from us because we can ship them on quick notice. It pays to have the goods, but it pays better to "deliver" them.

We also make a specialty of heavy timbers cut to order any length up to 60 feet from Pine or B. C. Fir.

"Rush Orders Rushed"

Cleveland-Sarnia Sawmills Co., Limited

SARNIA, ONTARIO

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Review of Current Trade Conditions

Ontario and the East

As Spring approaches, the pertinent question is,—where to obtain stocks and what prices will they command. Some good-sized deals have been put through during the past few days and the figures have been much in advance of anything ever known in the history of lumber sales. Many predictions have been made that the peak in prices has been reached, and matters have got to such a stage now that no one cares to make predictions and nothing startles the industry. So many standards have been cast aside and so many precedents set at nought, there is little that can be carried out in the way of enhanced quotations that will in any way stagger or alarm.

Before the European outbreak occurred financiers in New York and London had for many months been proving conclusively, so far as figures were concerned, that a world strife at arms was an economic impossibility, that ruin and desolation in a financial sense would follow within a very few months, and hostilities would have to cease from sheer monetary exhaustion. At the most, war could not continue more than six months. As a matter of fact the combat raged on a scale more gigantic than anyone had ever predicted for nearly five years and still the world was not bankrupt nor is it to-day.

It is largely the same, making predictions with respect to lumber, its demands, prices, etc. Figures that a year ago would have been thought amazing or preposterous are to-day received with equanimity. It takes an earthquake nowadays to jolt the world.

As far as driving conditions are concerned, these are favorable and it looks as if many mills will be in a position to begin operations in about a month's time. The cut of logs has been a large one but it will be many weeks before the dry stock can begin to satisfy demand.

Prices are going up all the time in the matter of supplies, such as sisal rope, lumbermen's axes and tools, cant hooks, peavies, pike poles, boom chains, spikes and all other accessories; in fact everything in the hardware line is aviating all the while. Just what wages will have to be paid at the mills, cannot be foretold at present. Labor is still restless and one thing is certain that the pay will not be less than last year, while in some centres it may be considerably higher. In the matter of purchasing provisions for camps, one lumberman stated recently,—“I have ceased to be excited recently by advances, and naturally expect a raise every time that I make a purchase of supplies. I have simply hardened myself to it and that is about all one can do. Everything betokens far costlier operations next season.”

Shed stocks in British Columbia are now beginning to come through, not in straight carload lots, of course, but in mixed cars. Flooring, ceiling, boards and shiplap are being ordered quite freely and Eastern representatives of Western firms are again on the road. Shingles are rather quiet at the present time and the demand is not very brisk, as local stocks are pretty well taken care of and the price is fluctuating. There have been no advances on quotations in Western stocks during the past few weeks but on the other hand there is no evidence that the predicted drop is going to come about.

Everything is moving along satisfactorily in the building line, and as Spring approaches, the permits taken out in the different towns and cities indicate that, while some complaints are heard with respect to the price of lumber, there is little or no grievance raised regarding the demands of labor, which are far more excessive in proportion.

Laths are still very scarce and high in price. They command practically whatever figure one may ask for them. It is expected, however, that there will be a drop in the near future as many plants have been cutting lath during the past few months; in fact, production in some districts will run away up into many millions.

The car situation is improving at some points, but on the whole is none too reassuring. Frequent embargoes add to the difficulties of shipment and the United States roads, since they have been handed back to their owners, have not yet got on a proper operating basis. There are thousands of Canadian cars across the border awaiting return to the Dominion, and it is impossible to obtain sufficient American cars in which to make shipments. However, it is felt that the worst is now over, and from this out a decided improvement is looked for.

In hardwoods, prices continue to advance. The abnormal de-

mands for birch causes values to ascend more than ever. There is decided activity among the consumers of birch, in the production of furniture, gramophones, etc., owing to the exceptionally high price of oak. Hardwood flooring factories are unable to obtain sufficient stocks of maple, birch and oak to attend to the unprecedented local calls, let alone the matter of export and thus the scarcity of stocks in many lines becomes daily more pronounced.

Great Britain

There is a feeling of optimism regarding the trade, and during the past few weeks business in the timber line has been active. In all parts of the country sawmills have been very fully employed and have orders ahead for several weeks. The “Timber Trades Journal” says that enquiries are more general and scantlings are selling well. £40 for 2 x 4 unassorted red is now generally paid, but 2 x 4 white wood is not so much sought after. This greater demand for small stuff is easily explained by the much better progress in house-building. Of course, in proportion to the needs practically nothing is being done, but there is visible evidence of improvement, and new houses are to be seen in various stages of progress in very many towns, and particularly in some of the suburbs round London. Transport facilities are slightly better, and more wagons are now available for timber. There is still, however, much room for improvement in this direction. The hardwood market is brisk, and prices are rising. Oak in particular is very valuable, and some high prices are being paid for good quality.

Importers, as a rule, have kept their purchases very quiet this season, and have not boasted much about their dealings on f.o.b. terms. Most firms who have bought have done so with considerable trepidation, feeling that they were taking a plunge into the unknown, and they immediately began to dispose of their purchases in order to cover themselves. This was a safe policy, but many now wish that they had been a little more optimistic. Most of the inland merchants have purchased pretty heavily, and they have done well, as they have secured wood from the large importing firms at quite a moderate profit. In the manufacturing districts the consumption is now very keen, and as the timber arrives from the docks it is immediately sent away to the users. Orders are not large, but they are very numerous, and retail prices are excellent. Many of the larger merchants inland who are not actually importers are eagerly asking for further wood; they do not seem at all nervous about the prices, and state that whatever these are they must be paid.

In the London market the movement of stocks continues fair. There is a tendency to restriction in demand, which may have been caused by the high basis of rates and the conditions that rule. The apex of these advanced values may have been reached. There appears very little reason to expect that there will be any material decline owing to the high cost of production and heavy transport charge and the world-wide competition for supplies. In mahogany and hardwoods there is ostensibly no sign of relief from these conditions.

Advices from Liverpool say that values of all kinds of lumber are still rising and that there appears to be no limit in view. It cannot be said that a fluctuating market helps trade. On the contrary it would appear as though values will be ruled by the people who have made money during the war and have more to spend upon furniture production than less fortunate individuals.

United States

In the hardwood arena business has quieted down somewhat and enquiries are not as numerous as they were, but the trade is disposed to accept the situation with equanimity and is not worrying about the future. Stocks of dry, saleable hardwood are low and producers believe that future buying will be heavy, and are just now bending all their energies to having a stock on hand. The demand exists, however, and trade will resume its normal activity, it is expected, in the near future.

There have been some charges that manufacturers have taken advantage of an unusual situation to get exceptionally high prices for their lumber, but it is pointed out by those who are in a position to know, that the anxiety of buyers has been more influential in boosting quotations to their present levels than anything else.

Something of the actual stock situation can be gathered from



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Minimum Cost



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We desire you to know that we are in a position to execute orders for all kinds of food supplies required for the camp and can promise that if you will give us an opportunity to quote, that you will find our quality and prices will be sufficiently attractive to enable you to place an order with us.

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statistics recently issued by the manufacturers of northern Michigan and Wisconsin. Winter is the season when hardwood lumber is cut in largest quantity, and the natural season for stocks to accumulate. But these statistics, for the eight northern hardwoods, each divided into two items, of No. 3, and No. 2 and Better, show increases in supplies on hand between the first of January and the first of February, on only six items and decreases on ten. The sum of the decreases was more than sixteen million feet, while the sum of the increases was less than three million feet, leaving a net decrease of more than thirteen million feet.

The disturbing factor at the present time is the constant demand of labor for higher wages and shorter hours, and it is felt that prices cannot fall while such a condition exists. Labor troubles are looming up in a number of sections in the North, and, while mill employees have asked for a shorter working day, the manufacturers are averse to the proposition. The reason of this is the sawing season extends over only a few months, and sufficient quantities must be gotten out within that limited period to satisfy the demand. To shorten the time of operation from ten hours to nine or eight, would result in many mills not being able to produce enough lumber to make the season a profitable one and to get enough stock to meet the building trades requirements.

In the South the mills are away behind in orders, and weather

conditions have been none too favorable, while transportation troubles have been experienced on all sides.

It is interesting to note that lath prices still hold firm and a recent despatch from Minneapolis says:

Lath seems to be getting in a little bit more plentiful supply. The output of the many small mills which started up during the winter doesn't seem, however, to have had any effect upon prices. Prices vary all the way from \$12.35 to \$20 at the mill. Little or none is available, however, at the low figure. The output of some small mills is being taken by wholesalers on the basis of from \$14 to \$18 at the mill.

In speaking of the price stabilization movement, the "Mississippi Valley Lumberman" in a recent article ably sums up the situation as follows: Notwithstanding considerable criticism of the way in which recent lumber price stabilization plans were interpreted by the daily press, the fact that the effort is being made affords much satisfaction to the retail trade and to the public, and we believe that the wholesale and manufacturing interests are less affected by it than it was first thought they would be. So long as there is a demand for lumber in excess of the supply, prices at which it is sold will vary with the necessities of buyers. Where they are unable to buy in sufficient quantity the price level of the lower lists put out they will pay higher prices for material that can be delivered.

Market Correspondence

**SPECIAL REPORTS
ON CONDITIONS AT
HOME AND ABROAD**

Ottawa Interests Tied Up By Serious Car Shortage

The most serious foreign car shortage that has existed for many years, and which tied up hundreds of orders and prevented the shipment of hundreds of thousands of feet of lumber to the United States, together with the continuance of firm prices and a good demand, were the chief matters of interest in the Ottawa lumber market during the closing period of March.

In addition considerable interest was manifested in the recent conference between about twenty western members of Parliament and Sir George Foster, having for its aim the lowering of the price of lumber in the west. Though a variety of suggestions were put forward none of them were considered feasible, and the government took no action. The placing of an embargo on lumber shipments to the United States was termed by some of the western members as being "one of the last things" they wanted to do.

With few if any foreign cars available for shipping, the market reverted into an odd position, orders continued to come in, and inquiries piled up, still the lumberman was puzzled as to what to do with them, as in the majority of cases many orders already accepted awaited shipment, and up to March 21st no relief from the car situation was in sight or was expected for another week or so.

Domestic and local business showed increased activity, there being a few good orders placed for building stocks for spring delivery. These evidently indicated that there were some at least who had not been scared out of their building plans by the "high price of lumber" chatter.

With stocks the shortest they have been for several years, and in some grades entirely wiped out, it was thought by some well informed dealers that the "peak" of high prices had been reached. "I do not look for prices to go higher. There is a limit to all things, and with certain stocks out of the market raising prices is not going to bring them back. They simply cannot be had," stated Mr. P. C. Walker of the Shepard and Morse Lumber Co.

The most serious effect from the foreign car shortage asserted itself from March 17th up to the 24th, during which period some railways refused cars for lumber shipments, stating that they had orders to turn them over to the paper makers for the shipment of newsprint. Though no official statement was issued, it was heard in lumbering circles that the order diverting the cars from lumber to paper shipments emanated from Washington and came to the Canadian Government.

The present tie-up was brought to a head locally when the growing shortage of foreign cars became acute, after an order had been issued by the New York Central Railway, dated March 15th, which prohibited the loading of south bound cars with certain commodities. Lumber, pulpwood, wood pulp, perishable merchandise, food for human and animal consumption, and paper constituted most of the eligible merchandise to be shipped. The order applied to all Canadian terminals of the New York Central. John R. Booth, Shepard and Morse, W. C. Edwards, D. G. Gilmour & Co. and several

other firms in the Ottawa and the Ottawa Valley were badly handicapped.

To relieve the situation empty cars were offered some shippers. These were taken by some firms and rejected by others on the ground that the season of the year was against open shipments due to the expected sleet and rain.

Conditions with wood working plants and factories while not outwardly showing any general change, picked up on the matter of inside business. The plant of James Davidsons Sons reported that it had enough orders in doors alone to keep it busy until September.

While woodworking plants looked for an increase in wages from labor to become effective May 1st, it was generally expected that business would continue good and conditions satisfactory.

An additional increase of ten per cent. over previous prices took place during the latter part of the month on doors.

Montreal Reports High Prices and Low Stocks

Business in most lines in Montreal is satisfactory. The conditions are practically unchanged—very high prices, low stocks, and ready sales of lumber on offer. Interest centres on the question of how much higher—if any higher—prices will go. Some wholesalers declare that they cannot see any logical reason for further boosting, while others are of opinion that we have not yet seen the peak, and that a further rise is warranted by the conditions of the cost of production. If there should be even a moderate demand when the construction season fairly opens, it is predicted that the range of values will again appreciate.

So far as the local situation is concerned, a fair amount of trade is passing. There is every indication of a busy building year, and now that the Housing Act has been amended there is reason to believe that many workmen's dwellings will be constructed. Reports from the provinces are favorable to considerable constructional activity. In places like Quebec, Three Rivers, Shawinigan, and Drummondville, where increasing numbers of industries are being located, there is a very large amount of construction going on and planned. Lumber firms in such centres tell of very brisk business, at good prices.

B. C. stocks are coming through fairly well, and it is reported that some wholesalers are offering slight concessions from the very high quotations lately ruling, but this is regarded as merely temporary.

Only a small quantity of the British Government stock is being moved from the winter ports. The 45 million feet originally bought by the French Government and recently sold to a Canadian export firm is being offered to Canadian wholesalers.

The groundwood market is buoyant, and the highest prices on record are being paid. The result of this condition is that pulp and paper companies who ordinarily manufacture considerable quantities of lumber, are turning their logs into mechanical pulp, and reducing their sawing of lumber. Sulphite pulp is also very firm.



All "Reliance" Chains are provided with a wide-wearing shoe on one side of the link.

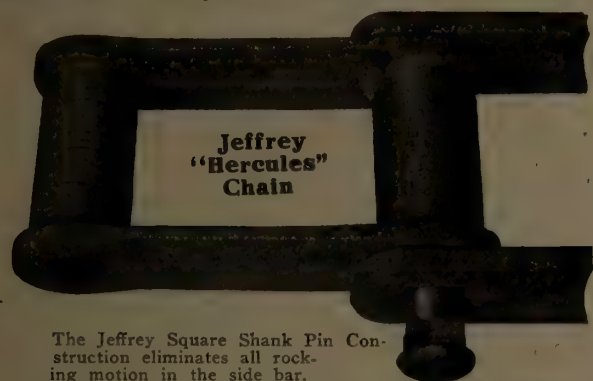
Note also the double-keyed pin head to prevent the pin from turning.



F-4 (B. & F.)

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With F-4 (or B. & F.) Attachments; the best thing for Saw Dust and Light Refuse Conveyers. Used also for Lumber Conveyers.



The Jeffrey Square Shank Pin Construction eliminates all rocking motion in the side bar.

Jeffrey Square Shank Pin Construction

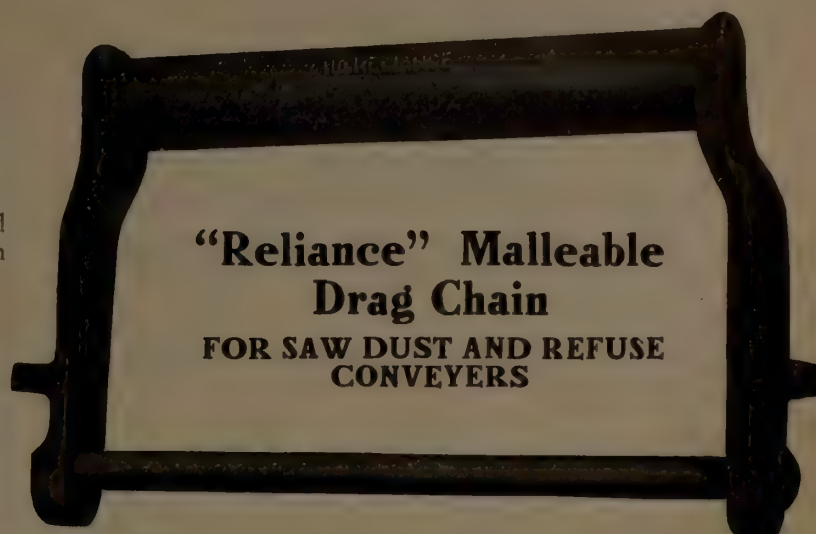
The hard smooth steel pins with the square shanks fit into perfectly square holes. The bearing surface is the full width of the pin. We are the originators of this type of chain and have been building and improving it for 25 years.



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The type most generally used for Chain Drives. With F-2 Attachments to carry flights, Detachable Chains make good saw dust Conveyers.



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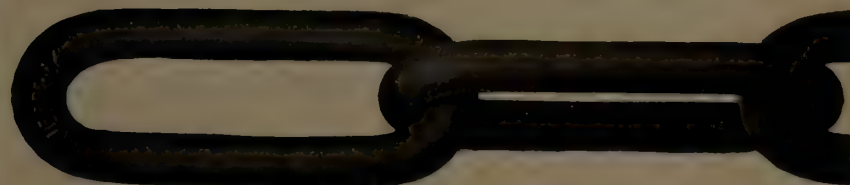
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EDGINGS**Ontario**

Edward Diesburg, lumberman, of Belle River, Ont., has sold out to Paul Sauve.

Fire recently did several thousand dollars damage to the premises of the Columbia Handle and Lumber Company, London.

The Ontario Timber, Tie and Construction Co., of Timmins, have taken out nearly 600,000 ties during the past season and have recently acquired a new timber limit in Denton township.

By supplementary letters patent the capital stock of the Canadian General Lumber Co., Limited, Toronto, has been increased from \$200,000 to \$500,000 by the creation of 3,000 shares of new stock at \$100 each.

The decision of the federal government on the question of re-enacting the excess business profit war tax will not be made known until the Budget is brought down, it was intimated by Sir Henry Drayton in the House.

The Detroit Sulphite Pulp & Paper Co. have established an office on the Mission. W. C. Laubenhayer, local manager, thinks well of the new enterprise and expects to handle large quantities of wood during the coming season.

At a recent meeting of the Guelph Chamber of Commerce, a strong resolution was passed, urging upon the Ontario Government the necessity of conserving timber limits, and requesting that for every tree cut another be planted.

The Fesserton Timber Co. of Toronto, are operating several lath mills in various parts of Northern Ontario. The company have also purchased the hemlock cut of the Weismiller mill at Bala, for the coming season, amounting to 2,000,000 feet.

The Uxbridge Paper Box Co., Limited, Uxbridge, Ont., have been incorporated to manufacture and deal in paper, fibre and wood boxes. H. H. Davis and J. S. Beatty, solicitors of Toronto, Ont., are among the incorporators. Capital \$120,000.

The North American Lumber Co., Limited, Toronto, have been incorporated to carry on a business as manufacturers of timber, lumber and other wood products. Among the incorporators are J. C. Leith and A. C. Crystdale, both of Toronto. Capital stock \$100,000.

R. E. Lalonde, Limited, Cochrane, Ont., have been granted incorporation for the purpose of carrying on a general lumber business in all its branches. J. M. Ferguson and T. M. Mungovan, both of Toronto, Ont., are two of the incorporators. Capital stock \$40,000.

Thieves recently broke into the residence of John Grey, lumberman, 113 Robert St., Toronto, and ransacked everything while the family were away attending a funeral. They stole \$100 in cash, two revolvers, jewelry and a quantity of clothing, in value approximately \$1,000.

The Mattagami Pulp & Paper Co. have their third digester installed and are turning out an excellent quality of pulp while further preparations are being made to install a new drying machine which will be in operation about Sept. 1. The machine will not only increase the output materially but will reduce the cost of production at Smooth Rock Falls.

The Pierce Lumber Co. with a capital stock of \$300,000, and headquarters in Timmins, Ont., has been granted a federal charter to manufacture and deal in logs, lumber, timber, wood, etc., as well as to make barrels, boxes and packages of all kinds. Among the incorporators of the company are H. Weinfeld, M. M. Sperber and L. Levine of Montreal.

Up to December 31st, 1919, ninety-nine municipalities have come under the Ontario Housing Act. Of the 1,184 houses erected throughout the Province last year under the Housing Act, all are taken. With the above figures, Toronto built 236 houses and at the end of the year had still eighty on its hands unsold.

E. J. Callaghan Limited, with a capital stock of \$100,000 and headquarters in Fort Frances, Ont., has been incorporated. Wide powers are conferred on the new company, which in addition to buying, selling, importing goods and wares of all kinds, is authorized to carry on the business of lumbermen, shipbuilders, etc. The incorporators are Edward J. Callahan and others of Fort Frances.

Hall Bros. of Toronto, who are conducting an operation in Richmond Township, County of Lennox, have started sawing for the season. During the past winter they took out one million feet of mixed hardwoods and are now sawing about twenty thousand feet a day. The company are also devoting more attention than ever to their wholesale lumber business, specializing in Canadian hardwoods.

The O'Brien Corporation has written the Board of Trade at New Liskeard, stating that they intend to proceed with the erection of a large pulp plant at North Temiskaming and a power plant at Des Quinze, Que. The Board of Trade of New Liskeard intend urging upon the T. & N. O. the necessity of pushing ahead the Nipissing Central Railway so as to be ready to take in supplies and material.

A provincial charter has been granted to the Ojibway Timber Lands, Limited, with headquarters in Port Arthur and a capital stock of \$250,000, to sell and deal in timber and lumber, own and operate sawmills, manufacture pulpwood and all by-products of lumber, etc., as well as paper pulp. Among the incorporators of the company are Hugh Keefer, Wm. Cooling and Arthur Young, of Port Arthur.

The winter mill of the Hocken Lumber Co., which has been in operation for some time past at Deer Lake, twenty miles north of Parry Sound, on the C. N. R., has closed down for the season. The cut was about a million and a half of white pine and hemlock. As soon as weather conditions permit, the company's mill at West River, near Espanola, will be put in operation, and it is expected that during 1920 the output of white and red pine will be eight million feet.

The Alfred McDonald Lumber Co. of Peterboro, Ont., has just com-

pleted a new box factory. A. Dick, general manager, reports that there has been quite a number of new industries located in Peterboro recently, and that the housing situation is serious. Less than one quarter of one per cent. of the dwellings are vacant and these are the usual dilapidated places which are not fit to live in. In view of these conditions, the Alfred McDonald Lumber Co. felt that it was necessary to prepare for a busy season, and along these lines decided to make more room for each of the three departments,—sash and door, planing mill and box factory, which were crowded into two floors. By erecting a new building for the box factory, this extension has been carried out. The company are now in a better position than formerly to handle the factory requirements of the city and district.

Eastern Canada

The Export Association of Canada, Limited, Montreal, have become members of the National Hardwood Lumber Association of Chicago.

The death occurred recently of J. A. Melanson, South Bathurst, N. B. For many years he was one of the foreman of the Bathurst Lumber Company.

The Consumers' Cordage Company, Limited, Montreal, are constructing a new factory (rope walk), at an estimated cost of \$80,000. It will be a two-storey building, on a site 150 x 60 ft.

J. Stanley Scott, who was with the Canadian Forestry Corps Overseas, has purchased the lumber mill of J. F. Doherty at Springhill, on the St. John River, five miles above Fredericton, and will erect another mill in the vicinity.

La Compagnie "La Blanc" Ltée., Montreal, P. Q., have been incorporated to manufacture and deal in wood and stone and to carry on a general saw mill and stone business. Capital \$49,000. J. A. Roch and H. Roch are among the incorporators.

The Great Eastern Pulp & Paper Co., Limited, Quebec, P. Q., have been incorporated to manufacture and deal in timber, pulpwood and other wood products with a capital stock of \$8,000,000. J. S. Cook and A. A. McGee are among the incorporators.

The Canadian Pulpwood Corporation, Limited, Montreal, have been incorporated to carry on a business in the manufacture of pulp, cardboards, and other paper materials, with a capital stock of \$1,000,000. Among the incorporators are J. Kerry and A. S. Bruneau of Montreal, P. Q.

The Vanderbeck sawmill at Millerton, N. B., was recently burned. It had been lately repaired at a considerable cost and just started sawing. The loss is partly covered by insurance. R. A. Snowball of Chatham, N. B., ran the plant which he expects to have in running shape again in a few days.

A party of American capitalists left Quebec recently with Mr. John Burns of Charlesbourg, to open up and operate the pulp mills at Peribonka, which have been idle for some years back. This enterprise controls vast timber limits near Peribonka and the opening of these mills will help solve partly the newsprint problem.

A federal charter has been granted the Standard Export Lumber Co., Ltd., with a capital stock of \$24,000 and headquarters in St. Lambert, Que., to buy, sell, export and deal in raw and manufactured lumber, wood, standing and cut timber, etc. Among the incorporators of the company are Stanley Barker and L. H. G. Kerr of St. Lambert.

In the annual report of the Nova Scotia Steel and Coal Company, it is stated that during the year valuable timber areas in Pictou and Guysborough Counties were secured, and these, together with the company's former holdings in Nova Scotia and Newfoundland, constitute a large tract of both mature and growing timber which will supply its needs for many years.

W. Garfield White, lumber merchant; Harry H. Reid, both of Sussex, and Judson A. Cleveland, of Alma, have been incorporated as The Alma Shipbuilding Company, Limited, to acquire and take over as a going concern the shipbuilding business now being carried on by Charles T. White & Son, Limited, at Alma, N. B., with a capital stock of \$24,000 and the head office at Sussex.

The lumber cut on the Restigouche this past winter is about the largest in the history of the port of Campbellton. The stock of sawn lumber on hand in the yards, together with the stock to be driven through the Corporation boom this spring, will make an immense amount to export. It is understood that ample bottoms are available to take care of the export trade, fully seventy-five per cent. of which is for the United Kingdom.

G. L. Tapley, manager of the St. John River Log Driving Company, states that the company's fleet of tow boats had been overhauled and are in readiness for the opening up of the river. He stated that the lumber cut had been extensive in all sections of the province, and would probably average more than twenty per cent. over last year's cut. In the river districts lumber had been all hauled out and lumbermen now were only waiting for free water before starting the towing operations.

American capital is looking into the possibilities of pulp and paper making along the St. John River. The International Pulp and Paper Company has taken over the pulp and paper plant at Keegan, with river shore rights and timber limits, and will make large additions, including a kraft paper mill. A material boom is expected along the Upper St. John River, Edmundston already having a pulp and paper mill in operation. Americans are now said to have about \$10,000,000 invested in pulp and paper-making in New Brunswick.

Price Bros. have started the work of erecting the model city of Saguenay, which will be a new pulp and paper centre, located about three miles from Chicoutimi. The preliminary work is in full swing. The company will at the outset erect about four hundred houses. New pulp and paper mills will be put up at Saguenay, the output of which will be the largest of any possessed by the company. All dwellings will be of brick, electric light and heat, which is a novelty heretofore unseen in modern cities, and should prove a great economy in fuel.

The Fraser Companies, Limited, of Edmundston, N. B., are now turning out bleached sulphite pulp at their plant in Edmundston. The present production is about 100 tons per day and the firm intend to instal two more barking drums which will somewhat augment the capacity. The Fraser Companies report that the past winter has been a very good one for operation in the woods, but that last month was bad for hauling. They will have a considerable increase in their cut over last season. The situation regarding export at the present time is somewhat in doubt and not a great deal of lumber is going forward.

If you want anything in Lumber Products, write:—

BECK LUMBER CO.

PENETANG, - ONTARIO

or "ASK MR. HORNING"

PHONE MAIN 2170 - TORONTO

We handle HORSE SHOE BRAND Lumber, Lath, Timber, Boxes, Shooks and Pails.

Manufactured by C. BECK MFG. CO. Limited.

We Can DRESS, MATCH and RESAW

We Want to Purchase

1", 2" and 3"

Spruce and Pine

also

1½" and 1⅝" x 4' No. 1 Spruce Lath.

In quoting advise full specifications as to grades, widths, lengths and dryness.

CHAS. H. RUSSELL CO.

LIMITED

211 McGill Street, MONTREAL, Que.

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Dominion Express Bldg., 148 St. James St., Montreal

WHOLESALE LUMBER AND TIMBER

Dressed and Rough

B. C. FIR TIMBERS

Ship Timbers and Planking, Ship Decking, Tank Stock, Bridge Timbers, Fir and Spruce Lumber

Also White and Red Pine, Spruce, Hemlock, Banksian Pine Birch, Maple, Rock Elm, Oak, Yellow Pine, Railway Ties, Fence Posts, Poles and Piling.

DIMENSION OAK CUT TO SPECIFICATION

Prompt shipment Satisfactory stock Good service Write or wire for prices

A. F. B. AUSTIN, Manager

Install a "By-Pass" Exhauster

in your Saw Mill, Planing Mill or Plant

Our "By-Pass" Exhaust systems save your power and give better service. They handle green sawdust or wet, stringy material that usually clogs up an ordinary Blower system. The fan wheel is not overhung. No heating, clogging, or shaking. Three bearings.

Write for information.

We manufacture and install systems complete.

Toronto Blower Company

156 Duke St., Toronto

Export of Logs Hotly Debated

Hon. Mr. Bowser once more challenged in vain the determination of the B. C. government to allow for ten years the export of logs by discretionary order-in-council. He moved that the right should expire in one year. He was supported in speeches by Mr. Ross and Mr. Hawthornthwaite, but his amendment was voted down by 25 to 16, the nine Conservatives, five soldiers, Mr. Hawthornthwaite and Mr. Wilson, Liberal member for Rossland, voting for it.

Mr. Bowser repeated most of his arguments of the previous day, augmenting them by the statement that at present the American mill men were in a peculiarly advantageous situation in competing with the Canadians for logs as their money had such an advantage in exchange, and once the bars were down plants would be established and it would be difficult to raise them again.

The premier said the leader of the opposition would lead the house to believe that the whole aim of the government was to dispose of the resources of British Columbia to capitalists south of the line, though last year the total export allowed was only 11,000,000 out of 1,200,000,000 feet. His whole argument and loud declamation was for cheap advertising and to place the government in a false position in the eyes of the people. He would be glad to meet his friend on the platform and to travel from one end of the province to the other with him to discuss the matter.

"When?" asked Mr. Bowser.

"My friend should not be in a hurry," said the Premier, "because he himself put on the statute book the legislation lengthening the life of the legislature, and he should not quarrel with a privilege he himself provided.

Mr. Ross said the Premier had made the statement that the late government had for years allowed the illegal export of lumber. As he had been in charge of the department of lands at the time he wished to say that they had stopped the export of logs. The chief offender was a gentleman closely connected with his friends opposite, but finally he had been stopped.

Hon. Mr. Pattullo said that to show that the mill men were not afraid of the government abusing the privilege of exporting logs he knew of one company that was putting in a plant of two million dollars, which had been held up by the late government as they could not get water rights.

Mr. Bowser said that in 1916 this company had told the government they were not in a position to go on. They said nothing about water rights.

Mr. Hawthornthwaite said while they had the right to pass acts binding on the life of the present government, they had no right to extend them to bind future governments. With the American people discounting our money it was no time to grant privileges to them.

Mr. Cowper said the question of American exchange had nothing more to do with it than who won the war. Owing to the drain for the purchase of agricultural products there was a balance of trade against the province, and if they could get in outside money to balance that they should do so.

Riordon Company's Earnings Increase

The Riordon Pulp & Paper Company's (Montreal) annual statement for the year ending December 31, 1919, shows a considerable increase in gross earnings as compared with the previous year, the total being \$1,810,126, as compared with \$1,443,046 in 1918, an increase of \$367,080, or a little over 25 per cent. The actual profits

from the operations of the pulp mills of the Riordon Company itself showed a slight decrease from that of 1918, however, the figures being \$1,099,251 for 1919 as compared with \$1,225,596 in 1918. "Other income," however, showed an increase of over \$430,000, rising from \$52,537 in 1917 to \$425,662 in 1918 and \$859,540 in 1919. This increased income, it is understood, is due to the large earnings of the Ticonderoga Pulp & Paper Co., of New York, a subsidiary of the Riordon Company, whose earnings have averaged for some time 100 per cent. on the comparatively small capitalization of the company, and which has been paying a generous dividend to the parent company.

Comparison with the year 1917 is rendered a little difficult owing to the fact that under "depreciation" there was included an allowance for exhaustion of the timber limits of company, and the amount was thus raised to \$766,055 as compared with \$33,39 in 1918 and \$225,098 in 1919. In the latter two years the allowance for the limits was made separately, being \$208,213 in 1918 and \$148,665 in 1919. The comparison is best seen when it comes down to the balance, \$336,396 in 1918 and \$225,098 in 1919, against \$1,106,650 in 1918 and \$1,177,596 in 1917. Against this there is a deduction of an increased amount of interest, over double that of 1918, leaving a net balance of \$1,135,161 against \$886,563, or after allowing for bond discount of \$200,000, net earnings of \$935,161 against \$886,563 in 1918 and \$1,032,942 in 1917, all of which amounts were applicable to dividend.

Pulp Business Booms in New Brunswick

It is believed that the province of New Brunswick is in for a period of expansion in the pulp and lumber industry.

There are four large pulp companies operating in the province of New Brunswick at the present time, namely:

Nashwaak Pulp & Paper, St. John, N. B., and Marysville.

Fraser Companies, Limited, Edmunston.

Bathurst Lumber Co., operating a large sulphite mill at Bathurst.

Dominion Pulp Company at Chatham.

Maritime Sulphate Co., at Millerton.

It is understood that the International Paper Company, which has a lumber company at Chatham only last week acquired an additional 122 square miles. It is understood this company also controls the Grand Falls, N. B., water power rights, and it is rumored that there is to be a large pulp and paper mill to be erected there.

It is also understood that some Canadian and American financial interests have acquired the Dominion Pulp Company at Chatham and about 400 square miles of limits.

Aerial Patrol for Alberta Forests

The scheme to establish an air patrol of Alberta forest reserves will be put into effect during the coming summer, according to Col. R. H. Palmer, chief fire ranger for the northern section of Alberta. A patrol of the eastern slope of the Rocky Mountains, beginning in the south, is to be carried on this year.

It will be entirely experimental at first. Suitable landing-places must be located before the patrol can really be established and wireless stations will also be a necessary part of the scheme. Two machines are already on the way. The plan is that the aeroplanes will be used for the purpose of locating fires. The fact that a 65-mile range is possible at an elevation of 5,000 feet indicates the great usefulness of the air patrol as an addition to the other protective measures.

Read This Letter!

MacLean Machine Works,
Campbell's Bay, Que.

Dear Sirs,—

The Feed Works bought of you has given excellent service. We have not yet lost an hour's time with same; have cut upwards of four million feet of lumber and are still using the same set of friction blocks.

Yours truly,

SMITH BROS.,

Per P. L. H.

G. A. Smith.

No delays and the long life of the friction blocks make this a superior machine.

FULL PARTICULARS ON REQUEST.

THE MACLEAN MACHINE WORKS, Campbell's Bay, Que.



Seagrave-Loughead Motor Trucks

*Made in
Canada*

*Made in
Canada*

**Powerful
as a
Locomotive**



**Built
for
Endurance**

1½—2½—3½ and 5 Ton Heavy Duty Commercial Trucks and Trailers. Also Semi-Trailers for Lumbering Purposes

Seagrave-Loughead Co., Ltd., Sarnia, Ont.

Some territory still open for Live Representatives



For Economy and Convenience

The question of what milk to use in a lumber camp is largely one of transportation and storage. Fresh liquid milk is, therefore, entirely impossible. One must look for a form of milk which, while retaining its natural flavor and full food value, is reduced in bulk and weight and has greater keeping qualities than liquid milk. This milk must of course be low in price and purchasable in large quantities.

Klim is the solution of the lumber camp's milk difficulties.

It is fresh separated milk, pasteurized, and reduced to a fine powder. It contains all the food elements of separated milk in their natural state, perfectly soluble in water. It is convenient because the exact quantity desired can be used without endangering the keeping qualities of the powder left in the tin. The natural flavor

of the fresh separated milk remains unchanged in Klim.

Klim bulks smaller and weighs less than any other form of milk. It can be shipped anywhere in any climate by freight and requires no refrigeration or special storage because it is dry and will keep indefinitely. A whole season's supply can be shipped in at one time. Klim is most economical—it costs less and there is no waste.

Klim, when whipped into water, becomes again fresh, natural-flavored separated milk and can be used as such in soups, gravies, bread, biscuits, pies, cakes, tea, coffee, cocoa and other foods and drinks.

Klim is sold by all wholesale grocers and supply houses in 10-lb. tins, 6 tins to a case—each tin makes 40 quarts. Order with your grocery supplies.



Canadian Milk Products Limited

TORONTO
MONTREAL

WINNIPEG

ST. JOHN

OUTLINE OF JORDAN PUMP

SPECIFIED

GOODYEAR EXTRA POWER

6" X 5 PLY 25'6"

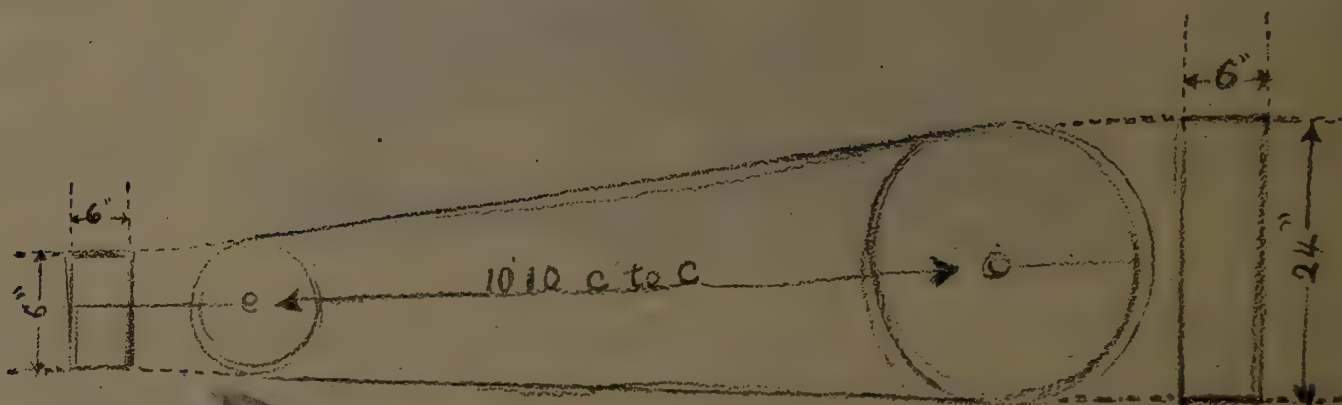
PULLEY FACES

8"

R.P.M. DRIVING PULLEY 500

HP

10



*A Goodyear Belting man
will survey your plant
with no obligation to you.*

GOODYEAR
MADE IN CANADA

Where Belts Meet Dampness!

Goodyear Extra Power Belt Delivers Power and Lasts

Damp or wet belts usually slip more easily than dry belts.

Water and moisture form a thin film between pulley and belt.

Here "Extra Power" Belting especially displays its advantages.

Where there is water, moisture or steam—around the beaters in paper mills, for instance—Goodyear Extra Power delivers the power load just as under more favorable conditions.

Because Goodyear Belting has a rough friction surface which bites through the film of water and clings to the pulley, costly slipping is overcome.

Moisture rots belts, if it gets into them.

Goodyear Extra Power is rubber-sealed against moisture.

Not just enclosed in a rubber envelope.

The high-grade rubber in Extra Power is forced through and through the fabric, surrounding and protecting every strand, making a belt practically a solid unit.

That Goodyear Extra Power Belting is just as efficient and just as economical in damp or wet places as in other transmission uses, is proved by these satisfied users:

The Provincial Paper Mills of Thorold got 16 months' service from Goodyear Extra Power on a Jordan Pump where they had been getting about one month's service. They also say—"In the room where our beaters are located, the air is constantly damp. Here we have found Extra Power so superior that we use it exclusively."

Some other firms who will be glad to tell you of the satisfactory service of Goodyear Extra Power under damp conditions are:

Mittagami Pulp & Paper Co., Smooth Rock Falls, Ont.

Port Arthur Pulp and Paper Co., Port Arthur, Ont.

North West Laundry Co., Winnipeg, Man.

Dominion Pulp Co., Chatham, N.B.

Bathurst Lumber Co., Bathurst, N.B.

Gloucester Lumbering and Trading Co., Bathurst, N.B.

If you use belting, it will pay you to hear about the Goodyear way of supplying it. It will cost you nothing to have a Goodyear man call and show you how to overcome your problems. Phone, wire or write the nearest branch.

The Goodyear Tire & Rubber Co. of Canada, Limited

BRANCHES:

Halifax, St. John, Quebec, Montreal, Ottawa, Toronto, Hamilton, London, Winnipeg, Regina, Saskatoon, Calgary, Edmonton, Vancouver. Service Stocks in smaller cities.

EXTRA POWER BELTING



Shavings and work are enemies. Shavings are banished here, hence work has a clear and easy field.

Will you sacrifice work to shavings or shavings to work? The most successful, the largest, best-informed planing-mill men have decided the question. This picture tells the story—one of many. They look to



***Which Is
More
Important—
the Shavings
or the Work?***

Note the picture. A large Berlin Planer with six cutters in the Canadian Pacific Railway Co.'s Angus Shops. This floor wasn't specially "swept up" for the occasion, but shows actual working condition, without the lumber pile. Sturtevant equipment is responsible.

Sturtevant
(TRADE MARK)

Planing-Mill Exhausters

for quickly, economically and entirely removing all dust, shavings and litter as they are formed, directly from the tool.

Write for
Catalog
185C

In every detail—large face of pulleys, large-size bearings, ground shafts, foundations independent of feet, convertibility, and other Sturtevant features, Sturtevant Planing-Mill Exhausters are the unqualified and distinctive leaders in their field.

B. F. STURTEVANT CO. OF CANADA, LIMITED

HEAD OFFICE and WORKS, GALT, ONT.

SALES OFFICES, TORONTO and MONTREAL



Carson Quality

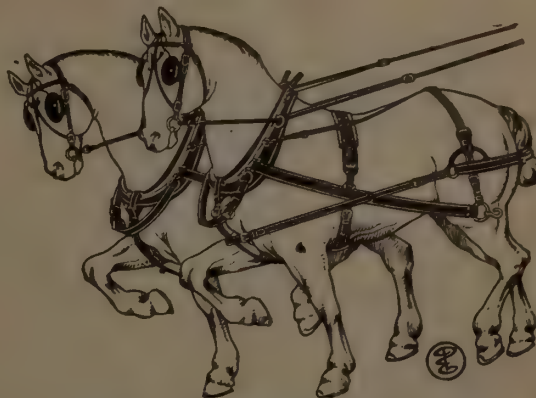
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Registered

A Harness Built for Hard Work

For lumber hauling and strenuous work in the bush a good strong harness is invaluable. And this "Carson Quality" Michigan Lumber and Skidding Harness will stand every strain that can possibly be put upon it. It is made of the best No. 1 selected oak-tanned leather by the best of skilled workmen. The House of Carson stands solidly behind every strap and piece of material that enters into the mak-

ing. It is the harness that is being used by the leading lumbering concerns throughout Canada. It has stood every test. It is the harness that you will want to protect your team and to get the most out of it.

Write us about your harness problems. Ask us for particulars and specifications. Ask for catalogue showing our full lines.



Michigan Lumber and Skidding Harness.

Hugh Carson & Co.

47 Elgin Street

(Next to Russell House)
Phone 16 Queen

OTTAWA

P.S.—We are headquarters for horse harness and equipment of all kinds, horse blankets, trunks, bags, suitcases, travelling robes and shoe findings.

The Walter Walton Co., Ltd.

Insurance Specialists

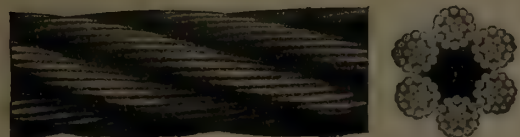
Especially qualified to write Lumber Stocks, Saw Mills and Woodworkers.

Exceptionally equipped to handle large lines—none too small—none too large, to obtain The 100% "Walter Walton Service."

MONTREAL,
511 St. Catherine Street W.
Drummond Building

NEW YORK
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WIRE ROPE



For LUMBERMEN, ENGINEERS and CONTRACTORS

"We have the Right Rope for every purpose"

We solicit your enquiries. Write for our catalogue.

Canada Wire & Iron Goods Co., Hamilton



The COE Automatic Roller Dryer

is unequalled in its drying or re-drying of veneer. Ask any of its many users.

We also manufacture a complete line of High Grade Veneer Machinery.

Lathes - Clippers - Knife Grinders

The Coe Manufacturing Co.
Painesville, Ohio, U. S. A.

The oldest and largest manufacturers of veneer machinery in the world.

Canadian Representatives
GARLOCK-WALKER MACHINERY COMPANY, LTD.
TORONTO AND MONTREAL

BOATS FOR THE SPRING DRIVE

POWER POINTERS
ROWING POINTERS
AND WINCH BOATS

Also Launches, Lifeboats,
Rowboats, etc.



GIDLEY BOAT CO., LTD.,

Penetang, Ontario

CURRENT LUMBER PRICES—WHOLESALE

TORONTO, ONT.

Prices in Carload Lots, F.O.B. cars Toronto

White Pine:

1 x 4/7 Good Strips	\$125 00	\$135 00
1 1/4 & 1 1/2 x 4/7 Good Strips	125 00	135 00
1 x 8 and up Good Sides	160 00	170 00
2 x 4/7 Good Strips	130 00	140 00
1 1/4 and 1 1/2 x 8 and wider		
Good Sides	170 00	180 00
2 x 8 and wider Good Sides	180 00	190 00
1 in. No. 1, 2 and 3 Cuts	95 00	105 00
5/4 & 6/4 No. 1, 2 & 3 Cuts	130 00	135 00
2 in. No. 1, 2 and 3 Cuts	135 00	145 00
1 x 4 and 5 Mill Run	70 00	72 00
1 x 6 Mill Run	72 00	74 00
1 x 7, 9 and 11 Mill Run	72 00	74 00
1 x 8 Mill Run	73 00	75 00
1 x 10 Mill Run	78 00	80 00
1 x 12 Mill Run	80 00	82 00
5/4 and 6/4 x 5 Mill Run	72 00	74 00
2 x 4 Mill Run	72 00	74 00
2 x 6 Mill Run	72 00	74 00
2 x 8 Mill Run	73 00	75 00
2 x 10 Mill Run	78 00	80 00
2 x 12 Mill Run	80 00	82 00
1 in. Mill Run Shorts	56 00	58 00
1 x 4 and up 6/16 No. 1 Mill		
Culls	54 00	57 00
1 x 10 and up 6/16 No. 1 Mill		
Culls	60 00	62 00
1 x 12 and up 6/16 No. 1 Mill		
Culls	60 00	62 00
1 x 4 and up 6/16 No. 2 Mill		
Culls	42 00	44 00
1 x 10 x 12 6/16 No. 2 Mill		
Culls	48 00	50 00
1 x 4 and up 6/10 No. 3 Mill		
Culls	32 00	36 00

Red Pine:

1 x 4 and 5 Mill Run	58 00	60 00
1 x 6 Mill Run	62 00	64 00
1 x 8 Mill Run	64 00	66 00
1 x 10 Mill Run	67 00	69 00
2 x 4 Mill Run	58 00	60 00
2 x 6 Mill Run	62 00	64 00
2 x 8 Mill Run	64 00	66 00
1 in. Clear and Clear Face	Open	Open
2 in. Clear and Clear Face	Open	Open

Spruce:

1 x 4 Mill Run	56 00	58 00
1 x 6 Mill Run	60 00	62 00
1 x 8 Mill Run	61 00	63 00
1 x 10 Mill Run	63 00	66 00
1 x 12 Mill Run Spruce	66 00	68 00
Mill Culls	48 00	50 00

HEMLOCK, No. 1

(In car load lots f.o.b. Toronto)

1 x 4 and 5 in. x 9 to 16 ft.	46 00	47 00
1 x 6 in. x 9 to 16 ft.	50 00	52 00
1 x 8 in. x 9 to 16 ft.	52 00	54 00
1 x 10 and 12 in. x 9 to 16 ft.	54 00	56 00
1 x 7, 9 and 11 in. x 9 to 16 ft.	50 00	52 00
2 x 4 to 12, 10 and 16 ft.	52 00	54 00
2 x 4 to 12, 10 and 16 ft.	52 00	54 00
2 x 4 to 12 in., 12 and 14 ft.	52 00	54 00
2 x 4 to 12 in., 18 ft.	56 00	58 00
2 x 4 to 12 in., 20 ft.	58 00	60 00
1 in. No. 2, 6 ft. to 16 ft.	42 00	43 00

FIR FLOORING

Fir flooring, 1 x 3 and 4", No. 1 & 2		
Edge Grain	\$105 00	
Fir flooring, 1 x 3 and 4", No. 1 & 2		
Flat Grain	90 00	

(Depending upon widths)

1 x 4 to 12 No. 1 & 2 Clear Fir, Rgh.	104 00
1 1/4 x 4 to 12 No. 1 & 2 Cl. Fir, Rgh.	110 00
2 x 4 to 12 No. 1 & 2 Clear Fir, Rgh.	106 00
3 x 4 x 4 to 12 No. 1 & 2 Clear Fir,	
Rough	115 00
1 x 5 & 6 Fir Casing	110 00
1 x 8 & 10 Fir Base	112 00
1 1/4 & 1 1/2 8, 10 & 12" E. G. Stepping	120 00
1 1/4 & 1 1/2 8, 10 & 12" F. G. Stepping	170 00
1 x 4 to 12 Clear Fir, D4S	95 00
1 1/4 & 1 1/2 x 4 to 12, Clear Fir, D4S	100 00
XXX Shingles, 6 butts to 2 in.	8 90
XXXXX Shingles, 5 butts to 2 in.	10 00

LATH

No. 1 White Pine, 4 ft.	Open
No. 2 White Pine, 4 ft.	"
No. 3 White Pine, 4 ft.	"
Mill run white pine, 32 in.	"
Merchantable spruce lath, 4 ft.	"

TORONTO HARDWOOD PRICES

The prices given below are for carloads f.o.b. Toronto, from wholesalers to retailers, and are based on a good percentage of long lengths and good widths, without any wide stock having been sorted out. War tax of seven and half per cent. on imported woods, and also the prevailing rate of exchange paid by purchaser.

ASH, WHITE

(Dry weight 3800 lbs. per M. ft.)

1s & 2s No. 1 Com. No. 2 Com.		
1"	\$220.00	\$170.00
1 1/4"	245.00	215.00
1 1/2"	255.00	225.00
2"	255.00	225.00
2 1/4" and 3"	350.00	320.00
4"	360.00	330.00

ASH, BROWN

4/4	\$165.00	\$105.00	\$80.00
6/4	175.00	115.00	90.00
8/4	200.00	140.00	110.00

BIRCH

(Dry weight 4000 lbs. per M. ft.)

1s & 2s No. 1 No. 2		
4/4	\$150.00	\$120.00
5/4 and 6/4	160.00	130.00
8/4	165.00	140.00
10/4 and 12/4	205.00	165.00
16/4	215.00	175.00

BASSWOOD

(Dry weight 2500 lbs. per M. ft.)

1s & 2s No. 1 No. 2 No. 3			
4/4	\$105.00	\$80.00	\$60.00
5/4 & 6/4	110.00	85.00	70.00
8/4	113.00	87.00	72.00

CHESTNUT

(Dry weight 2800 lbs. per M. ft.)

1s & 2s No. 1 Sound No. 1 Wormy			
1"	\$190.00	\$150.00	\$85.00
1 1/4" and 1 1/2"	200.00	160.00	90.00
2"	210.00	165.00	90.00

ELM, SOFT

(Dry weight 3100 lbs. per M. ft.)

4/4	\$95.00	\$70.00	\$65.00	\$48.00
6/4 & 8/4	115.00	85.00	75.00	55.00
12/4	130.00	110.00	95.00	

GUM, RED

(Dry weight 3300 lbs. per M. ft.)

Plain Quartered			
1s & 2s No. 1 No. 2			
1"	\$210.00	\$180.00	\$250.00
1 1/4"	220.00	190.00	265.00
1 1/2"	220.00	190.00	265.00
2"	230.00	200.00	275.00

Figured Gum, \$10 per M. extra, in both plain and quartered.

GUM, SAP

1s & 2s No. 1 Com.		
1"	\$135.00	\$110.00
1 1/4" and 1 1/2"	140.00	115.00
2"	145.00	120.00

HICKORY

(Dry weight 4500 lbs. per M. ft.)

1s & 2s No. 1 Com. No. 2 Com.		
1"	\$175.00	\$120.00
1 1/4"	185.00	130.00
1 1/2"	195.00	140.00
2"	215.00	160.00

MAPLE, HARD

(Dry weight 4200 lbs. per M. ft.)

1s & 2s No. 1 No. 2 No. 3			
4/4	\$125.00	\$100.00	\$80.00
5/4 & 6/4	140.00	115.00	90.00
8/4	150.00	125.00	95.00
12/4	190.00	160.00	115.00
16/4	220.00	175.00	125.00

SOFT MAPLE

The quantity of soft maple produced in Ontario is small and it is generally sold on a log run basis, the locality governing the prices.

WHITE AND RED OAK

(Plain sawed. Dry weight 4000 lbs. per M. ft.)

1s & 2s No. 1 Com.		
4/4	\$230.00	\$180.00
5/4 & 6/4	235.00	185.00
8/4	240.00	195.00
10/4	245.00	205.00
12/4	250.00	210.00
16/4	255.00	220.00

WHITE OAK, Quarter Cut

(Dry weight 4000 lbs. per M. ft.)

1s & 2s No. 1 Com.		
4/4	\$335.00	275.00
5/4 and 6/4	350.00	290.00
8/4	360.00	300.00

PLAIN WHITE & RED OAK

(Plain Sawed. Dry weight 4000 lbs. per M. ft.)

1s & 2s No. 1 Com.		
1"	\$200.00	\$150.00
1 1/4"	210.00	160.00
1 1/2"	215.00	165.00
2"	220.00	170.00
2 1/2"	250.00	190.00
3"	255.00	195.00
4"	275.00	210.00

QTD. CUT WHITE OAK

(Dry weight 4000 lbs. per M. ft.)

1s & 2s No. 1 Com.		
1"	\$350.00	\$275.00
1 1/4" and 1 1/2"	360.00	285.00
2"	370.00	295.00

QTD. CUT RED OAK

1s & 2s No. 1 Com.		
1"	\$300.00	\$220.00
1 1/4" and 1 1/2"	315.00	235.00
2"	320.00	240.00

OTTAWA, ONT.

Manufacturers' Prices

Pine good sidings:

1-in. x 7-in. and up	\$110 00
1 1/4-in. and 1 1/2-in., 8-in. & up	125 00
2-in. x 7-in. and up	125 00
No. 2 cuts 2 x 8-in. and up	85 00

Pine good strips:

1-in.	90 00
1 1/4-in. and 1 1/2-in.	105 00
2-in.	105 00

Pine good shorts:

1-in. x 7-in. and up	85 00
1-in. x 4-in. to 6-in.	75 00
1 1/4-in. and 1 1/2-in.	90 00
2-in.	90 00
7-in. to 9-in. A sidings	65 00

Pine, No. 1 dressing sidings	75 00
Pine, No. 1 dressing strips	68 00
Pine, No. 1 dressing shorts	60 00

Pine, 1-in. x 4-in. s.c. strips	57 00
Pine, 1-in. x 5-in. s.c. strips	60 00
Pine, 1-in. x 6-in. s.c. strips	61 00
Pine, 1-in. x 7-in. s.c. strips	63 00

Pine, 1 x 8-in. s.c., 12 to 16 ft.	48 00
Pine, 1-in. x 10-in. M.R.	68 00
Pine, s.c. sidings, 1 1/2" and 2 in.	64 00

Pine, s.c. strips, 1-in.	54 00
1 1/4, 1 1/2 and 2 in.	60 00
Pine, s.c. shorts, 1 x 4 to 6 in.	50 00

Pine, s.c. and bet. shorts, 1 x 5	50 00
Pine, s.c. and bet. shorts, 1 x 6	47 00
Pine, s.c. shorts, 6'-11', 1"x10"	52 00

Pine box boards:	
1"x4" and up, 6'-11'	40 00
1"x3", 12'-16'	44 00

Pine, mill culls, strips and sidings, 1-in. x 4-in. and up, 12-ft. and up	42 00
Mill cull shorts, 1 in. x 4 in. and up, 6 ft. to 11-ft.	38 00

O. culls r & w p	32 00
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RED PINE, LOG RUN

mill culls out, 1-in.	36 00	42 00
mill culls out, 1 1/4-in.	38 00	42 00
mill culls out, 1 1/2-in.	38 00	42 00
mill culls out, 2 in.	40 00	42 00
mill culls, white pine, 1"x7" and up	40 00	

MILL RUN SPRUCE

1"x4" and up, 6'-11'	42 00
1"x4" and up, 12'-16'	42 00
1"x6", 10" and up, 12'-16'	48 00
1 1/4"x7" 8-9" and up, 12'-16'	48 00
1 1/4 x 10 and up, 12'-16'	50 00
1 1/4" & 2" x 12" and up, 12'-16'	50 00

Spruce, 1-in. clear (fine dressing and B)	55 00
Hemlock, 1-in. cull	25 00

Hemlock, 1-in. log run	30 00
Hemlock, 2x4, 6, 8, 10, 12/16"	30 00
Tamarac	24 00

Basswood, log run, dead culls out	46 00
Basswood, log run, mill culls out	45 00
Birch, log run	48 00

Soft Elm, common and better, 1, 1 1/2, 2 in.	25 00	30 00
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Ash, black, log run	32 00	40 00
1 x 10 No. 1 barn	52 00	

1 x 10 No. 2 barn	46 00	
1 x 8 and 9 No. 2 barn	42 00	

Lath per M:		
No. 1 white pine, 1 1/4-in. x 4 ft.	15 00	
No. 2 white pine	14 00	

Mill run white pine	10 00	
Spruce, mill run 1 1/4-in.	12 00	
Red pine, mill run	12 00	

Hemlock, mill run

The

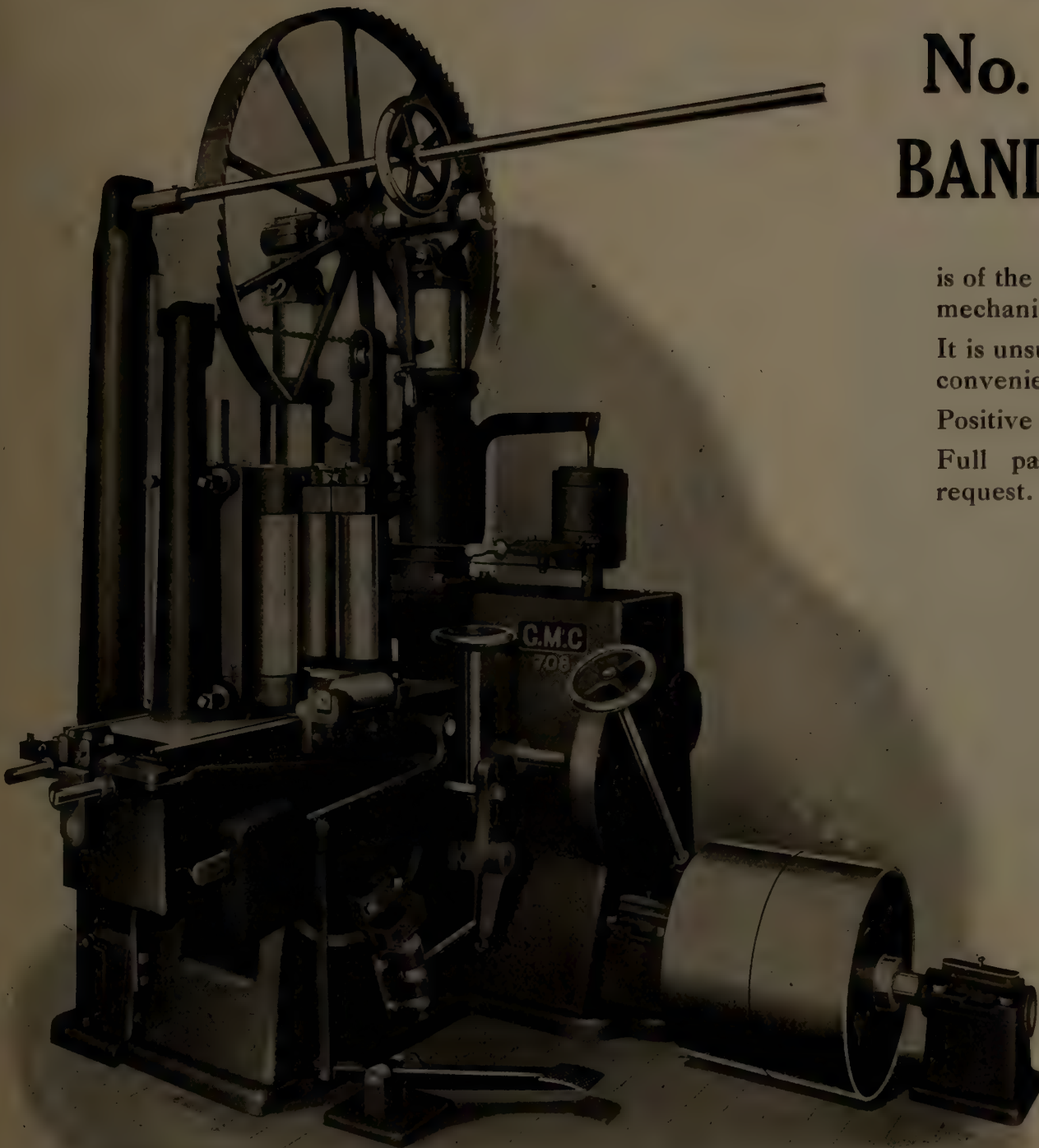
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is of the two post type and is mechanically correct.

It is unsurpassed in power and convenience of operation.

Positive feed—no frictions.

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CANADA MACHINERY CORPORATION

LIMITED

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ONTARIO

Toronto Office and Warerooms—Brock Avenue Subway

CURRENT LUMBER PRICES—Continued

2 x 12

2 x 4

2 x 6

2 x 8

2 x 10

2 x 12

For 2 inches, rough, add 50 cents.
For S1E only add 50 cents.
For S1S and 2E, S4S or D&M, add \$3.00.
For timbers larger than 8 x 8, add 50c. for each additional 2 inches each way.
For lengths longer than 20 ft., add \$1.00 for each additional two feet.
For selected common, add \$5.00.
For No. 2 Dimension, \$3.00 less than No. 1.
For 1 x 2 and 2 x 2, \$2 more than 2 x 4 No. 1.
For Tamarac add \$3.00.

FIR, HEMLOCK, SPRUCE AND LARCH

Mountain Stock

No. 1 Dimension and Timbers

2 x 4, 2 x 6, 2 x 8, 8 to 16 ft., S1S1E	
2 x 4, 2 x 6, 2 x 8, 10 ft., S1S1E	
2 x 4, 2 x 6, 2 x 8, 12/16, S1S1E	
2 x 4, 2 x 6, 2 x 8, 18/22, S1S1E	
2 x 4, 2 x 6, 2 x 8, 24/32, S1S1E N4	
2 x 10, 8 ft. to 16 ft., S1S1E	
2 x 10, 18 ft., S1S1E	
2 x 10, 18/22, S1S1E	
2 x 10, 24/32, S1S1E	
2 x 12, 8 ft. to 16 ft., S1S1E	
2 x 12, 10, 18, 20	
2 x 12, 24, 26, 28, 30, 32	

All prices withdrawn.

B. C. COAST FIR

Dimension S1S and E.

2 x 4 in., 6 ft.	\$49 50
2 x 4 in., 8, 12 and 14 ft.	50 50
2 x 4 in., 16 ft.	51 50
2 x 4 in., 18 and 20 ft.	52 50
2 x 4 in., 22 to 32 ft.	54 50
2 x 10 in., 8, 12 and 14 ft.	51 75
2 x 10 in., 16 ft.	52 75
2 x 10 in., 18 and 20 ft.	53 75
2 x 10 in., 22 to 32 ft.	55 75
2 x 12 in., 8 to 14 ft.	53 25
2 x 12 in., 16 ft.	54 25
2 x 12 in., 18 and 20 ft.	55 25
2 x 12 in., 22 to 32 ft.	57 25
3 x 3 and 3 x 4 in., 8 to 14 ft.	53 75
3 x 3 and 3 x 4 in., 16 ft.	54 75
3 x 3 and 3 x 4 in., 18 and 20 ft.	55 75
3 x 3 and 3 x 4 in., 22 to 32 ft.	57 75
6 x 6, 6 x 8, 8 x 8, 6 to 16 ft.	56 00
6 x 6, 6 x 8 and 8 x 8, 18 and 20 ft.	56 50
6 x 6, 6 x 8, 8 x 8, 22 to 32 ft.	57 00

Shingles, XXX B. C. Cedar, straight

cars on 60c rate 7-96
To Coast prices premiums must be considered over above prices, which vary according to items.

BUFFALO & TONAWANDA

WHITE PINE

Wholesale Selling Price

Uppers, 4/4	\$185 00
Uppers, 5/4 to 8/4	185 00
Uppers, 10/4 to 12/4	205 00
Selects 4/4	175 00
Selects 5/4 to 8/4	175 00
Selects 10/4 to 12/4	195 00
Fine Common 4/4	130 00
Fine Common 6/4	130 00
Fine Common 8/4	130 00
Fine Common 8/4	110 00
No. 1 Cuts 4/4	80 00
No. 1 Cuts 5/4	90 00
No. 1 Cuts 6/4	90 00
No. 1 Cuts 8/4	90 00
No. 2 Cuts 4/4	60 00
No. 2 Cuts 5/4	73 00
No. 2 Cuts 6/4	73 00
No. 2 Cuts 8/4	75 00
No. 3 Cuts 5/4	59 00
No. 3 Cuts 6/4	59 00
No. 3 Cuts 8/4	59 00
Dressing 5/4	72 00
Dressing 5/4 x 10	74 00
Dressing 5/4 x 12	80 00
No. 1 Moulding 5/4	75 00
No. 1 Moulding 6/4	95 00
No. 1 Moulding 8/4	95 00
No. 2 Moulding 5/4	79 00
No. 2 Moulding 6/4	79 00
No. 2 Moulding 8/4	79 00
No. 1 Barn 1 x 12	72 00
No. 1 Barn 1 x 6 and 8	68 00
No. 1 Barn 1 x 10	70 00
No. 2 Barn 1 x 6 and 8	65 00
No. 2 Barn 1 x 10	67 00
No. 3 Barn 1 x 6 and 8	58 00
No. 3 Barn 1 x 10	60 00
Box 1 x 6 and up	52 00
Box 1 x 10	49 00
Box 1 x 12	49 00
Box 1 x 12	49 00
Box 1 x 13 and up	49 00

The following quotations on hardwoods represent the jobber buying price at Buffalo and Tonawanda.

MAPLE

	1s & 2s	No. 1 Com.	No. 2 Com.
4/4	102-107	84-86	66-68
5/4 to 8/4	118-120	91-93	66-73
10/4 to 16/4	128-130	103-105	75-77

RED BIRCH

4/4	134-136	103-105	79-81
5/4 to 8/4	137-139	112-114	88-90

SAP BIRCH

4/4	130-134	103-105	79-81
5/4 and up	135-138	106-108	82-84

SOFT ELM

4/4	114-115	94-96	61-65
5, 6 & 8/4	122-124	102-104	60-71

BASSWOOD

4/4	114-116	99-101	56-58
Thicker	118-126	102-109	64-67

PLAIN OAK

4/4	151-156	123-127	74-76
5/4 to 8/4	162-166	133-137	84-87

ASH, WHITE AND BROWN

4/4	132-134	107-111	68-71
5/4 to 8/4	148-152	115-117	82-74
10/4 and up	175-177	130-133	78-78

BOSTON, MASS.

Quotations given below are for highest grades of Michigan and Canadian white pine and Eastern Canadian Spruce as required in the New England market in carloads.

White pine uppers, 1 in.	\$206 00
White pine uppers, 1 1/4, 2 in.	210 00
White pine uppers, 2 1/4, 3 in.	236 00
White pine uppers, 4 in.	246 00
Selects, 1 in.	186 00
Selects, 1 1/4, 2 in.	190 00
Selects, 2 1/4, 3 in.	225 00
Selects, 4 in.	235 00
Fine common, 1 in., 30 per cent. 12 in. and up	165 00
Fine common, 1 x 8 and up	162 00
Fine common, 1 1/4 to 2 in.	168 00
Fine common, 2 1/4 and 3 in.	215 00
Fine common, 4 in.	225 00
1 in. shaky clear	90 00
1 1/4 to 2 in. shaky clear	95 00
1 in. No. 2 dressing	90 00
1 1/4 to 2 in. No. 2 dressing	90 00
No. 1 Cuts, 1 in.	100 00
No. 1 Cuts, 1 1/4 to 2 in.	105 00
No. 1 Cuts, 2 1/4 and 3 in.	125 00
No. 2 Cuts, 1 in.	70 00
No. 2 Cuts, 1 1/4 to 2 in.	75 00

Barn Boards, No. 1, 1 x 12	90 00
No. 1, 1 x 10	81 00
No. 1, 1 x 8	79 00
No. 2, 1 x 12	80 00
No. 2, 1 x 10	78 00
No. 2, 1 x 8	77 00
No. 3, 1 x 12	68 00
No. 3, 1 x 10	66 00
No. 3, 1 x 8	65 00

No. 1 Clear

Can. spruce, No. 1 and clear, 1 x 4 to 9 in.	110 00
1 x 10 in.	110 00
No. 1, 1 x 4 to 7 in.	95 00
No. 1, 1 x 8 & 9 in.	95 00
No. 1, 1 x 10 in.	98 00
No. 2, 1 x 4 & 5 in.	87 00
No. 2, 1 x 6 & 7 in.	80 00
No. 2, 1 x 8 & 9 in.	83 00
No. 2, 1 x 10 in.	85 00
No. 2, 1 x 12 in.	71 00

Spruce, 12 in. dimension	69 00
Spruce, 10 in. dimension	67 00
Spruce, 9 in. dimension	66 00
Spruce, 8 in. dimension	65 00
2 x 10 in. random lengths, 8 ft. and up	57 00
2 x 12 in., random lengths	59 00

2 x 3, 2 x 4, 2 x 5, 2 x 6, 2 x 7	53 00
3 x 4 and 4 x 4 in.	52 00
2 x 8 in.	55 00
All other random lengths, 7 in. and under, 8 ft. and up	54 00
5-inch and up merchantable boards, 8 ft. and up, p 1s	50 00
1 x 2	55 00
1 x 3	53 00
1 1/4 in. spruce lath	16 50
1 1/2 in. spruce lath	15 50

New Brunswick Cedar Shingles

Extras	9 00
Cleaves	8 50
Second Cleaves	6 50
Clear Whites	6 25
Extra 1s (Clear whites in)	5 50
Extra 1s (Clear whites out)	4 75
Red Cedar Extras, 16-in. 5 butts to 2-in.	9 00
Red Cedar Eurekas, 18-inch, 5 butts to 2-in.	12 00
Red Cedar Perfections, 5 butts to 2 1/4	13 00
Washington 16-in. 5 butts to 2 in. extra red cedar	8 50

DISSTON-SAWS



THE BEST KNOWN SAW IN THE WORLD

Each year finds a greater number of leading mills using Disston Saws exclusively. Mill operators know that the success of their mill—the quality and quantity of lumber they turn out—depends on the saw they use.

It is natural, therefore, for them to choose Disston Saws—the acknowledged standard in quality for 80 years.

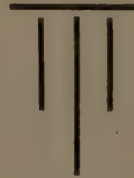
HENRY DISSTON & SONS Ltd.

TORONTO, CANADA

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The BELTS of STRENGTH and SERVICE

Leviathan and Anaconda belting represents more than strength. Endurance under all conditions is what has made these belts famous.

The New Main Belting catalogue awaits the request of all interested users.

It contains a comprehensive treatise on the evolution of the transmission belt and its essentials.

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A REAL GUARANTEE

Our responsibility for each LEVIATHAN and ANACONDA Belt extends beyond payment until the belt has earned in actual service its full cost as compared with the service of any other belt of any kind, under the same or similar conditions, barring accidents.

We regard this as the only guarantee that is fair to the buyer.

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Would You Spend \$575 to Save \$2,000?

Last Fall a certain lumber concern in Ontario purchased a small 10 H.P. Double Drum Belt Driven Hoist from us for handling logs. This machine cost them \$550, plus \$25, freight, total \$575. They operated this small Hoist by a belt from a gasoline Engine, the whole making a light, compact, portable outfit, easily moved from place to place.

They were able to work this outfit in the coldest weather, and found that it did the work of three or four teams.

As it required only one man to operate the Hoist, it is easy to figure the daily saving effected by the use of this machine. In other words, compare the wages and board of one man and the cost of a little gasoline with the wages and board of four drivers and the feed and upkeep of eight horses.

This machine handled up to one thousand logs per day.

We make these machines for either Steam or Gasoline Power, and in 7 sizes, one of which should be just right for your use.

Marsh Engineering Works, Limited, Belleville, Ont.

ESTABLISHED 1846

Sales Agents: Mussens, Ltd., Montreal, Toronto, Winnipeg & Vancouver.

A Good Belt Saves Money

THE money wasted in keeping a stretching belt taut amounts to a surprising figure. If you use "Goodhue Belts" in your mill or factory you can save most of this money because "Goodhue Belts" stretch less by 15 to 25 per cent. than any other belt. They are made from skillfully selected hides with the stretch taken out of each section before it is made up into the belt.

According to the conditions under which the belt is to run, we recommend "Extra," "Standard" or "Acme Waterproof" belts.

Send for further particulars and prices.

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VANCOUVER AGENTS—Fleck Bros., Ltd., 1142 Homer Street, Vancouver, B.C.

Standard Machinery & Supplies, Ltd., Bank of Toronto Bldg., St. James St., Montreal, Que., Agents for the Island of Montreal.

GOODHUE BELTS
J.L. GOODHUE & CO. Limited.

DANVILLE — QUEBEC.

The Northern Lumber Co. of Cloquet, Minnesota, has for years been using our babbitt metals. Here is what their Chief Engineer wrote about Aluminum Genuine Babbitt:—

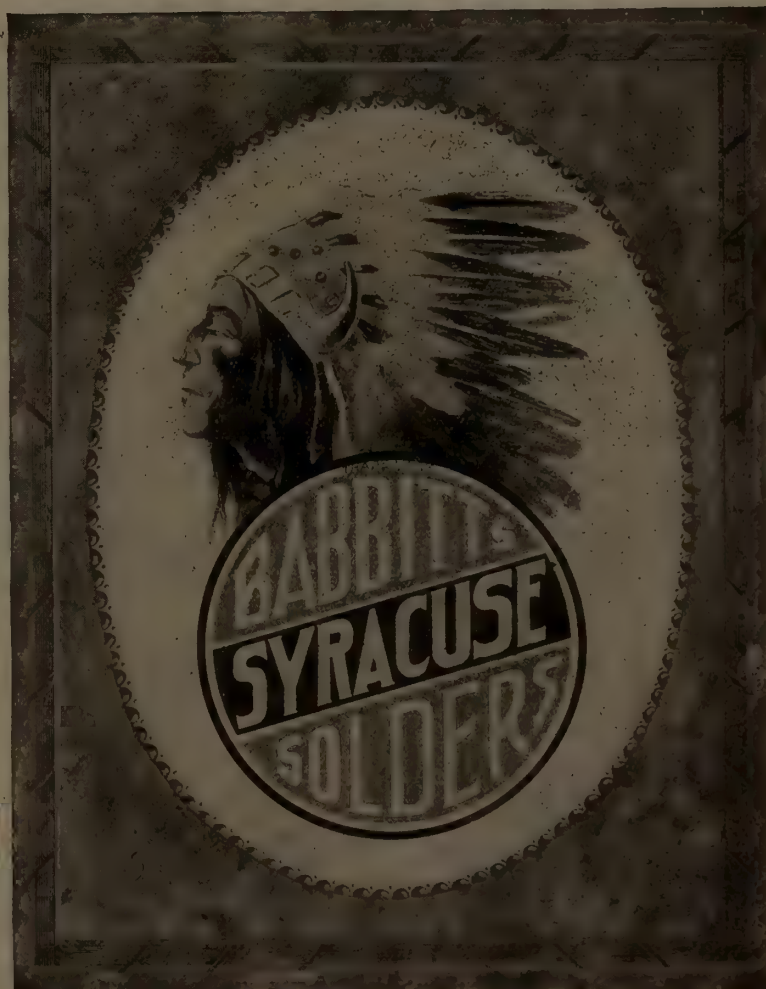
"In one instance, I used your Aluminium Genuine on a 7" crank pin of a 30 x 48 Corliss Engine. It has been running two seasons at 85 R.P.M. and has never warmed up once and wedge block has not been drawn up to exceed $\frac{1}{8}$ of an inch."

Real evidence of this character from a practical man is worth more than volumes of "just talk." Aluminium Genuine Babbitt will run cool under any speed; it will stand up any pressure or impact. Shall we send you a sample bar?

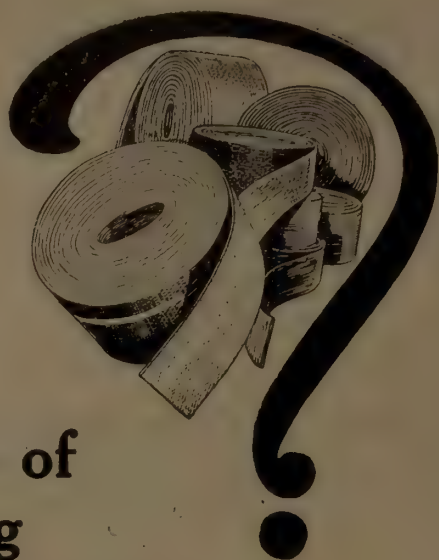
United American Metals Corporation

Makers of Syracuse Babbitts

DIAMOND ST. & MESEROLE AVE., BROOKLYN, N.Y.



What's Your Basis of Belt Buying



Is it any quality for a price?
Is it known efficiency in your power transmission?

Is it on the recommendation of someone else?

It is on sentiment?

Or is it on a thorough knowledge of what it will accomplish?

A poor belt will cost you more in lost power, lost time, lost efficiency than the price of a good belt—therefore you should eliminate the element of guess by specifying the correct type and size of

Dominion Friction Surface Belting

But unless you are thoroughly acquainted with belting requirements—the thickness and width to carry a given load, and other such technical subjects—you should profit by our experience, which may be had for the asking.

A phone, wire or letter to our nearest service branch will bring to your plant, at your convenience, and without cost, one of our belting engineers, who will analyze your transmission requirements and specify a belt that will efficiently and satisfactorily meet your needs. Send that request today.



Our Dominion Hose, Packing and Industrial Rubber Goods are all the Same High Standard as Dominion Friction Surface Belting.

Dominion Rubber System Service Branches

Halifax,	Fort William,
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Quebec,	Brandon,
Montreal,	Regina,
Ottawa,	Saskatoon,
Toronto,	Edmonton,
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Maple Leaf Circular Saws are made of Special High Grade Steel, accurately ground; have hard-tempered center which makes a stiff blade that will stand up under the most severe conditions, and is less liable to push over in case of accident.

Let us prove it to you if you have not discovered it already.

EVERY SAW GUARANTEED.

**Cross-cuts, Band Saws,
Shingle Saws,
and Everything Pertaining to
Saws for Lumbermen**

*The Largest ALL Canadian
Saw Manufacturers*

**Shurly Dietrich Company
Limited**

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"Hamilton" Lath Machines

"Hamilton" Lath Mill

All iron frame, exceptionally heavy, rigid and strongly braced, top and bottom rolls power driven. Extra wide table.

Carries six 14" saws.

Guaranteed capacity 50,000 lath in ten hours.

Get Our Special Catalogue



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Extra heavy all iron frame, Feed Rolls driven, top and bottom, fitted with adjustable steel guide.

Carries four 20" saws.

Saws readily changed for filing.

Both of above Machines Carried in Stock



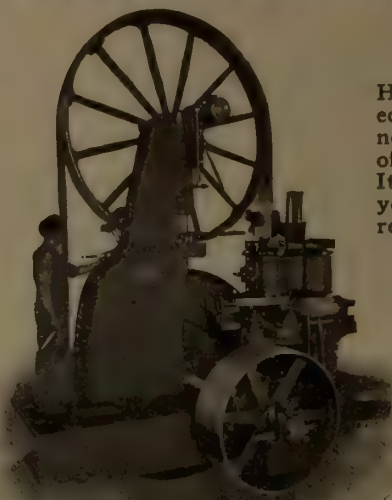
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Peterboro, Ontario

Agents:—J. L. Neilson & Co., Winnipeg, Man.

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26 Models for Sawmills, Planing Mills & Box Factories

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AND SO DESERVES YOUR FULL SUPPORT. Ask your neighbor or

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You can then be sure of quick supplies of
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you.

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The Ideal Shortening that makes
delicious pastry, saves trouble, and
goes farther than many other cook-
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for Better Walls and Ceilings

The Mark that Insures the Result

This trademark is for your protection as well as your customer's. It stands for genuine Beaver Board and is plainly printed on the back of every panel of this good wall and ceiling material.

Beaver Board is more than a "knotless, crackless manufactured lumber"; it is a long lived and attractive wall and ceiling result.

When you sell Beaver Board for new homes or for remodeling or repairing you sell this result, and your customers expect it. They have come to look for the familiar Beaver Board trademark.

But nationally known products have many other advantages. Quick turnover is one—Beaver Board is in steady demand all the year around. Easy to sell is another. Beaver Board sells other kinds of lumber, too.

Our new book, "Right Hand Help for the Beaver Board Dealer," offers many valuable merchandising suggestions. Ask about Beaver-tone, a new velvety flat Beaver Board Paint.

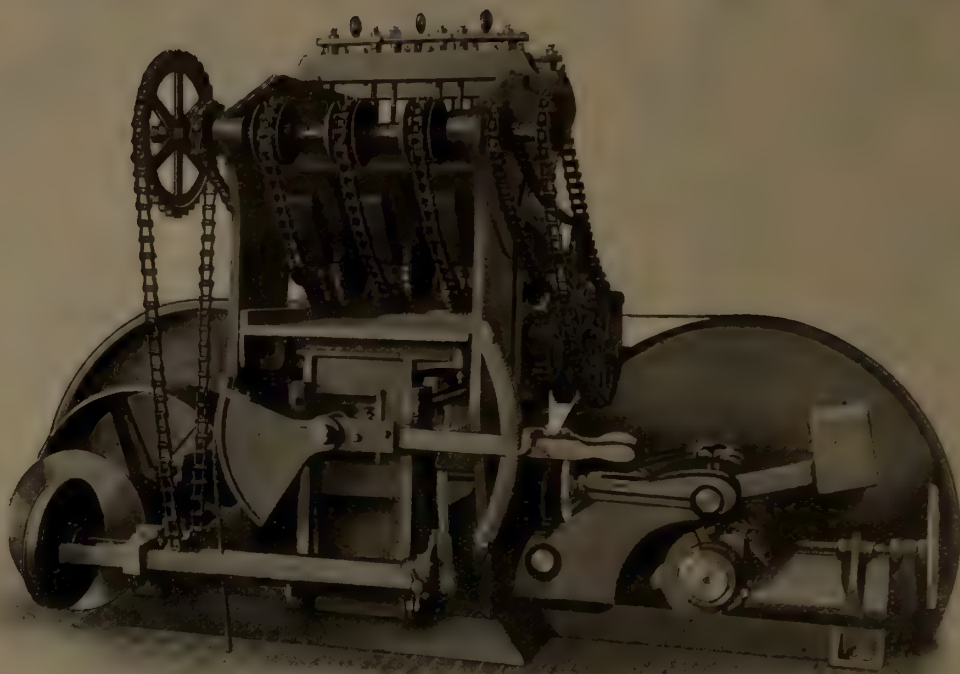
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Plants at Ottawa and Thorold, Ontario.



SAVE THOSE SLABS



No. 25 SLAB RESAW

It pays to work up your slabs, edgings, etc., into lumber with a

Mereen Johnson SLAB RESAW

No sawmill man can afford to pass up his slabs at the present high prices paid for lumber.

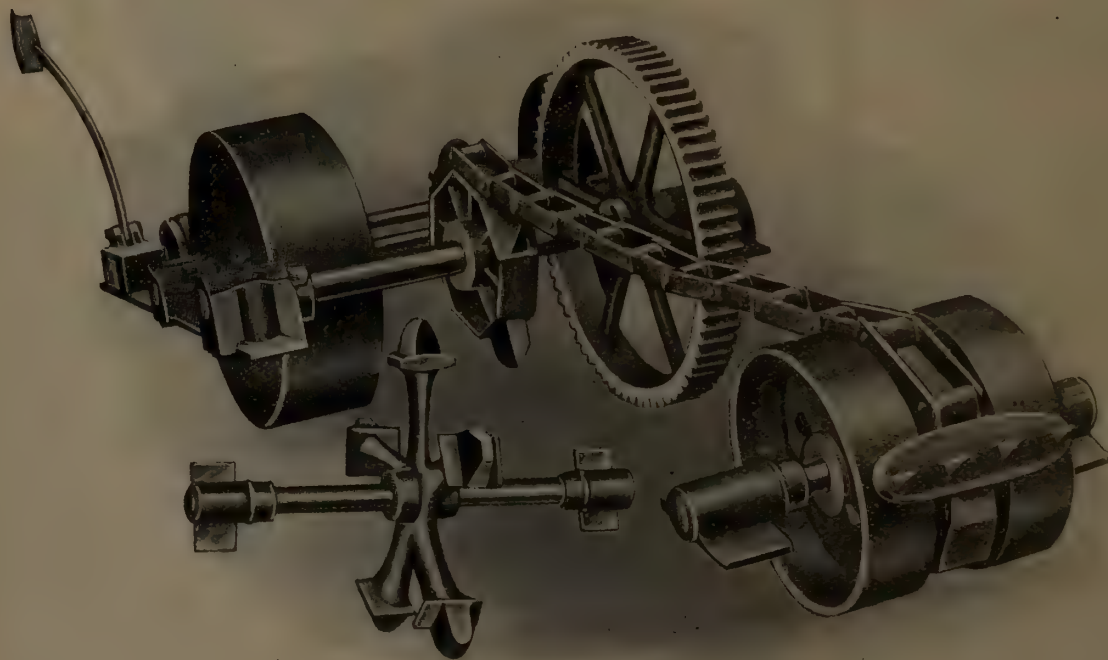
Let us tell you about our Resaws.

Ask for Circular

Mereen Johnson Machine Company
MINNEAPOLIS, MINN., U.S.A.

The Log Jack for Heavy Work

New Double Powered Log Jack



The accompanying illustration gives a correct idea of our new Double Power Log Jack, designed for hauling heavy timber into Saw Mills.

GEAR.—The large Gear Wheel is 36 in. in diameter, with 72 teeth, 4 in. face, and 1½ in. pitch.

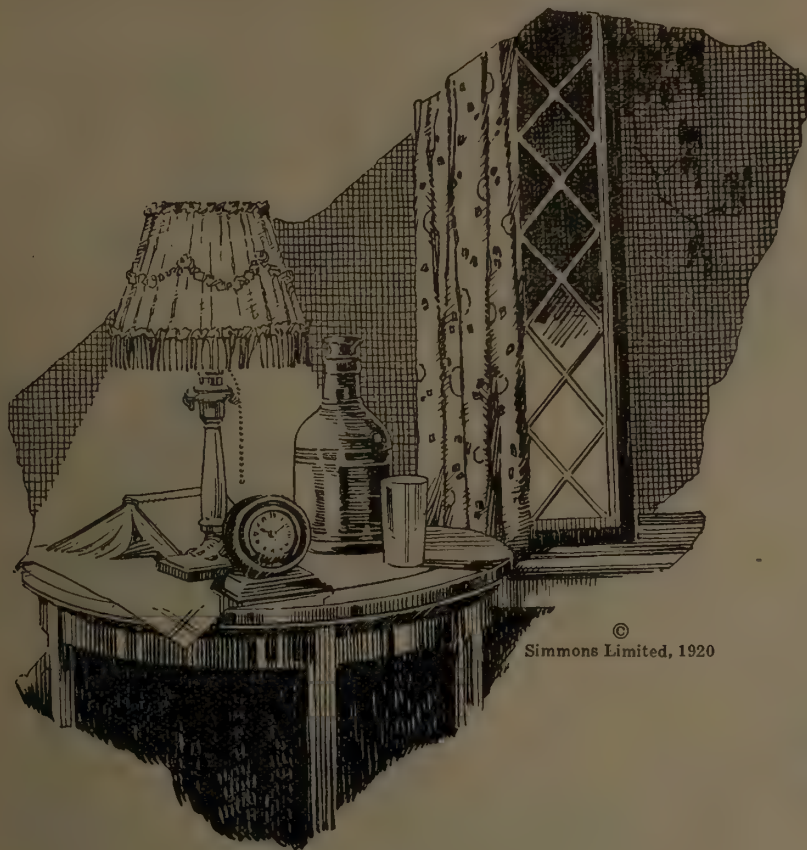
PINION on intermediate Shaft has 13 teeth, 4 in. face and 1½ in. pitch.

PAPER FRICTION is 10 in. in diameter and 10 in. face. Iron Friction Pulley is 30 in. in diameter and 10 in. face.

CHAIN is made of extra heavy steel, and the bunks have steel spikes, the whole outfit being calculated for heavy logs.

The G. Walter Green Company, Limited
PETERBOROUGH, ONT.

Send for Catalogue



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Why are some beds better than others

THE power of a principle is the most wonderful thing in the world. The manufacturer who starts with a principle can accomplish anything. He can even produce a bed that *invites sleep* instead of repelling it.

PERHAPS you have never slept in or seen a proper bed.

A great many people do not yet know what a bed should be—or *why*. The old wooden bed persists—warped, unsanitary and creaking with age.

The average metal bed is hardly less noisy.

IT MAY be news to you that there is anything better to be had than the average bed of the average store.

This better bed is the Simmons Bed with the Waldorf Box Spring.

The Simmons Metal Bed starts with the principle that a bed is made to sleep in. It is noiseless.

Even a slight noise keeps the nerves on edge, though it may not wake the sleeper. The body cannot relax into sleep—sound sleep—unless the nerves are relaxed.

The Simmons Bed will not creak or rattle.

When you push or pull it by one post, the whole bed moves as a unit. You will not feel it shake in your hand—not a sign of unsteadiness.

It is strong—correctly made. It will not pull to pieces or wear loose.

And the Waldorf Box Spring invites *complete* relaxation. It supports the body *at ease* on fine resilient spring coils—each coil conforming freely to the contours, so that the spine is perfectly rested, whether one sleeps on the back or on the side.

FOR thirty years, the products of Simmons Limited have been a household word in the better homes of Canada.

Today Simmons Limited has five factories, producing Beds, Springs, Mattresses and Pillows, and numbers the users of its products in the hundreds of thousands.

It is the leader in *Twin Beds*—a separate bed for each sleeper, welcomed everywhere by nice people, and a great aid toward sound sleep and glowing health.

You will not pay any more for a Simmons Bed than for any bed of good average quality.

It costs no more to work to a principle than to go at the job blindfolded.

Simmons styles are better. There are more of them. A business that

covers the Nation cannot be local or provincial.

The soundest merchant in every section is sure to have Simmons Beds, Waldorf Box Springs, Mattresses and Pillows.

And when you are selecting your Simmons Beds with an eye to their appearance in the room, you will see that Simmons has for the first time established *beautiful and authoritative design in Metal Beds*.

FOR every Canadian, sleep is the most important personal issue of the time.

No one can remain healthy and efficient without enough sleep—sound sleep.

Five million Canadian men and women are working mightily with hand and brain.

Two million Canadian children are growing up.

They all need sleep—plenty of it—deep, sound, restful.

Where are they to get it—

In a creaky, rattling bed—on a spring that knocks, sags and humps?

Or on a noiseless Simmons Metal Bed and Waldorf Box Spring, and a Simmons Mattress and Pillow!

Sleep is a big subject! Write us for the brochure, "What Leading Medical Journals and Health Magazines Say about Separate Beds and Sound Sleep." Free of charge.

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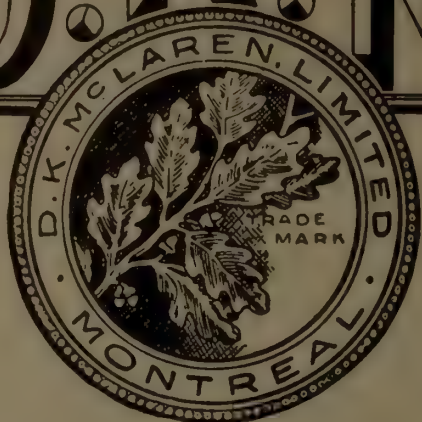
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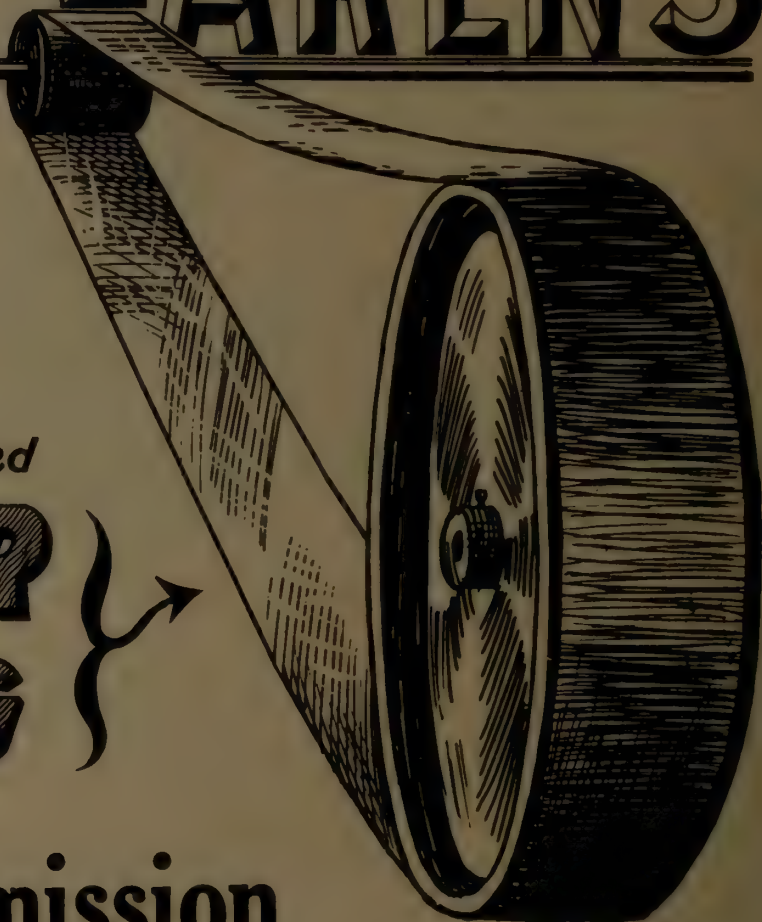
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Genuine British-Oak Tanned
LEATHER
BELTING



Keeps Transmission Costs Down to a Minimum

By its long unvarying service, under the constant strain of pulley, guide fork, and other agencies that quickly wear out inferior belting, the D. K. McLaren Genuine British Oak Tanned Leather Belting has proved the most economical means of power transmission.

Throughout the lumber industry it is extensively used, and is doing yeoman service.

The Ideal Belting is selected from the back of the hide, tanned by the Genuine Oak Process, and thoroughly stretched.

See that D. K. McLaren's Genuine Oak Tan Leather Belting is on your pulleys. It means money to you.

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Cut down your camp labour

By installing these guaranteed labour saving devices
"Cyclone" Vegetable Peelers (in use throughout
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Mechanical Dishwashers (hand or power).

Bread Slicers (hand or power).

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Food and Meat Choppers (hand or power).

We are manufacturers of Camp Ranges and General
Kitchen Equipment. Write for Circular "L."

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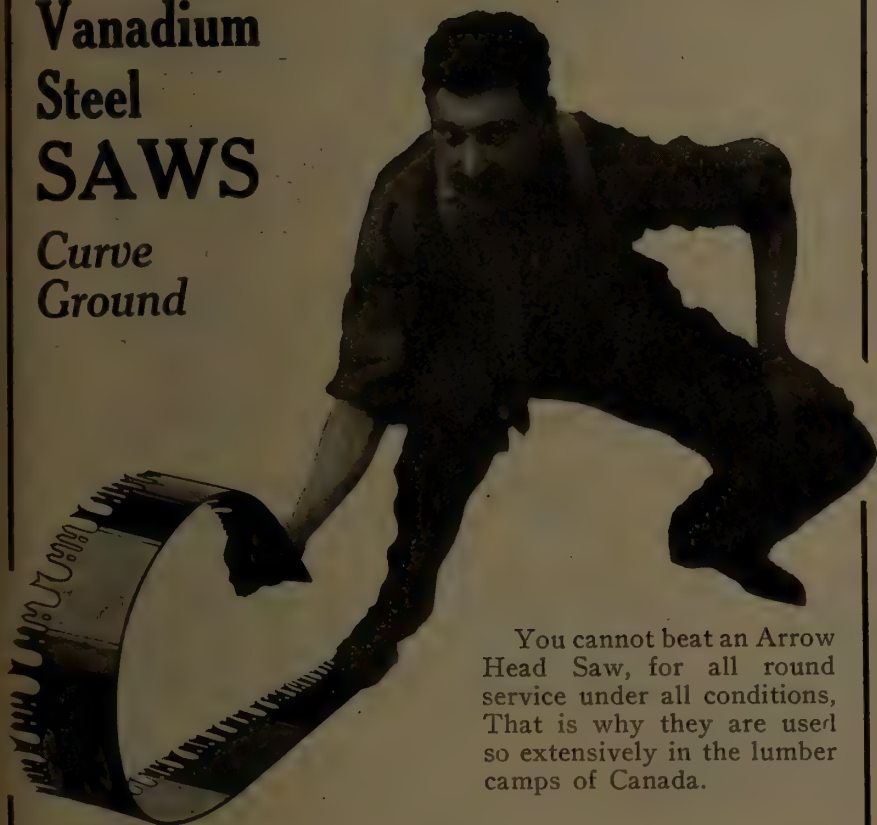
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Vanadium
Steel
SAWS

Curve
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You cannot beat an Arrow
Head Saw, for all round
service under all conditions.
That is why they are used
so extensively in the lumber
camps of Canada.

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For Lumber and Contractors'
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Rails, Locomotives, Accessories,
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Correspondence solicited

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JOHNSON'S Veterinary Remedies

are the surest, the most economical and the best
medicines with which to equip your stables They
have been on the market for twenty-five years and
still retain their superiority over all others.

The quality never varies, it is our first consideration.

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Johnson's Horse Liniment No. 1	Quarts, Per Doz.	19.00
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Johnson's Veterinary Healing Ointment (Gall Cure)		
2 lb Tins	each 2.25 Doz.	24.00
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Johnson's Concentrated Condition Powders, 1 lb. Pkgs.	Doz.	6.00
Johnson's Condition Powder, No. 2	doz.	2.75
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Johnson's Purging Balls	Per Doz.	3.00
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(For Drying and Healing Sores, Proud Flesh, etc.)	Per Doz.	8.00
"Kreoline," antiseptic, deodorizing	Gal. Tin	1.50

Our Family and Van Remedies are as follows:—

Pine and Tar Cough Syrup	Big 4 Liniment—Mosquito Oil
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Porous Plasters	Headache Powders
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All Drugs and Patent Medicines at Market Prices.

Mail orders solicited — Prompt shipments made.

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*"The Best Truck Money and Brains
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That is the idea back of the *Hurlburt Truck*.
Intrinsically it means:

An Overpowered Motor
A Frame of 95,000 lbs. Tensile Strength
Longer and Heavier Springs of Sili-
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A Brute of a Rear End
The Smaller Units of Equal Ruggedness
Skilled Workmen—Skillful Results
Clientele of Character
A Truck that Runs and Runs.

The first Hurlburt made eight years ago is still doing a full days work
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Lumbermen's Tents and Clothing

Pure wool, Waterproof Mackinaw Coats, Pants and Shirts,
the kind you have been looking for.

Repellant Brand Army Duck Tents



The best duck that money can buy.
We can equip your van complete.

Pure wool Blankets, Sweaters,
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Adams Pointers



Made at Penetang, these powerful and efficient gasolene boats are giving satisfaction all over Canada.

Lumbermen will find it quicker and cheaper to work with an Adams Pointer. It is easier and safer to use than alligators and tugs.

The Adams Pointer has a well - built, easy running engine, and powerful and reverse gear towing winch, and will prove equal to the heaviest work.

Get further particulars and blue prints, which give in detail the points wherein our Pointers excel.

Adams Engine Co., Penetang, Ont.

J. T. PAYETTE, Proprietor

The Machine That Made a Record in a Recent Lath Cutting, 10 Hour Test

Four Hundred Sawmills in the Dominion are to-day using this machine.

It has all the latest improvements and for quick, clean work has no equal.

The Payette No. 1 Bolter will cut, count, tie and pile 128,350 laths in a period of ten hours. The above consisted of 4 foot laths, 1½ by ¾ inches, and constitutes a record in rapid lath cutting.

If you are not using a Payette No. 1 Bolter you should be.

Shall we send you full particulars and prices?



P. PAYETTE & CO.

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PENETANG, ONT.



No. 161 Self Feed Saw

A big fast feed capacity saw with adjustable feed rolls for feeding short stock. Mandrel is extended for gang ripping and has four bearings. This is a production machine of the highest type and which will prove a cost reducer in any type of wood-working plant.

Write for circular and price.

Hall & Brown Wood Working Machine Co

Saint Louis, U.S.A.

Home Office and Factory, 1913 to 1933 North Broadway

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We make several brands of fire brick made by every known process of manufacture from a selection of various high grade Pennsylvania clays. This enables us to furnish the best adapted fire brick for your boilers, dutch ovens, refuse burners, kilns, etc.

We specialize in fire brick for power plants and if you will advise us whether your boilers are hand fired or stoker fired and kind of fuel used we can then give you the proper brick for your work.

We carry a large stock of our different brands in various sizes and shapes in our Hamilton warehouse, which enables us to ship at once.

We manufacture the following well-known brands:

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Write for copy of our catalogue,
"Refractory Efficiency Engineering."

Elk Fire Brick Co. of Canada, Ltd.

HIGH GRADE FIRE BRICK and CLAY

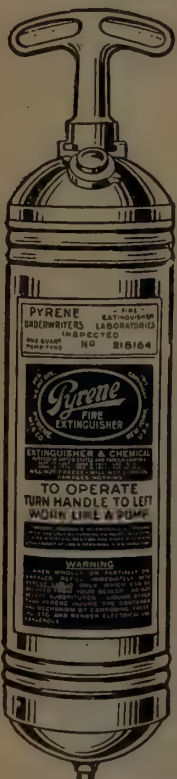
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Representatives for Maritime Provinces:

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Pyrene Fire Extinguishers

Are the Ideal Fire Protectors for your mill, for the following reasons:—



- 1st—Pyrene is death to all inflammable fires.
- 2nd—Pyrene does not freeze at fifty degrees below zero.
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- 6th—Pyrene has served with the boys at the front.
- 7th—Pyrene in one of our Holsters is ideal for your watchman in case he locates a fire in your building.

We also carry the 2½ Gal. Soda Acid Extinguisher

Ask for our Catalogue which contains a full line of fire appliances, also for our book on how to protect your factory. This book contains valuable information.

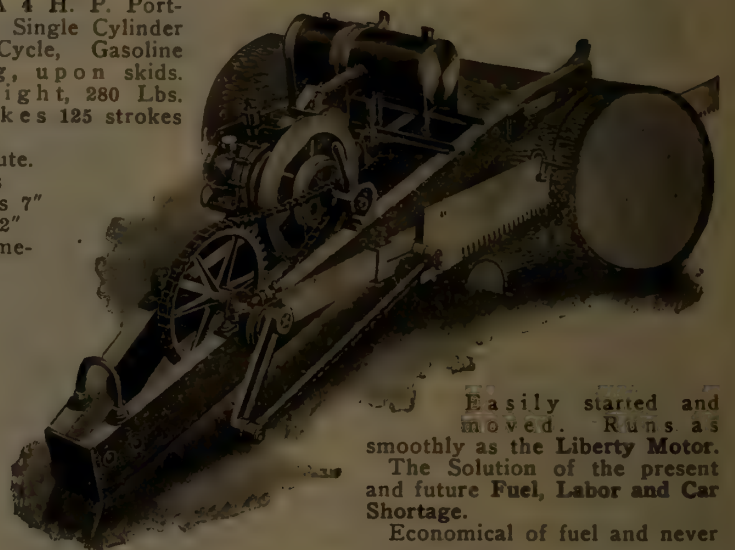
Pyrene Mfg. Co. of Canada, Limited

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DIXIE DRAG SAW

A 4 H. P. Portable Single Cylinder 2 Cycle, Gasoline Rig, upon skids. Weight, 280 Lbs. Makes 125 strokes per minute. Cuts Logs 7" to 72" Diameter.



Easily started and moved. Runs as smoothly as the Liberty Motor. The Solution of the present and future Fuel, Labor and Car Shortage.

Economical of fuel and never grows weary.

Saves Labor. May be taken to the Forest for cutting Logs, Fuel and Short Bolts for Stave, Heading, Shingle Bolts, Handle, Charcoal and Alcohol Wood.

When not required for sawing, Dixie Engine may be used for driving Pumps, Dynamos, Churn, Feed Cutters, Mixer, etc.

Price \$225.00

Extra 5 ft. or 6 ft. Saws, each \$12.00

Extra 6½ ft. or 7 ft. Saws, each \$14.00

F. O. B. Cleveland.

Manufactured By

The Peter Gerlach Company

Cooperage Machinery and Saw Makers

Established 1854

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STANLEY PROCESS ALLOYS

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"Used the World Over"

No other class of Babbitt Metals has so world wide a reputation for quality and service.

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Drummond Building ~~~~~ Montreal.

A Bell Locomotive



—will best meet your needs

We claim for this geared locomotive a 50% greater tractive capacity over any type direct connected locomotive of equal weight.

One man operates the Bell with ease. It runs on Kerosene, fuel oil, distillate or crude oil, minimizing fuel expenses. It is strongly built with each part interchangeable, all of which can be supplied promptly from our stock.

Tell us of your requirements and let us give you full particulars.

Sizes 2 to 24 Tons.

Saves fuel - Saves time - Saves horse flesh

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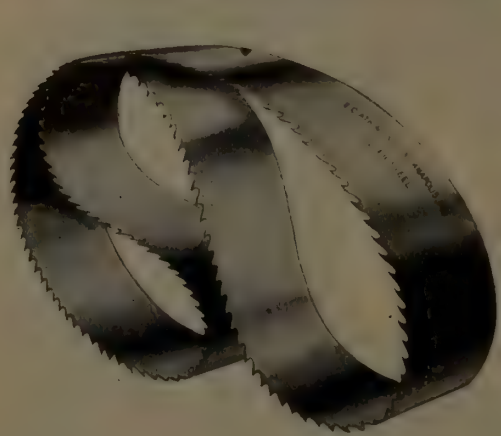
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Sterling Quality Steel— Atkins' Exclusive Formula

The most essential feature of a saw is the material used in the blade. It must be hard, so as to prevent the teeth from bending or dulling easily. It must be tough enough to withstand hard knots and obstructions. It must file and set readily to save the filer unnecessary time in refitting. Yet, it must not be brittle, or the teeth and points will break off in use or in refitting.

When we say that a blade is of Atkins high grade special steel, we mean that it measures up to these conditions in the highest possible degree.

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Atkins Saws prove their worth through the Sterling Quality of their steel. Always use ATKINS.



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The above illustration portrays our circular sawmill. We manufacture this model on 12 and 16 foot carriages.

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We can solve your saw-mill problems.

The Bertrand Circular Sawmill

This well-known mill will meet with your approval in every particular.

It is constructed of the finest materials throughout, and is the work of skilled machinists.

It has been designed with a full knowledge of the requirements of the mill man.

We shall be pleased to submit prices and further particulars upon request.

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There must be more than ordinary quality in a work-glove to stand the lumber-camp test. The lumberman does not handle things gently—he works. And he wants a glove that will work with him. He has found such a glove in the TAPATCO Brand—and he likes it so well that thousands of these gloves go into the woods every year to help bring in the logs.

The styles the lumbermen like best are our heavy weight Canton Glove and the leather-faced glove which we make for heavy service.

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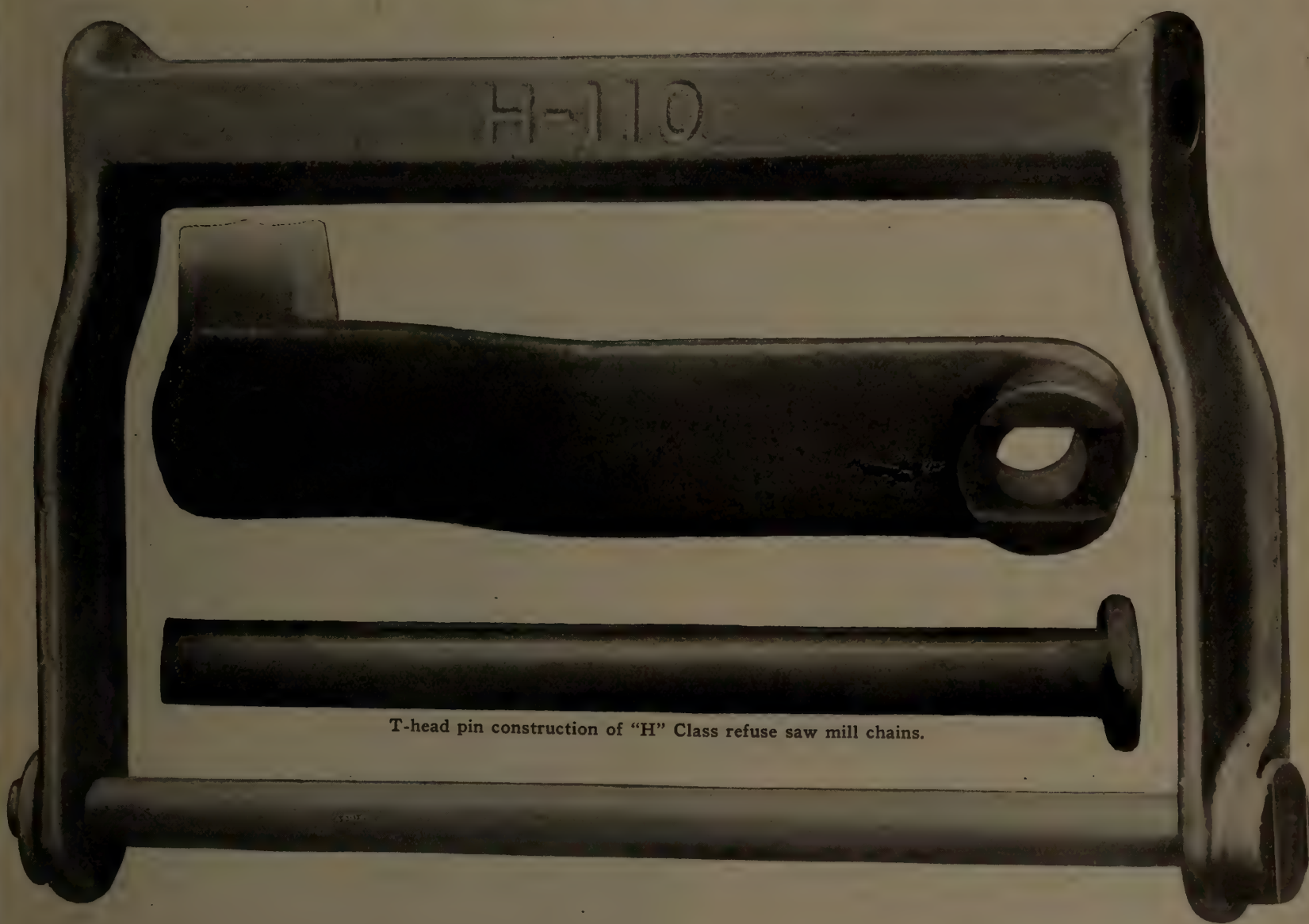
A Pad so well made that it gives long service—with hooks so secure that they do not work loose. Use these pads to protect the necks of your horses. They prevent friction and so remove all possibility of sores, galls, and chafing.

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American Pad & Textile Co.
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Chains for Saw Mills



T-head pin construction of "H" Class refuse saw mill chains.

Link-Belt "H" Class chains for sawdust and refuse conveyor service, are provided with a T-head rivet held securely between lugs on the side bar, as shown in the illustration

This successful Link-Belt construction adds greatly to the long life and efficiency of the conveyor. It is one of the many advantages of Link-Belt Chains. This trade >—————< mark identifies genuine Link-Belt..

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This is an advertisement in the Graton & Knight campaign on Standardized Leather Belting. It appeared in the Saturday Evening Post, January 31, 1920.

Graton & Knight

Standardized Series Leather Belting

Tanned by us for belting use

A Forty-Seven-Year Belt

This twenty-four-inch Graton & Knight Belt has transmitted power on one drive for forty-three years. It withstood four years of neglect. Its efficiency today is unimpaired.

In 1872 the belt was placed on a water-wheel drive in a woolen mill at Central Falls, R.I. For thirty-three years it did its work well. The plant was shut down in 1903 and was not reopened until 1907, when the Central Falls Mazda Lamp Division bought the property.

Upon inspection the wheel-pit and part of the belt were found covered with rubbish. The belt was a sorry sight, and the first decision was to junk the mess. Cleaning operations, however, showed that the belt was practically uninjured. The power was turned on, the belt picked up its load, and has been carrying it ever since, driving a sixty-eight-inch pulley from a ninety-six-inch wheel.

That this veteran of forty-seven years is doing a youngster's work today is proof positive of the quality of Graton & Knight Tannage of Leather. In 1872, as now, Graton & Knight were making the right belts for the job to be done.

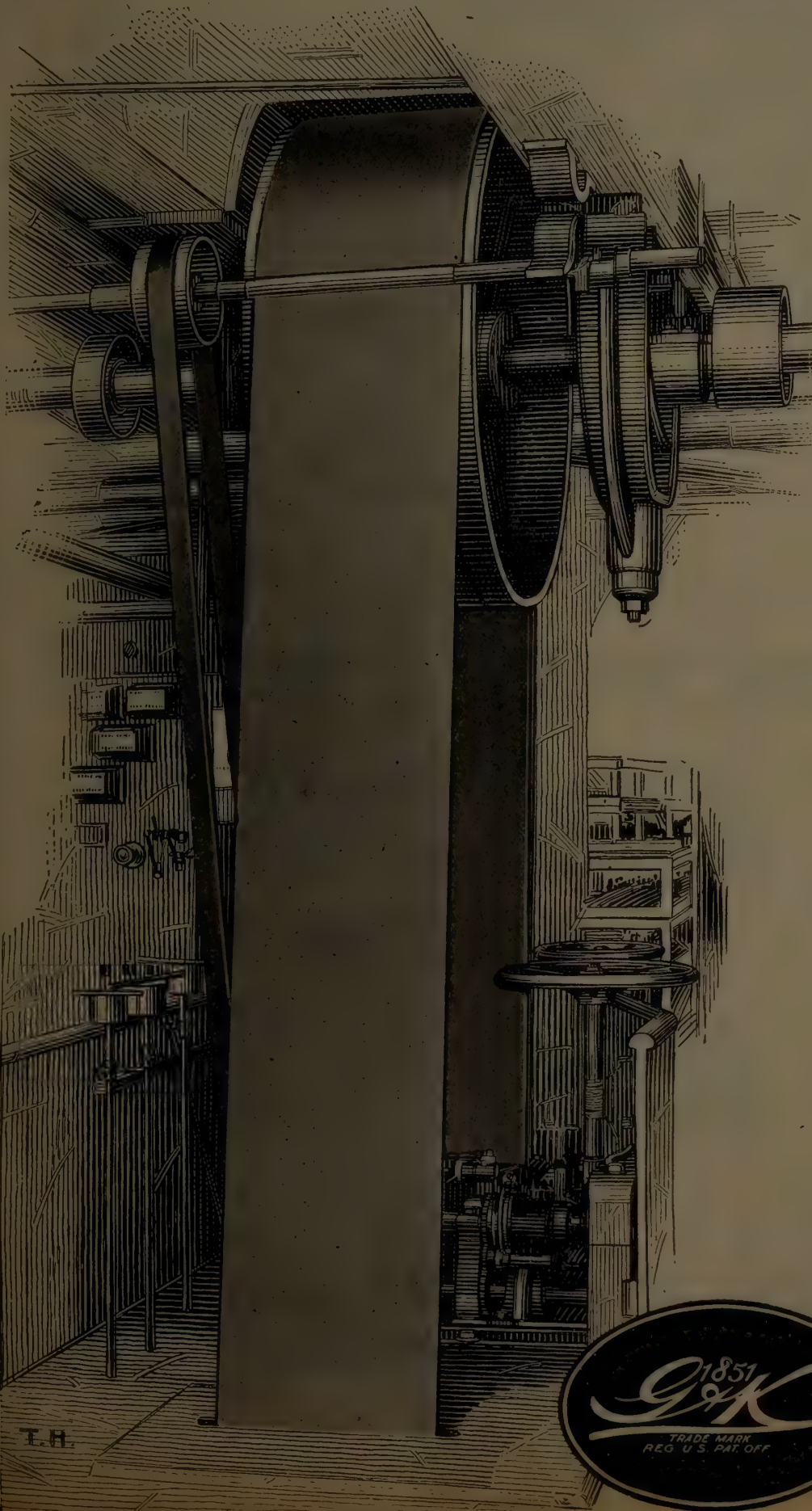
Graton & Knight have classified the requirements of every kind of power transmission, and make a standardized belt to meet every demand. Write for their book, "Standardized Leather Belting," which gives valuable information on belting power transmission.

Canadian Graton & Knight, Ltd.
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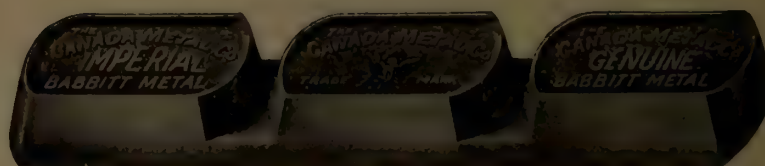
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Best all round bearing
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THEY CUT CLEAN

ALOXITE Saw Gumming Wheels cut clean. They cut free.

This is true, because every little, hard, sharp, tough Aloxite grain gets a real chance to do its work.

The skillfully made Aloxite Grinding Wheels are open or porous enough to give each grain what might be termed a clearance—allowing it a full opportunity to cut.

The bond holds the grain just long enough, breaking down at just the instant the grain is dulled.

Fresh grain, fresh cutting edges are thus brought into play and the wheel always cuts clean—cuts free.

These are just some of the reasons why Aloxite Saw Gumming Wheels will do everything good saw gumming wheels should do—plus.

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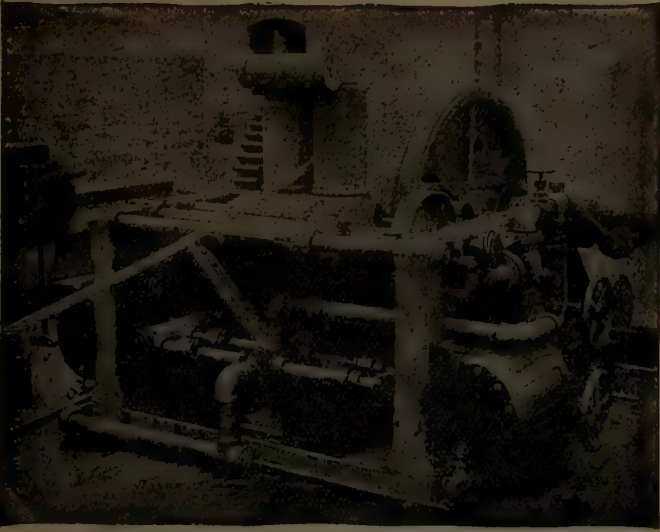
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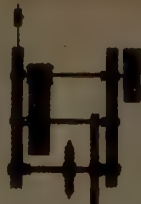
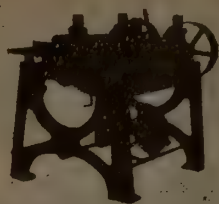
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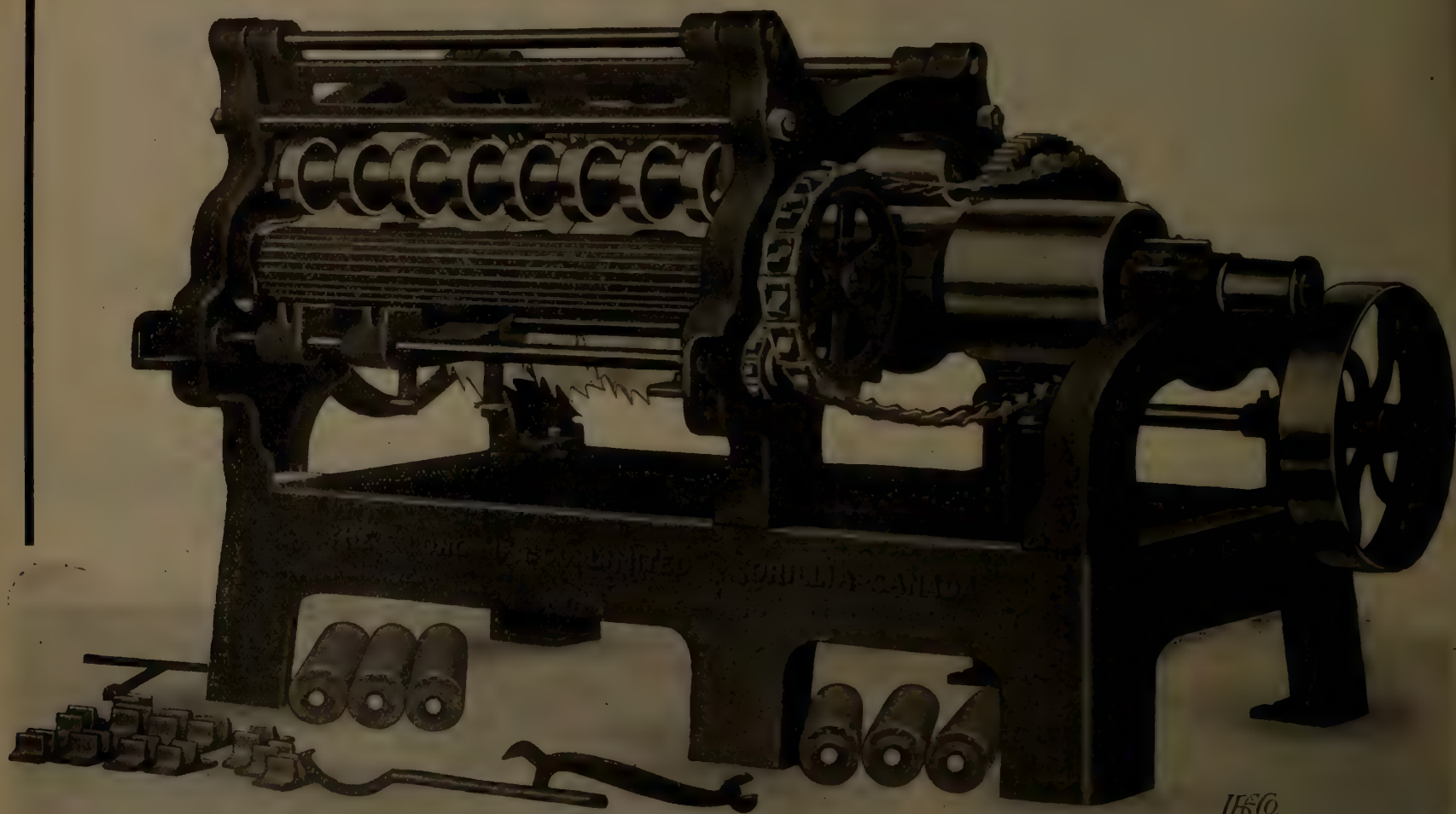
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Some Waterous Bandmill Advantages

1.—It is built in 8, 9 and 10 ft. sizes—one for every kind of work.

2.—The spring-cushioned, all-knife-edged tension device is the most sensitive in use.

3.—Upper and lower guides swing about the exact centre of the saw blade.

4.—The upper guide is raised and lowered by steam, an accurate, easy and swift adjustment unequalled by any other.

5.—Wheel raising device and tilting device are roller bearing.

6.—All operating mechanism is enclosed within the columns—saw-dust and slivers cannot reach it.

7.—Massive design of bed and columns precludes vibration during cutting. This mill is absolutely steady doing the heaviest work.

8.—Mandrel bearings, both upper and lower, are easily adjustable and align rapidly and accurately.

9.—Every part of the mill is designed to make millwrighting easy and adjustments and inspections can be made without difficulty.

10.—Waterous Band Mills are designed and built in a plant that has specialized in the manufacture of Canadian sawmill machinery for more than seventy years.



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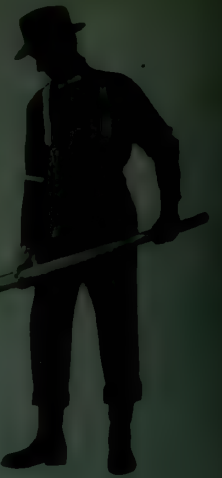
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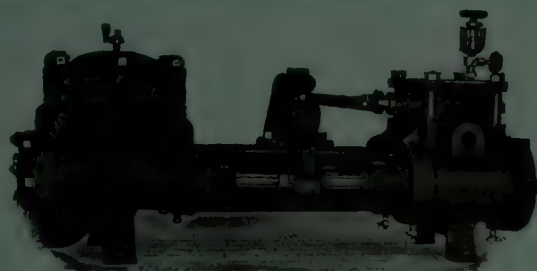
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GARLOCK-WALKER'S List of Wood Working Machinery in Stock

Manufactured by

American Wood Working Machinery Co.

If you scan any Second Hand Machinery lists it is seldom you will find an "AMERICAN" machine on it, which is the finest kind of recommendation for the "AMERICAN" line.

THE GARLOCK-WALKER MACHINERY COMPANY have a few in their stock rooms as listed below. They are lucky to have them and you will be lucky to get them.

It is hard for us to make reasonable delivery on new machines these days. So if you want an "AMERICAN" machine of the type listed below don't be afraid to purchase it of GARLOCK-WALKER.

- 1—AMERICAN FIG. 640, FOUR SIDED BOSS TIMBER SIZER, capacity 30" wide, 20" thick, 8 feed rolls, straight knives on all heads, only three years old, good as new.
- 1—AMERICAN No. 229, FIG. 660, 9 x 6 HARDWOOD FLOORING MACHINE, equipped with six knife round top and bottom heads, knife setting and jointing attachments, thoroughly overhauled, in first class condition.
- 1—AMERICAN No. 229, FIG. 660, 9 x 6 HARDWOOD FLOORING MACHINE, same as above.
- 1—AMERICAN FIG. 8442, No. 26, 10" x 4" FOUR SIDED FAST FEED OUTSIDE MOULDER, with slip on and off top and bottom heads, latest type machine, complete, overhauled and in A1 condition.
- 1—AMERICAN FIG. 8442, No. 26, 10" x 4" FOUR SIDED FAST FEED OUTSIDE MOULDER, same as above.
- 1—AMERICAN FIG. 8442, No. 26, 10" x 4" FOUR SIDED FAST FEED OUTSIDE MOULDER, same as above.
- 1—AMERICAN FIG. 8412, No. 22, 10" x 4" FOUR SIDED OUTSIDE MOULDER, in first class condition.
- 1—AMERICAN FIG. 8521, No. 5, 8" x 4" HOUSTON FOUR SIDED OUTSIDE MOULDER, overhauled and in A1 condition.
- 1—AMERICAN FIG. 8601, 6" x 4", FOUR SIDED OUTSIDE MOULDER, new.
- 1—AMERICAN FIG. 5014, No. 111, 54" BALL BEARING BAND RESAW, carrying blades up to 7" wide, capacity 30" vertically using extended rolls, 22" without extended rolls; from 1/8" to 20" horizontally, will centre split a 16" timber; cut a veneer from 12" stock, rates of feed from 32 to 192 feet per minute; only three years old; in first class condition.
- 1—AMERICAN FIG. 5859, No. 3 DOUBLE CUT-OFF SAW, capacity between saws 8" to 6' 9", 4" thick, 30' wide, equipped with two 16" saws and power adjustment to movable table; new machine.
- 1—AMERICAN FIG. 5610, No. 25 EDGING AND RIPPING SAW, complete with countershaft; new machine.
- 1—AMERICAN FIG. 541, No. 4 CIRCULAR RESAW, with 24" saw, in good working order.

- 1—AMERICAN FIG. 5701, No. 2 SELF-FEED CIRCULAR RIP SAW, capacity 25" wide, 6" thick, equipped with 14" saw and countershaft.
- 1—AMERICAN FIG. 604, HEAVY SWING SAW, right hand to hang from ceiling, equipped with 48" saw and shield, almost new. 84 feet of ROLLER TABLE for use with above SWING SAW.
- 1—AMERICAN FIG. 616, No. 7 1/2 COMBINATION SAW BENCH, with full set of gauges, without dado head, in first class condition.
- 1—AMERICAN FIG. 6390, No. 1 DOUBLE ARBOR UNIVERSAL SAW BENCH, with tilting table, full set of rip, cross-cut and mitre gauges, including one 16" rip saw and one 16" cut-off saw, countershaft, in A1 condition.
- 1—AMERICAN FIG. 6390, No. 1 DOUBLE ARBOR UNIVERSAL SAW BENCH, same as above.
- 1—AMERICAN FIG. 575, No. 2 HAND FEED RIP SAW, with countershaft.
- 1—AMERICAN FIG. 6312, CROSS-CUT SAW BENCH, movable saw operated by foot treadle, capacity 10 1/2" x 2 1/2", particularly adapted for cutting off crating stock; in A1 condition.
- 1—AMERICAN FIG. 514, 36" BALL BEARING BAND SAW, with wire screen guards for top and bottom wheels; in first class condition.
- 1—AMERICAN FIG. 824, 24" BUZZ PLANER, fitted with square cylinder, power feed attachment and countershaft; in A1 condition.
- 1—AMERICAN FIG. 937, No. 1 SINGLE SPINDLE SHAPER, with plain countershaft; in first class condition.
- 1—AMERICAN FIG. 1110, No. 6 DOUBLE DISC SANDER, 36" diameter discs; in first class condition.
- 1—AMERICAN FIG. 1126, No. 9 UNIVERSAL KNIFE GRINDER, capacity for knives 31" long, two sided knife bar, one side fitted with clamps for holding thin high speed knives, one side slotted and fitted with bolts for holding ordinary thick knives; in A1 condition.
- 1—AMERICAN FIG. 1127, No. 9 UNIVERSAL KNIFE GRINDER, same as above.
- 1—AMERICAN FIG. 1145, No. 2 DOUBLE END EMERY GRINDER, bench type, complete with countershaft; in A1 condition.

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100,000 ft. " 2 x 6	" " " " "
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2	"	4/4	" " " FAS.
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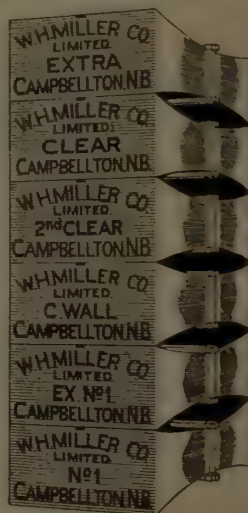
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Please remember we can include with hardwoods from our Proctor Arkansas mill, Tennessee Aromatic Red Cedar Boards.

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24,000' 3/4" No. 1 Common and Better.
150,000' 3/4" No. 1 Common.
50,000' 3/4" No. 2 Common.

QUARTERED RED OAK

15,000' 4/4" 1sts and 2nds.
100,000' 4/4" No. 1 Common.
50,000' 5/4" 1sts and 2nds.
30,000' 5/4" No. 1 Common.
15,000' 6/4" 1sts and 2nds.
30,000' 6/4" No. 1 Common.

PLAIN RED OAK

50,000' 4/4" No. 2 Common.
10,000' 5/4" No. 1 Common and Better.
40,000' 6/4" No. 1 Common and Better.
15,000' 8/4" 1sts and 2nds.
15,000' 8/4" No. 1 C. & B. Red & White.

BASSWOOD

20,000' 4/4" No. 2 Common and Better.

POPLAR

19,500' 4/4" No. 1 Com., 12" and up.
3,000' 8/4" 1sts and 2nds, Sap no defect.
2,800' 8/4" 1sts and 2nds, 18" and up.
5,000' 12/4" No. 1 Com. and Btr.

ASH

23,000' 4/4" No. 2 Common.
12,000' 5/4" No. 2 Common.
15,000' 6/4" No. 2 Common and Better.

CHERRY

25,000' 4/4" No. 2 Common and Better.

WALNUT

60,000' 1/2" No. 1 Common and Better.
65,500' 5/8" No. 1 Common and Better.
75,000' 4/4" No. 1 Common.

HICKORY

15,000' 6/4" No. 2 Common and Better.
20,000' 7/4" No. 2 Common and Better.
10,000' 8/4" No. 2 Common and Better.

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"We have now started our dressing mill and
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your shipments."

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MANSEAU, QUE.

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In All Sizes and Grades

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ANY SIZE TIMBERS UP TO 100 FT.

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Red Cedar

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Fir, Cedar & Spruce

LUMBER

Quick dispatch our motto

Edgecumbe-Newham Co., Ltd.

Mill and General Offices

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British Columbia Red Cedar Shingles



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XXX 6/2, Sixteen Inch All Clear and
All Vertical Grain XXXXX 5/2

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Red Cedar
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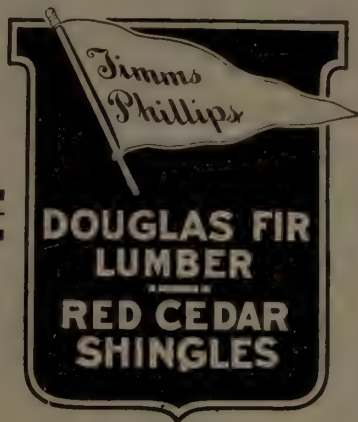


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Western Crown Lumber Company
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British Columbia Red Cedar Shingles

*are too good for a poor
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But

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Liberal Prices Fair Inspection
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Send us particulars of
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SMITH BROS.,

Per P. L. H. G. A. Smith.

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FULL PARTICULARS ON REQUEST.



THE MACLEAN MACHINE WORKS, Campbell's Bay, Que.

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No. 2 Common Fir, S1S1E, 14M' 2 x 4", 12M' 2 x 6"
1003—C.P. 112076, shipped March 3rd—
30M' 5/8 x 3 No. 1, 2 and 3 Clear Fir V Joint
Balance car 1 x 4, No. 3 Clear Edge Grain Fir Flooring
1005—Car shipped March 18th—
4000' 6/4 x 6 and wider No. 1, 2 and 3 Clear K.D. Fir
18000' 8/4 x 6 and wider No. 1, 2 and 3 Clear K.D. Fir
161—C.P. 334327, shipped March 18th—
No. 1 Common Rough Fir
10 x 10—32/32; 12 x 12—24/36
14 x 14—30/36; 16 x 16—34/36
Car 295329—258M Arrow Brand XXX Shingles
Car 102254—120M Arrow Brand XXX Shingles
134M Arrow Brand XX Shingles
One straight car of XX Shingles
One straight car of XXXXX Shingles

R. G. CHESBRO

Lumber Manufacturer's Agent
PHONE MAIN 5345
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CEDAR FENCE POSTS, SWITCH TIES & PILING

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Agencies for any kind of Canadian and
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PAINT GRADE DOORS

3000 for Immediate Shipment

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Other sizes made up promptly.

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(Successors to Georgian Bay Shook Mills)

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Atlantic Lumber Company HARDWOODS

WEST VIRGINIA SOFT RED AND WHITE OAK
Our Specialty: West Virginia and Pennsylvania Cherry
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Hardwoods of All Kinds

A stock of 18,000,000 to 20,000,000 feet of hardwoods
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from Mill direct to you
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Hardwoods of All Kinds

Buffalo Hardwood Lumber Co.

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We Specialize in— 10 Cars of Aromatic
WHITE ASH Red Cedar

Anyone handling any of this stock, write us.
We also handle a complete stock of Plain Oak, Quar.
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Cypress, Elm, Gum, Hickory, Maple, Plain and
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We are the original and the only makers of "Dunbar" Shingle Machines, Lath Machines, Clapboard Machines, Steam and Gasoline Logging Engines. Each is the best for its particular work. Are you using the best?

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From our many years of experience we evolved this "Dunbar" Original Lath Machine. Every improvement that could be suggested, every time-tested idea for the betterment of product and for greater speed, has been incorporated in this machine. We believe it has no equal, and there are a great number of mill men throughout Canada who share this belief with us. Carefully constructed of high grade materials and designed to work steadily under the hardest conditions.

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Send for catalogues of any or all of these machines.

Dunbar Engine & Foundry Co.

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Canada's Banner Province



Ontario's timber production last year valued at \$26,774,937 or 40% of Canada's total output.

Pine production, 905,442,000 ft. B.M.

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Ontario's woodworking industries, using 34 different kinds of wood, provide a ready market for the lumberman. Eighty-two per cent. of lumber used in Ontario's industries purchased within the Province.

Ontario's vast resources offer unsurpassed opportunities to the lumberman.

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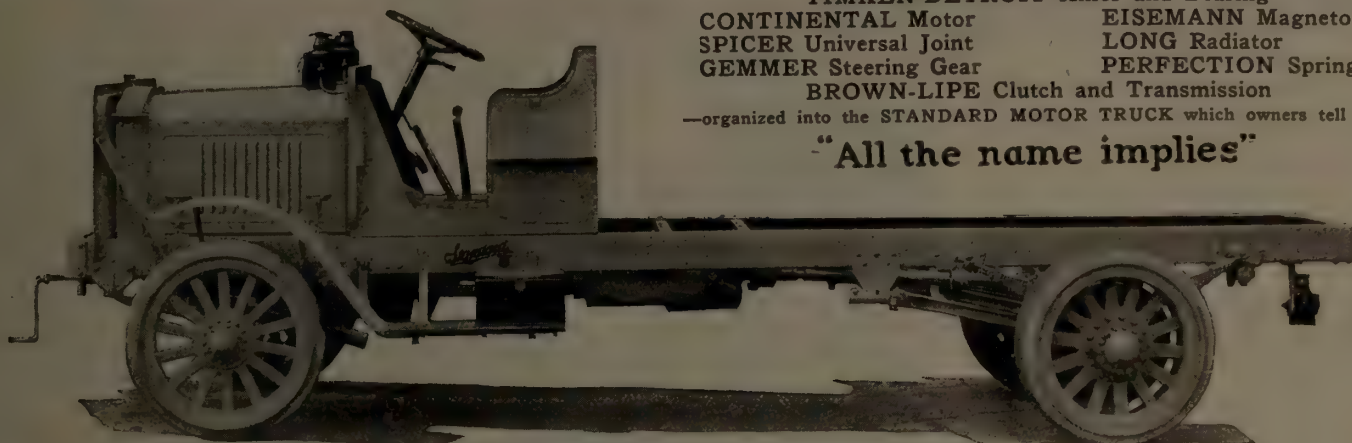
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The Machine That Made a Record in a Recent Lath Cutting, 10 Hour Test

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If you are not using a Payette No. 1 Bolter you should be.

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Write us for particulars regarding the use of saws like this for cutting Pulp Wood, Shingles or Stave Bolts, or for use as a large cut-off on the log deck.

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"The Saw Makers"
MONTREAL, QUE.

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**LONG CLEAR BACON
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Canada Lumberman

and Woodworker

The National Lumber Journal for Forty Years

Issued on the 1st and 15th of every month by

HUGH C. MACLEAN, LIMITED, Publishers

THOS. S. YOUNG, Managing Director

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Single copies 15 cents.

"The Canada Lumberman and Woodworker" is published in the interest of, and reaches regularly, persons engaged in the lumber, woodworking and allied industries in every part of Canada. It aims at giving full and timely information on all subjects touching these interests, and invites free discussion by its readers.

Advertisers will receive careful attention and liberal treatment. For manufacturing and supply firms wishing to bring their goods to the attention of owners and operators of saw and planing mills, woodworking factories, pulp mills, etc., "The Canada Lumberman and Woodworker" is undoubtedly the most direct and profitable advertising medium. Special attention is directed to the "Wanted" and "For Sale" advertisements.

Authorized by the Postmaster-General for Canada, for transmission as second-class matter.

Entered as second-class matter July 18th, 1914, at the Postoffice, at Buffalo, N. Y., under the Act of Congress of March 3rd, 1879.

Vol. 40

Toronto, April 15, 1920

No 8

Watchman—What of the Future?

Many and varied are the opinions expressed in the lumber arena with regard to the future supply and demand, prices and production. It is not possible to find two exponents of the industry whose opinions coincide. There are numerous currents and cross-currents to be taken into consideration, so many "ifs" and "ands" and "n.o.p." clauses (not otherwise particularized) that it is difficult to adhere strictly to the main topic.

Foremost among the views offered are three. One is that further advances, though, perhaps, less strong than in recent months, are certain to continue, and just when the end will be, no one can predict. Then there is the second viewpoint that the peak has been reached and there will be a gradual recession from present values; in fact, it is declared by the conservative that this movement has already started in. The last or third opinion is that prices are bound to take a decided slump very soon with the result that wholesalers and retailers may be caught with a large stock upon their hands.

Some, who have construction problems in view, are delaying operations in the belief that the third state of affairs is about to be ushered in, but so far there is apparently not much ground for such an assumption or forecast. One robin does not make a spring, and the fact that quotations have been easing up in two or three lines, is no warranty that the same condition will apply to other lines or that things are on the toboggan. On the other hand, there are many unerring evidences that values are going to be maintained, and even strengthened, during the coming season. Market levels will continue to be ruled by the relation of the supply to the demand and there is no doubt that the present available supply will be anywhere near what will be required, although production will be increased in many sections, and particularly in Quebec, New Brunswick and Nova Scotia. It is gratifying to record

the output will be enlarged, but it will take a considerable period to eliminate the shortage which developed during the war.

Canada is shy on thousands of homes. The people must be housed, and, while speculative building may, to a large extent, be excluded, there has developed in every community within the past few months a tendency more pronounced than ever on the part of the average tenant to possess his own place of abode. Many excellent and progressive citizens, who could never see the immediate advantage of owning the roof over their head, have been literally turned out on the street by callous landlords who can obtain for their property the highest figure ever known in the real estate world. While selfishness may be the one outstanding consideration that influences such a move the millenium has not yet arrived, and the landlord, who can obtain a fancy figure for his house, is not disposed to give any heed to the character, worth or permanency of a tenant, and in the face of a flood of dollars the latter gets a short shrift. It is only then that the tenant wakens up to a realization of the fact that he should have got into the house-owning game years ago, and the longer he delays buying, the more difficult the problem becomes. Rents are practically prohibitive, and the one great good that has come out of the ascension of property values is to make Canadians more of a home-owning and home-loving people. It is not necessary to dilate upon the advantages and satisfaction of owning a home. These are apparent to every right-thinking and loyal citizen. A man does not erect a home for speculation, and if he has the money to build even at the present cost of structural undertakings, there is no reason why he should wait.

The whole situation was pretty well summed up recently by a western speaker who, when asked if he had a certain amount of money would he undertake building a house at the present juncture in view of the rapidly-ascending values. The apt reply was,—"If I thought more of my money than I did of my family, I would not build, but, if I regarded my family higher than my money, I would build regardless of the high prices."

Everything being taken into account, there is no doubt that the average prospective home builder with his augmented earnings is in a better position now to inaugurate such a step in the interest of his wife and family than he has ever been.

Facts vs. Fiction in Industry

In this edition of the "Canada Lumberman" there appears the first of an interesting series of articles which will be published in early issues concerning the varied activities of the lumber industry and the factors which promote its efficiency, distribution and service. The articles, such as those on "cedar poles" and "lath production," are intended to convey some timely and useful facts written from a popular rather than a technical standpoint, and tell those, who are not located near the large centres of population and markets, or probably find ready sources of information limited, how production, manufacture, demand and the situation generally are shaping up in connection with after-war developments. No attempt is made to predict what the days that are to come will bring forth or to give an authoritative pronouncement on the distant future of any branch of the industry. The present is a time when one man's guess is as good as another's in this respect.

This is the era of tumbling thrones, falling dynasties and shattered predictions and the prophet possesses honor neither in his own country nor abroad. Of course, the great army of "I told you sos," and "I knew it would happen," and "That is just what I thought," will always be with us. Their numbers are legion and increase with the succeeding years, but men of light and leading in the industry, those who believe that discretion at present is golden and who are not placing any wagers on the future, are the ones who can be counted upon in any crisis. They are not carried away by every breath of opinion or stampeded by a passing breeze of adversity or unwonted prosperity, but pursue the even tenor of their way, doing the duty that lies nearest them and facing the future with calmness, confidence and determination. They are not plungers or speculators, croppers or crabs, profiteers or plunderers, but have come up through all the years with steadfastness of purpose and

oneness of aim. Their names are revered by their associates. For their strength of endeavor, stability of character and honesty of effort they are respected and honored. Not one of these bulwarks of the lumber business is engaged in the prophetic role. He is proceeding on the principle that to-morrow's worries can take care of themselves; to-day is the time of preparation—to do the best to meet all requirements and exigencies that may arise. While they do not lack optimism, vision or imagination, these men believe in keeping their feet planted firmly on mother earth and their heads out of the clouds of doubt, uncertainty and evil foreboding.

Higher Wages not the Cure

Every laboring man wants higher wages. Many of them who are not members of labor unions get them, and most of the union members do. Then they wait a short time and again ask for more pay. The high, and mounting cost of living is given as the necessity, and the laboring man is given the advance, either because his employer is impressed with the need, or because the employee has the power to enforce his request.

This is merely a temporary expedient, says the "Mississippi Valley Lumberman." It is not the cure; at least, not the whole cure. It is followed by another request of the same kind because the first advance has made another necessary.

Another common request of labor is for the reduction in the hours of work, and this is frequently granted for the same reason—the employer cannot help himself. This aggravates the trouble. It is neither an expedient nor a cure.

The cure lies in another direction. More labor, instead of less labor; more production, instead of more wages, are the only solutions. Only when the laboring man, whether he works with his head or with his hands, becomes convinced that higher wages and shorter hours will not bring about better conditions will there be a change for the better.

The inexorable logic of the situation is that the high cost of living cannot be lowered while the cost of production is being constantly increased. Shorter hours and higher wages make higher production costs. Longer hours and honest labor will reduce them.

When there is greater production there need, perhaps, be no reduction in the rate of pay; but the value of pay will increase, for with increased production will come cheaper production. Prices can be lowered, and the same amount of men will buy more, or less money will buy as much.

The laboring man, and everybody else, will be better off when their incomes will purchase what they require and leave something for a balance, than when it takes every cent to make ends meet. That can be brought about by increased production.

Editorial Short Lengths

Canadian failures in 1919 were 23 per cent. below 1918, less than one-fourth those of 1915, and the smallest yearly total of which there is record. Liabilities were only \$10,120,232—18 per cent. below 1918 and less than one-third those of either 1915 and 1914.

Be friends with everybody. When you have friends you will know there is somebody who will stand by you. You know the old saying that if you have a single enemy you will find him everywhere. It doesn't pay to make enemies. Lead the life that will make you kindly and friendly to everyone about you, and you will be surprised at what a happy life you will live.—Charles Schwab.

Addressing a recent trade gathering on the value and benefits of publicity a leading speaker told the members that publicity was only another name for good will. Asked how much should be spent on advertising the visiting authority said: "No matter how much you spend on advertising, forget it. Don't expect it back to-morrow; it's the goodwill of the future. That is all you get and all you should want. Take two per cent. of your profits and invest it for the future."

From a dollar a day to a dollar an hour is a rapid ascension all within a few years; yet this is what practically unskilled labor in

certain centres is demanding of employers at the present time. On top of this there is a constant agitation for shorter hours, which materially add to the ultimate cost of any product. Students of economic problems may now get busy evolving some scheme whereby greatly lessened periods of toil, advancing wages and general restlessness can work out lower prices and increased output in the commodity world, and still satisfy abnormal demands.

"Men in some of the western lumber camps are doing for \$135 a month work that I used to do for \$15 a month," remarked a prominent lumberman of Duluth, Minn., in a recent interview. "When I saw these men pitching quoits for a little exercise after their day's work, I said 'This isn't lumbering.' The labor situation is not always going to be what it is today. Things are bound to settle back to normal. I believe there will be a big movement to America from nearly every country in Europe. Now in Duluth we have riveters in the ship yards earning \$24 a day. Their wives have bought all the silks and diamonds in the city. In our western camps the men have their pockets full of money. The low efficiency and high cost of labor are the reasons why lumber is high and why it will remain high. The lumbermen haven't had their inning yet in the general prosperity and they have had twelve pretty lean years."

During its operation of the railroads the U. S. Government purchased only 100,000 freight cars, or about as many as it is estimated were needed to replace the wear and tear of a single year, states the Association of Railway Executives in a recent communication. Only a small percentage of the 2,500,000 freight cars owned by the roads prior to the period of Federal control are on the lines of roads that now own them, the rest being scattered all over the country. During January 1920 out of 2,453,227 freight cars on the lines of the railroads under Federal control, 6.6% were reported as unserviceable as compared with 5.8% during January, 1919, and 5.4% in January, 1918, according to reports of the Operating Statistics Section of the Railroad Administration, and these figures do not include 19,300 cars set aside and classified by the Railroad Administration as condemned cars. Realizing the lack of transportation facilities, the Southern Pine Association, at its recent annual, adopted a resolution urging every manufacturer of southern pine lumber to give special attention to the needs of the builders of cars and wherever possible to exert every reasonable effort to the production of materials suitable for cars.

"In the spring a young man's fancy lightly turns to thoughts of love," according to the poet, and experience and observation compel the admission that the allegation is well founded. But to what purpose is the turning unless to a suitable home for the loved one is available or can be provided? asks the "American Lumberman."

In plain rose, and all seriousness, we are faced by the disquieting fact that the present acute shortage of houses discourages, and in many cases forbids, the contracting of marriages and the setting up of new homes. That this is a fact of far reaching social and economic significance hardly needs to be pointed out. This condition, which has never before existed in this country, at least to the extent that it now exists, must be alleviated, if not remedied, by the building of many thousands of houses this year. The music of the wedding bells must not be hushed. The enforced postponement of marriages because of the lack of houses that young couples can rent or buy upon terms within their reach is unfortunate and may become tragic.

The home is the foundation of the nation, and economic conditions that threaten the normal development of home and family life cannot long exist without serious consequences. Not for sentimental but for the soundest and most practical reasons all good citizens, and there are none better than the lumbermen of the country, must give their best endeavors to encouraging and aiding the building of houses, and yet more houses, until the ideal condition of a home for every family and a family for every home is realized.

What Price Will Lath Command This Season?

Pendulum Swung Far in Direction of High Values—Production is Increasing on All Sides—Supply Not Likely to Equal Demand for Some Time

Lath are still very scarce throughout many sections in the East. A year ago lath could scarcely be given away. They were what might be called a drug on the market and holders were willing to accept most any price, while there were large stocks at nearly all the mills. The result was that everybody had lath, whereas to-day nobody has lath.

What brought about this decided dearth and also the remarkable advance in price? Quotations on lath have been ascending steadily since July last, and to-day lath are worth whatever "the seller has the nerve to ask." Those who had foresight and were willing to take a chance, have cleaned up handsomely but the number who have made a "killing" is comparatively small. Now the rumor has been spread abroad that lath are likely to continue at the same high price for the coming season and everybody wants to get into the game.

Many manufacturers of other commodities are taking up the production of lath as a side line, while not a few woodworking establishments, owners of portable sawmills, dealers in wood and coal, ties and shingles, have added lath bolters to their equipment and are getting ready to contribute their quota to the output for the coming season. Some farmers have been getting out all the cedar and hemlock bolts they can. These bolts are brought in, put on a splitting machine and then run through the lath machine and made into lath.

Why have lath been so scarce and dear? The explanation is easily given. Building operations had fallen off to such an extent that there was a great overplus of lath and manufacturers were quite ready to get rid of them at cost or a little more. Millmen and others did not foresee the sudden boom in the building line in 1919 and naturally a large number did not operate their lath departments during the past few seasons, concluding that there was more money in either selling the rough slabs for firewood or having them converted into pickets, which are used largely by manufacturers in making rollers for window shades. It was a case of the pendulum swinging too far in the opposite direction, and in this helter-skelter world it seems to be a case of one extreme or the other most of the time. Striking a happy medium is not always as easily done as might be imagined.

Will Not Revert to Former Levels

While lath will be turned out in much greater quantities during 1920 than last year and many firms will operate a lath department, whereas during 1919 this section of their mills remained quiet, it is doubtful if lath will ever revert to the price at which they were disposed of before and during the war.

A great deal is now heard regarding the cost of building, and lath are pointed out as one of the "chief offenders" in the augmented outlay. Here is a significant paragraph appearing in an editorial of a leading Ontario daily, which not only utters an opinion without any basic knowledge but jumps at conclusions which are illogical:

"Lath, which sold for \$2.50 a thousand before the war, and which now cost to manufacture—according to reliable authority—about \$3.50 to \$4, are selling for \$23 or \$24 per thousand. Oak for interior is very scarce, and even rough lumber is three and four times what it was two years ago. The lumber men, whose stocks have been constantly jumping in value, must have made fortunes."

In the first place No. 1 lath never sold at \$2.50 before the war, so far as the average lumber manufacturer can recall. The term "lath" is a broad one and some 32 in. stock might have gone at this figure but the price that prevailed for No. 1 white pine lath, 4 ft. long, during 1912-13 was about \$4.50 wholesale. Some mills got a little more, some a little less.

Mill slabs were then selling at \$2.50 f.o.b. cars and labor was cheap and it possibly paid the mills better to operate a lath department than to sell slabs at \$2.50. Roughly speaking, a cord of white pine slabs will make about 1000 lath, three-quarters of which will run 4 ft. and the remainder 32 in. In hemlock about half the output from a cord of slabs would be 4 ft. and the remainder 32 in.

The Way Production Costs Climb

It has long been a live question with sawmill men to determine what figure lath should command in order to make their production more profitable than disposing of the slabs direct for fire wood. During the last year or two it has been more remunerative to dispose of the wood which has been bringing from \$5.00 to \$6.00 a

cord, f.o.b. cars, at a number of Ontario points. Lath have been selling at considerably less than this. In the consideration of price, there must be taken the labor element. In 1912 it was not unusual for a competent man to undertake to turn out the lath in a mill at 75c per M. In 1914 the figure had gone up to \$1.25, 1918 to \$1.75 and now a number of operators are asking \$2.00 and \$2.25 per M. The mill owner has also to pay for all repairs, etc. This all adds to the cost of production, and considering that slabs are now bringing \$6.00 for firewood, white pine lath No. 1 will stand the millman, at least, \$8.00 to \$9.00 per M., with No. 2 possibly \$1.00 less.

It is calculated from every thousand feet of pine lumber sawn the average number of pieces of lath, which a mill will secure, will run about 750. In other words, a mill with a capacity of 30,000 ft. per day of lumber should be turning out, on a normal run, some 20,000 lath, if such a department is operated. In hemlock the proportion will possibly run about fifty-fifty. Of course, the proportion varies in a great many localities, according to the size and the character of the logs, and it is not possible to estimate very closely.

In New Brunswick there has also been a decided dearth of spruce lath, which have been commanding as high as \$15.00, \$16.00 and \$18.00 for No. 1 and corresponding figures for No. 2 and mill run. Nova Scotia, Quebec and other provinces report the same state of affairs.

Everything Being Pressed Into Service

The manufacturers of lath machines were never so busy as at the present time. They have all the orders they can fill both from the sawmills and other customers, and wherever a discard has been for a number of years, it is being furbished up and will be made to do duty. Yet those, who have given close study to the situation, are doubtful if the added production will prove adequate to meet the demands for this class of building material. In any event there seems little prospect of lath receding in price—to any appreciable figure—at least, not for some time. There is no doubt that lath will show great activity during 1920 owing to the splendid demand, and, as stated, it is not thought there is going to be any slump in value, not only by reason of the high values which all wood products command but also owing to the high cost of labor and other contributing factors such as logging, driving, distribution, etc.

How the production of lath fell off is instanced in the case of Ontario during 1917. The lath manufactured in the province, according to figures received from the mills reporting to the "Canada Lumberman," were 226,283,716, while in 1918 there was only 109,441,720. These figures apply to the Georgian Bay and Northern Ontario districts. In 1919 the increase has been comparatively small, the returns showing an output of only 114,066,403. Then in the Ottawa Valley district the same story is told. The lath production in 1917 was 74,466,250, in 1918, 40,294,000 and in 1919, 42,700,000.

The output during the last two years has been practically stationary and only a few mills have added to their production in this line; in fact, some millmen did not operate their lath departments at all but they certainly would have, had they known how scarce this commodity would become and how high prices would soar.

Quotations will, no doubt, be stiff during the coming year but they are not expected to keep up to their present figure. One leading wholesaler stated the other day that he thought No. 1 white pine would command on the average about \$12.00 or \$14.00 at the mill, with No. 2 and No. 3 varying accordingly.

Keeps to the Middle of the Road

A leading retailer, who has closely been studying the lumber situation, says he is much perplexed by the outlook. "Some parties are prophesying that there will be a drop in price and that it is bound to come right away. On the other hand, I hear a number talking the other way and predicting that there will not be any decline for months to come.

"The whole situation needs careful canvassing, and I am hoping that our wholesalers will not ruin themselves in tying up the big stocks at too high prices and expect the poor retailer to help them out of the hoel later on. This is the time for caution, cool-headedness and the exercise of shrewd, common sense. I am neither a pessimist nor an optimist and think that in times of difficulty and danger, the middle course is the best one to pursue."

Demand For Cedar Poles Is Being Revived

Extensions of Telephone and Telegraph Systems and Hydro-Electric Service Create New Business—Value, Production and Supply of Good Poles

The cedar pole industry is one concerning which not a great deal has been heard during the past few years for the reason that the market has been rather quiet. With the outbreak of the war the demand fell off considerably owing to the fact that telephone, telegraph and electric light and power companies made but few extensions to their systems. This condition was brought about through a general policy of curtailment of operations, the scarcity of labor, shortage of metals and electric supplies and the uncertainty of the future.

Most of the large companies, who had been heavy buyers of poles in previous years, were quite content to mark time and merely renew such poles as required from time to time through process of decay, storms and accidents. Now there is a general clamor for the branching out of telegraph and telephone lines, and Hydro-electric operations, in consequence of which more inquiries are being received.

While cedar poles have gone up some in value, the ascension has by no means been as sharp or as active as in other forest products and consequently more attention has been directed to ties, posts, lath, shingles and pulpwood, the call for which products has been insistent with the prices aviating all the while owing to the decided shortage. The farmer and the settler who in previous years put in the winter getting out poles now devotes his time to pulpwood and ties.

All poles are peeled except five feet left at the butt and are contracted for in that manner. Most poles are sold f.o.b. cars except what are purchased from the farmer who generally disposes of them delivered at the nearest railway station.

In early construction days the tamarac pole held sway, but during the last seventy or eighty years the Ontario cedar product has been the one and only wood material that would satisfy purchasers. The largest consumers of poles in Ontario and the East are the C. P. R. and G. N. W. Telegraph Companies, the Bell Telephone Company and the Ontario Hydro-Electric Commission. All these organizations contract for their poles and do not undertake the work of getting out this equipment for themselves.

The Lengths And Diameters

The lengths of poles used range from 25 to 60 and in some cases 70 ft., but the call is principally for 25, 30 and 35 ft. poles with a top diameter of 5, 6 and 7 in. In contracting for poles, the various companies stipulate the number they require and, out of this number, the proportion they want is 5, 6 and 7 in. top measurement. In many instances a further specification is added, setting forth the diameter of the pole at a distance of 5 ft. from the butt. Formerly the butt measurement was not used, but latterly the tendency is to particularize the measurement about 5 ft. from the bottom in order to be assured of sounder material and preserve uniformity, strength and appearance.

Up to within a few years ago, practically all cedar poles in Ontario were taken out by farmers and settlers along the line of the Central Ontario Railway, the Kingston & Pembroke Railway, and the Canada Atlantic line. The supplies along these routes have been pretty well exhausted and where 40,000 to 50,000 poles would annually come off the foregoing fields, ten or fifteen years ago, there are not more than 2,000 to 3,000 taken out at the present time. Now a few scattered supplies are obtained in various parts of Ontario and Quebec, but the principal sources are the Temiskaming and Sudbury districts, while a large number of poles, particularly those of longer lengths, are brought in from British Columbia where the cedar grows to a far greater height than in Ontario. In the latter province out of an average of 5,000 poles, not more than two or three would be of 60 ft. length, while such a length is quite common in Pacific Coast cedar.

Long Life of Ontario Cedar Poles

The Ontario cedar as a rule possesses double the life of the Western variety, and the average career of an Ontario cedar pole

is about twenty years. Of course, its durability depends very much upon the character of the soil in which it is planted, and when decay sets in it is generally just above the ground. The losses which the companies sustain each year in poles, depend to a more or less extent on climatic conditions, sleet, storms, wind, lightning and other destructive agencies which play havoc with the uprights to a greater degree at certain periods than others.

It is difficult to convince the average farmer that there is more money in taking out poles than there is in converting his cedar trees into ties. In the first place not as much manual labor is involved, but he does not look upon this feature. He views the matter from the standpoint of convenience in handling and shipping, and there is no doubt that ties are much more easily hauled to the railway and loaded on cars than are poles of various lengths.

Poles are now cut closer to the roots of the trees than formerly when it was the practice to saw the butt about 2 ft. or 2½ ft. above the ground.

There is a better demand for shorter and stouter poles with smaller tops than in former years owing to their greater strength and durability. Much attention is paid to the soundness of the timber at the butt end in order to be assured of its long life.

How Values of Poles Are Gauged

Owing to the rapid expansion of rural telephone lines and the Hydro-electric system, the call for poles is likely to be greater in the near future.

As already pointed out, the price paid for poles has not ascended in sympathy with that of other forest products, and only about 75c more prevails to-day for the shorter poles than the figure which they commanded before the war, and on the longer lengths the difference is from \$1.50 to \$2.50. The prices, which poles bring depend very much on their straightness, uniformity, appearance and availability. The average figure for a 20 to 25 ft. pole is from \$2.00 to \$2.50, and each pole must be peeled and delivered on the cars. From 30 ft. up the price paid is about 50c extra for each additional 5 ft. until poles of 60 and 70 ft. height are reached. These are brought in from the Pacific Coast province and can be laid down here, freight paid, at about \$16.00 to \$17.00 apiece. Quotations not only vary according to length but also on the basis of top measurement, 5, 6 or 7 in. diameter. For each extra inch above the 5 in. base, the value increases in the same ratio as each 5 ft. in length. Each 5 ft. extra length brings about 50c per pole.

While in the construction of many transmission lines, steel towers and concrete pillars are used, there is no indication that the cedar pole is being numbered among the institutions of the past. A sufficient supply may be more difficult to get than a few years ago, but all the big companies are still calling for thousands of these supports, the average length being 25 ft. to 35 ft. All unusually long poles are used in carrying electric lights, telegraph or telephone lines over depressions or through uneven country in order to keep the wires at as nearly a uniform height as possible so that they can the better resist the elements and in order that the strain may not be as great as when there is an uneven distribution of weight and tension.

Square Deal Will Head Off Bolshevism

Among the speakers at the recent annual convention of the National Wholesale Lumber Association, held in Washington, was H. H. Stevens, M. P., of Vancouver. His subject was "Individual Responsibility to the State," and his remarks were frequently applauded.

He urged the necessity for the principles of justice and equity in the laws and their enforcement. Even handed square dealing, he said, would go further to heading off Bolshevism and other destructive elements than all the force that could be brought to bear. If the great problems are to be really solved, Mr. Stevens said, justice and equity must be applied. He illustrated his point by referring to the loss of the American colonies by Great Britain, which, he said, was clearly due to a failure on the part of the British Government and Parliament to apply these principles in dealing with the colonies.

Mr. Stevens also spoke of the century of peace and amity between the United States and Canada.

The High Prices of Lumber are Here To Stay

Values Will Go Still Higher Unless the Public That Owns Forests Speedily Initiates Recuperative Measures—Reinvestment of Revenues Urged

By Dr. C. D. Howe, Faculty of Forestry, University of Toronto*



Dr. C. D. Howe, Toronto, Ont.

It is my privilege to attempt to give an idea of the forest resources of Canada. In order to do this I shall first outline the character and distribution of our forests. Next, I shall describe, so far as we know it, their status as producers of saw logs and pulpwood. Finally, I shall draw some conclusions with regard to forest conservation and forest recuperation.

The land area of Canada is approximately 3.5 million square miles. Our first point to consider is what proportion of this enormous extent of country is covered with trees and what proportion of the tree covered area is today actually bearing saw logs or pulpwood. By referring to the map, we first notice the area in the far north designated as Barren Lands. This area in-

cludes at least, one half million square miles, a region in which the climatic conditions are too inhospitable for trees and often even for the more lowly plants.

South of the Barren Lands there is a very sparsely wooded trans-continental belt containing about 700,000 square miles. This is the "little stick region" with real trees only along the water courses. It will never materially contribute to our supply of saw logs or pulpwood, although the scattered local patches of forest will always be valuable to explorers, fur traders, and we hope some day to the mining interests which may develop there. This is the region also that we hope some day may be covered with flowing herds of reindeer. Let me say in passing that no one is more interested in the proposal to raise reindeer in this region than the forester. The fundamental conception of his profession is that every acre of land should be producing something of value, and only the crop to which it is best adapted. A forester does not wish any area to be covered with trees, if it will give a better financial return to its owner in some other crop. There is no antagonism between the forester and the farmer. The forester begins where the farmer leaves off. The slogan of the forester is: Make the loafing acre work.

As you know, the western part of the Dominion is mountainous. It is so mountainous that, at least, 200,000 square miles are above tree line—too cold and too high for trees. As you also know, the prairie-plains region of Canada covers about 200,000 square miles. We don't know just why this region is treeless. There are many opinions, but very little exact knowledge on the subject. Since, however, this great area is on the whole agricultural, or, at least, capable of becoming agricultural, the forester rejoices that it is treeless.

If we add these areas of treeless regions, as given above we find that 1,600,000 square miles are incapable of producing commercial forests. Over 40 per cent. of the land area of Canada is either too cold, too high or too dry to produce saw logs or even pulpwood. This is a fact that is overlooked by those who talk boastfully of inexhaustible forest supplies.

Subtracting the treeless areas from the total land area, we get 1,900,000 square miles of forested country. So you see we have an enormous area of tree covered land. Let us now examine these areas to find what they will yield in terms of saw log and pulpwood material. They may be covered with trees, but are they covered with commercially valuable trees? I shall answer that question by saying that from one half to two thirds of our forests have been destroyed by fire in the past 75 years. It takes twice that length of time in the average forest conditions to make a spruce saw log, that is a tree 12 inches in diameter. In other words, forest fires have destroyed the saw logs on over 1,000,000 square miles of good Canadian territory. Ninety per cent. of those figures were caused by sheer carelessness.

We are already beginning to feel the pinch of the diminishing supply of accessible timber. You will more readily comprehend what the destruction by past fires means when I say, that the loss is equivalent to about 450 years supply at our present rate of consumption of four billion board feet a year. Let me emphasize the point in another way. All the destroyed timber was on crown land, land that belongs to the people and from which the people collect a tax when the timber is out. The smallest tax collected by any government, Dominion or Provincial, is 50 cents per thousand board feet. It runs from that up to \$2.50 per thousand feet. If we apply the lowest rate to the amount of timber destroyed by fire, we find that the public treasury has lost around one thousand million dollars in potential royalties alone.

What Forest Fire Losses Mean

I am bearing down hard on the significance of forest devastation by fire because, although I have spoken of it in the past tense, it is not in the past; it still continues, but in the past ten years the rate of destruction has probably increased. Every acre of accessible timber burned on crown lands makes it harder for you and me to live. It means a loss of public revenue from a source nature gave us free of charge. This loss has to be replaced by taxation, either direct or indirect, and you and I eventually have to pay it.

It is not my purpose to discuss the forest fire problem at this time; but I wish to say this. Our forests now in charge of governmental bureaus will never be made reasonably safe from destruction until more time and thought, more money and energy are put into the development of the technique of fire fighting. Fighting fires in the bush requires specially trained men and special machinery just as does the fighting of fires in the city of Toronto. Merely sending a large number of men into the woods each summer as patrolmen will never be an entirely efficient method. Such men can fight only the one-man or two-man fire and it is only a few minutes that a fire remains such. Means must be provided to get a crew of fire fighters quickly on the spot. This involves the making of roads, trails, the cleaning out of canoe routes and the building of telephone lines, hard, expensive, non-spectacular work, but fundamental in any efficient systems of forest fire fighting. Already the methods of detecting fire are developed far ahead of methods of fighting. The lookout tower on a mountain top fails to be efficient if there are no means of sending men to the fire which it has reported. The aeroplane may detect many fires in a few hours, but the knowledge of their existence is of little value unless there are means of quick transportation of men to the fire. The lookout towers, the aeroplanes are of spectacular interest and excite the public fancy—but they do not extinguish forest fires. They are only auxiliaries in a firefighting system and they can be efficient auxiliaries when the ground work is completed. It will cost money to develop transportation systems for the fire-fighters in the forest, and the consumer of forest products will pay the cost.

How Man Kills the Young Trees

At least one half, and probably very much more, of our commercial forest bearing area has been burned in the past three-quarters of a century and consequently does not now contain timber of saw log size. This is a very deplorable fact. Nature, however, is a great restorer; in time she heals all wounds. So in time she might recover those 1,000,000 square miles of burned country with commercial trees. She often begins the process, but man interferes by allowing the young trees to be burned. Nature tries again, but man the second time kills the young trees she has shown, and so on repeatedly. Man has out-Pharaohed Pharaoh in his treatment of the forest. He has killed not only the first born, but the second, third, fourth and successive generations of your commercial trees.

I know areas in the Ontario pineries that have been burned thirteen times in the past 50 years. There are thousands of square miles of one time productive forest lands in Canada which are being gradually transformed into man-made deserts from the standpoint of commercial species through the agency of repeated fires. This state of affairs is little known or appreciated by the general public. They think so long as non-agricultural land is covered with trees all is well, when as a matter of fact the country is growing poorer all the time if commercially valuable trees are replaced by trees of inferior market value, as always happens in the case of repeated

*Address delivered recently before Royal Canadian Institute, Toronto.

forest fires. The chief object of a forester is to cover non-agricultural lands—and to keep them covered—with the largest quantity of the highest priced trees possible. That is only another way of saying that a forester is a business man who is trying to get the largest and longest continued financial return possible from the capital his employer has invested in the land.

The Value of Forest Investigations

Let us come back to the classification of forest lands. We have found that one half commercial forested area does not at this time contain saw logs because of destruction by forest fires. By saw logs I mean trees 12 inches or over in diameter. How much we can depend on the extensive burned areas for the future supply of commercial trees unfortunately we don't know at the present time. So far as areas goes one half our future supply should come from these burned-over lands. So far as our knowledge does go, however, the outlook is not very encouraging for such reports as we have indicate that about one-third to one-half the burned-over lands are not reproducing the valuable species in potentially commercial quantities. A careful survey of conditions and study of the rate of growth on the old burns is imperatively demanded before we can make any reasonable prophecy as to the future supply of timber—in eastern Canada especially. Such work has already been initiated on a small scale by the Dominion Forestry Branch, the Commission of Conservation at Ottawa and by your Provincial Forest Branch. It is earnestly hoped that funds may be supplied for the immediate and continued extension of such investigations.

Subtracting the 1,000,000 square miles of burned forest lands from the total forested area, we find there are 900,000 square miles of unburned forest in Canada. More than half this great area, or about 500,000 square miles, does not contain much saw timber (trees larger than 12 inches in diameter), but probably enormous quantities of pulpwood. I refer to the Ungava-Hudson Bay drainage region. Large trees are found only along the stream courses and on the flats around lakes. On the upland areas the trees run from 6 to 8 inches in diameter on the average and they are full grown, in fact over 100 years old.

Continuing our deductions, we find that we possess only about 400,000 square miles of forest capable of producing saw logs, trees at least 12 inches in diameter, or territory equivalent to about one-eighth the total land area of Canada. As you know, this area occurs in two great blocks at the two extremes of the country, one in the East, the other in the West, and they are about the same size, namely 200,000 square miles each.

B. C. Timber Will Last 300 Years

In considering the present condition of these saw log bearing areas, let us begin in the West. The Commission of Conservation at Ottawa has recently completed a survey of British Columbia's forest resources. It was found among other things that the timber on two thirds of the forested area has been destroyed by fire. The loss by fire in British Columbia alone is nearly equivalent to the estimated amount now standing in the entire Dominion. Yet in spite of this great destruction, British Columbia has today sufficient timber supply to last her nearly 300 years at her present rate of consumption. If it were easily accessible the supply of the whole Dominion at its present production could come from British Columbia for the next 70 years. In addition to this, British Columbia is estimated to contain sufficient pulpwood material to furnish the present annual output of the Dominion for more than 50 years.

The West may be our savior in timber supplies. Such supplies are a long distance away; the transportation charges will be high. It may be, however, that the public in the eastern provinces will pay such heavy charges in preference to being bothered with the care of their forests at home. If we should in the future draw heavily on western supplies, we should always remember that a small portion of the freight charge on each thousand feet of lumber from British Columbia reinvested to promote new growth in the forests at our doors would have rendered them continuously productive of saw logs for all time.

Coming eastward, we find that the forest resources of Alberta have not been determined. We know, however, that around three-fourths of the entire east slope of the Rocky Mountains has been burned within the past 50 years, thus so far as relative area is concerned the saw log producing forests are limited. The young growth, however, is reported to be coming on vigorously and it is a valuable asset. In crossing the region north of the prairies in Saskatchewan and Manitoba, we would find less than one per cent. of the trees larger than 6 inches in diameter—partly due to fires and partly due to climatic and soil conditions. We usually do not think of timber in connection with the prairie provinces, yet Saskatchewan cut nearly 90 million feet of boards, Manitoba over 50 million, and Alberta more than 33 million feet in 1917.

I trust I shall offend no one when I say that we have no very re-

liable estimates of the quantities of commercial timber in Ontario, although there have been many guesses. These guesses are based on the estimated forest area and the estimated yield per acre. They can be made in any office with the aid of a map and pencil. Ontario has about 10,000,000 acres under timber license and practically the same area in pulpwood concessions. The Province also holds about 7 million acres in forest reserves. A guess of the standing pine, Ontario's principal lumber product, made 10 years ago, was equivalent to 40 years supply at the then rate of cutting. Statistics of production show that the output of white pine has decreased by more than one-third in the past 20 years. This means that the cut is 400,000,000 feet less than at that time. At \$2.00 per thousand royalty it also means a decrease in revenue from pine of \$800,000 in the past 20 years. Taken at their apparent value, the statistics of provincial revenues, however, show no decrease. But if one examines the figures, he will see that the apparent revenues are maintained not by the collection of royalties but by selling stumpage, that is, by reducing the capital stock.

Unless the forests of Ontario are growing faster than we believe they are, we are becoming poorer each year by such treatment. When we consider the enormous destruction by fire of standing timber and especially the young growth, the destruction by windfall and insect diseases, and the apparent deficiency of natural regeneration on unburned cut-over lands, it seems apparent to us that we are constantly reducing our forest capital, but I must confess that we have not as yet sufficient statistical data as the result of investigation and research to make such a statement as a scientific fact. The Commission of Conservation at Ottawa at the present time is making a survey of the forest resources of Ontario. This work will probably last about 5 years. At the end of that time we will know more about our own conditions than we do at present.

Systematic Study of Rate of Growth

The Forest Service of the Province of Quebec also is gradually acquiring data with regard to the forest resources of that Province. The Province of New Brunswick is making a very detailed survey of its resources. This will be completed within a few years. Now, the Province of New Brunswick is also, in co-operation with the Commission of Conservation at Ottawa, making a systematic study of the rate of growth of the forests. When the Province knows by actual measurements just how much timber it has and how fast it is growing it will be able to practice forestry; which means, in general, the taking from the forest each year only an amount equivalent to the annual growth and leaving the forest capital to continue that growth indefinitely, as it will do if protected from fire and from disease.

I have already referred to the fact that the destruction of forest capital by repeated fires has been so great that it is probable that it, in combination with the amount of material taken away by logging, results in the depletion of the capital stock.

For several years I have been engaged in the study of the amount of young material and its rate of growth on cut-over, unburned pulpwood lands in Ontario, Quebec and New Brunswick. The studies have been made in the mixed forest type, hardwoods associated with spruce and balsam. I find that as a rule in this type there are not nearly as many young spruce trees to make the future crop as has been taken away by logging operations. The usual condition is about one-third as many. I find also that these areas, which have been cut over several times in the past 40 years, are accumulating spruce wood at a much slower rate than it is being cut. On the average as much spruce has been cut in the past 40 years as it has taken nature about 250 years to produce. In other words, the annual growth in the past 40 years has been only about one-sixth as great as the harvest. These results apply only to a definite type in definite river valleys. We do not know whether they are representative of the conditions in the whole of eastern Canada. It is very important that we should know and, only until such studies have become much more extensive than they now are, can we predict with reasonable accuracy the duration of our forest resources based on the present annual consumption.

How Long Will Pulpwood Supply Last ?

Owing to recent discussions of the subject in the press, I suppose you would be much interested to know how long the supply of pulpwood in our eastern forests will last at the present rate or at the expected increase in the rate of consumption. Estimates have been made which extend all the way from 15 years to 1,000 years. About 30 years ago a prominent lumberman predicted that the timber supply of eastern Canada would not last 25 years—and we still have some timber left. Yet his prediction came true. Using the standard of his time, he was right. In those days they were cutting trees two feet in diameter. It apparently did not occur to him that the use of smaller trees would become profitable. If we were today dependent upon trees two feet in diameter for our timber or

Dr. Howe in Pithy Paragraphs on Canada's Forests

The higher the price of lumber the closer the utilization of the forest.

* * *

The northward migration of pulp and paper mills has already begun. I believe it will continue.

* * *

The higher the price of lumber, the greater will be the value of our forests and, consequently, the greater will be their protection. We protect the things we value.

* * *

I believe that the community should share in the increased price of lumber and a certain portion be reinvested in the forests by the community, and thus keep our woodlands at our market doors continuously productive.

* * *

Fighting fires in the bush requires specially trained men and special machinery, just as the fighting of fires in the city.

* * *

One-half to two-thirds of our forests have been destroyed by fire in the past seventy-five years. It takes twice that length of time in the average forest conditions to make a spruce saw log.

The annual growth of spruce in the last forty years has only been about one-sixth as great as the harvest.

* * *

If we were to-day depending upon trees 2 in. in diameter for our timber or pulpwood supplies, we would be facing a famine.

* * *

There is no antagonism between the forester and the farmer. The forester begins where the farmer leaves off.

* * *

The West may be our saviour in timber supplies. Such supplies are a long distance away and the transportation charges will be high.

* * *

Every acre of accessible timber burned on Crown lands makes it harder for you and me to live.

* * *

As the demand for lumber increases, the supply decreases, and the prices go up. It will cost you more to build your house in the future. The furniture you put in your homes will cost you more than at present. Newspapers will cost you more.

pulpwood supplies we would be facing a famine. Except in protected places, softwood trees of that size are gone from the forests—and they will never return. There are very few areas of commercial timberlands in the St. Lawrence drainage basin and in the Maritime Provinces that have not been cut over at least once—most of them several times and some of them five or six times in the past 60 years, and each time smaller trees and more inferior material were taken. Rising prices of lumber made this possible.

The higher the price of lumber, the closer the utilization of the forest. Trees too small to be utilized today may and in all probability, will be used 10 or 20 years from now. Estimates as to the continuance of the spruce pulpwood supply are usually based on trees 12 inches or more in diameter, for this is the diameter limit below which spruce trees may not be legally cut in Quebec, where the pulp and paper industry is centred. Personally, I believe that the supply of spruce trees of that class will not last very much longer at the present rate of increase in pulpwood production in eastern Canada. In fact, the diminishing of the supply has already begun.

When the shortage of spruce trees over 12 inches in diameter becomes acute, there will be, at least, three courses open to the pulp and paper companies. They may bring pressure to bear to get the 12 inch diameter limit removed so they can utilize the smaller trees in the forest, or they may substitute other woods for spruce. The latter process has already begun.

Poplar and Birch May Be Used

Woods not now extensively used may be pressed into service, such as poplar and birch. Enormous quantities of these species as yet practically untouched are to be found in eastern Canada. The making of pulp from poplar requires a different process from that of birch and each in turn a different process from that of spruce. So if the hardwoods were used instead of spruce, the pulp mills would have to be reorganized, new machinery installed and new processes established. This would be expensive, but it would be done if necessary—and the consumer of pulp products would pay the cost.

The other alternative before the pulp companies when the supply of 12 inch spruce gives out, would be to move northward into the Hudson Bay region and utilize the small undersized spruce to be found in the north country where thousands of square miles are covered with spruce from 4 to 8 inches in diameter. It has attained full growth; it will never be any larger and might as well be cut. As you know, the northward migration of pulp and paper mills has already begun. I believe it will continue. I believe the next generation will see the centre of the spruce pulpwood industry on Hudson Bay waters instead of on St. Lawrence waters. The manufacturing costs will be high, the transportation charges will be heavy—and the consumer will foot the bills.

The lumber industry in Ontario and Quebec began on the shores of the Great Lakes and the St. Lawrence River and it has been pushing northward ever since. The fact that we have to go farther and farther away from the markets for the supply of our material has been reflected year by year in the increasing prices of lumber. The present high prices of lumber are a response to supply and demand.

The chances are that unless we undergo some great industrial crisis, the prices of lumber will never be very much lower—at least,

until we attain the adjustments of a stabilized industrial development and that is several generations ahead of us. The demand increases, the supply decreases, the prices go up. What else can you expect? It will cost you more to build your houses in the future. The furniture you put into your houses will cost you more than at present. Your newspapers will cost you more. Everything into which wood products enter will increase in price largely because you have neglected to protect and conserve your great natural forest resources lying on non-agricultural lands, almost at your doors.

Community Should Share in Profits

I say the high prices of lumber are here to stay, and I will also say that they will go still higher unless the public that owns the forests initiates at once recuperative measures. The sooner the great industrial consumers of wood fibre realize this the better. If the newspaper publishers know where their bread is buttered, they will use their columns much more extensively and effectively than they have in the past, in the endeavor to convince the public that we cannot wantonly deplete our forest resources without paying the price, and consequently urge methods of handling our forests that will keep them in continuously productive condition.

I trust you will not consider me tinged with "red" when I assert my belief that the community should share in the increased price of lumber. In British Columbia, for example, when the market value of lumber goes above a certain price agreed upon as furnishing the producer a reasonable profit on his investment, the royalties exacted by the Province increase in definite ratio. Thus the people as a whole profit by the upward trend of prices. I would suggest that a certain portion of such a graduated tax be reinvested in the forest by the community to accelerate the regeneration and growth of the commercial species and thus keep our woodlands at our market doors, continuously productive. Most private business is sustained by a reinvestment of a certain portion of its profits. The communities' forest business can be sustained only in the same manner.

The Dominion Government spends about \$3,000,000 a year for the encouragement of agriculture, which is another way of saying that amount is reinvested in the business of increasing the productivity of the farm soil. The forest soil products have a value equal to that of our wheat crop, yet we are reinvesting almost nothing to continue its productivity. The lumber industry created for Canada in 1917 forest products valued at \$116,000,000. The pulp mills of the country produced in the same year materials to the value of \$96,000,000, a total of over \$200,000,000.

The lumber and pulpwood industries stand third as producers of wealth in this country, being surpassed only by agriculture and manufacturing. We reinvest a portion of the earnings of agriculture and of manufacturing to keep these industries going, but with the exception of spasmodic planting we have reinvested very little of the forest revenues to encourage the regeneration of the present commercial species. We must do this. We must reinvest a certain portion of our timber and pulpwood revenues on the promotion of new growth if we would keep our readily accessible forests continuously productive, if we would maintain the continued prosperity of our third largest industry—and that is only another way of saying if we would maintain the continued prosperity of our country.

Nova Scotia's Lumber Cut Largest in Years

Favorable Winter For Operating in Spite of Objectionable Features—Shipbuilding Continues Strong with Active Demand for Bottoms of all Kinds

By E. Woodworth, Parrsboro, N.S.

The winter now ending, or, according to the calendar, now ended, has been a remarkable one in many respects. January had more zero weather than any month in forty years, and even the traditional "January Thaw" failed to make its appearance. The snowfall in many sections was exceptionally heavy and interfered seriously with transportation. Fierce gales swept the Atlantic almost continuously and exacted a heavy toll in shipwreck and loss of life. And finally torrential rains and melting snow flooded all the valleys, overflowed the streams and did an immense amount of damage to bridges, railways and other property.

But notwithstanding its objectionable features it was a wonderfully favorable winter for lumbering. The frost came early and the swamps were frozen solid before any snow arrived. Then for two months or more while there was plenty of snow for yarding there was not enough to interfere with chopping. Even before the snow was settled by the rains its greatest depth in Nova Scotia was from two to three feet, while in northern New Brunswick it was a little deeper. In short there was snow enough to make excellent sledding for an unusually long period, and not enough to seriously impede other work. As a result of these favorable conditions the lumber cut this season has been unusually large—much larger than in any year since the beginning of the world war.

It is estimated that from 100,000,000 to 150,000,000 feet of lumber was held over in Nova Scotia last year, and to add even the smallest of the estimates to this season's cut would make a total output far exceeding any in recent years. The demand at present appears to equal the supply, and prices if they go much higher will surely be prohibitive. In the United States, it is usually claimed that the year of a presidential election is a poor year for business, particularly in the building trades, but this year American buyers have been in the provinces anxiously looking for lumber suited to their requirements. Large shipments will be made to American ports when navigation opens, and considerable quantities of laths have already been shipped from Parrsboro by rail, the price, it is said, being fifteen dollars per thousand. In this connection a somewhat unusual incident may be mentioned. A representative of the well-known firm of Henry Disston & Sons has been in Nova Scotia this year trying to buy apple trees. The wood of the trees is wanted, he said, for making saw handles. Apple trees are abundant in the Annapolis Valley and in some other parts of the province, and some old trees may be sold for wood, but as a rule they are not for sale, unless the farms where they grow are sold with them.

According to present indications the only thing that is likely to prevent a record shipment of lumber this season will be a scarcity of bottoms. There are more vessels in commission this season than in any recent years, but there is not likely to be enough. The fleet of big schooners built along this shore last year will help to make up the shortage. They are practically all owned here, and are all working back this way to be ready for the lumber trade. Possibly one or two of the smaller ones may carry gypsum to New York, for big freights are offered in that trade, but as a rule they will all handle lumber. Six large schooners are building at Parrsboro and along the shore, and one or two of these will be launched as soon as any lumber cargoes are ready for shipment. One or two may not be launched before mid-summer, but they will all do a turn as lumber carriers. But the schooners now in commission and all that may be added to them will play but a small part in handling all the lumber that will be ready for shipment and some of the shippers have already engaged a number of steamers. Dunfield & Co., of Halifax, besides engaging a fleet of schooners, have chartered half a dozen American steamers of which two, at least, will load at Parrsboro and the others will go to Halifax. They have also chartered an American tern schooner to load at Parrsboro for an American port, and it is probable that it will be followed by a number of cargoes for the same destination. The freight rates are standing about the same as they did last year, say at about three hundred shillings per standard for the United Kingdom, but, of course, it is impossible to foretell what fluctuations there may be before the season is over. It is a significant fact, however, that while some of our people prefer to do business in dollars rather than in shillings, some of the American shipowners insist on having their charters made in sterling.

The shipbuilding boom appears to be dying out in some parts of the Dominion, and in some places it is very dead already. This

is not the case in Nova Scotia. Last year was a banner year in our shipbuilding operations and we may never again turn off so many vessels in the same space of time, but we shall keep on building them for some time to come. Many vessels have been launched along our southern and western coasts since the year began, and many more are being built. It costs a lot of money to build them now, for materials and labor have reached extreme prices.

Record Lumber Cut Along the Miramichi

More than 160 million feet of lumber has been cut on the Miramichi river, in New Brunswick, this season, and is being brought out by the spring's driving operations which have commenced.

The cut on the Southwest Miramichi amounts to more than 100 millions—some say 103 million feet are the exact figures—and the increase over last year's operation is almost 70 per cent., the output last year being about 60 million feet. The biggest operators this year are the Fraser Companies, Ltd., whose total cut on the Southwest Miramichi amounts to about 31 million feet, while the Miramichi Lumber Company are next with 23 millions, and D. J. Buckley has about 15 million feet.

The cut on the Northwest Miramichi amounts to a strong 60 million feet. The Sinclair Lumber Company have about 10 millions coming out and so have the Ritchies, Burchills and one or two other concerns. The Miramichi Lumber Company's cut on the Northwest Branch has been about 7 millions, bringing their gross output up to about 30 million feet the past winter.

Chief Foe of our Forests is Fire

The Forest Products Laboratories, Forestry Branch, Department of the Interior, Ottawa, have recently issued a series of blotters, setting forth some expressive statements in connection with the preservation and protective measures generally with respect to the future timber policy of Canadians both as individuals and as a people. There is no doubt that the strong, stirring messages against fire, its destruction and the need of eternal vigilance on the part of those who have timber possessions, will bear fruit.

Some of the statements are as follows and they are right to the point:—

Canada has much land too poor to grow farm crops but just suited to the growing of forest trees. If this land is kept in forest it will help our farmers, manufacturers, merchants, carriers, and workmen. But if the forest is destroyed, the land will become a barren desert, streams will dry up, and business and industry will be injured. The chief foe of our forests is fire. Most fires are caused by carelessness. Therefore, be careful with fire.

The more prosperous the farming community the more need it has of forest products. Lands in Western Canada not fit for farming are set apart as national forests and reserved for the use of the surrounding community to supply it with firewood, rails and saw-timber. Regulated use by stock-owners of the grazing and hay in the forest reserves is provided for. Help to protect the people's forests from their enemies, the worst of which is fire.

Most of the land on which our Canadian forests now stand is not suitable for agriculture but it is suitable for growing fine crops of trees to keep our saw-mills, our wagon factories, our furniture factories, and our paper-mills running at full force forever. Let us all take part in protecting our valuable forests. Fire is their enemy. Therefore, be careful with fire.

Living forests provide us with wood material of all kinds for our homes and industries, but burned forests provide no lumber for the saw-mill, no work for the workingman, no business for the merchant, and no freight for the railway or steamship.

BE CAREFUL WITH FIRE

Forward Movement in Selling of Shingles

Change to Different Method of Packing and Marketing the Product—How Handling by the Square is Being Received—New Rules Now In Effect

By Frank L. Nash, Secretary Shingle Agency of British Columbia

The manufacturers of Red Cedar Shingles on the Pacific Coast have long left that a large majority of consumers of shingles considered that one thousand shingles were equivalent in covering capacity to one square of other forms of roofing material, and as all other roofing, excepting shingles, were quoted on the square basis, that to continue the old method of the thousand as a unit, an unfair discrimination was being made against shingles by this method of packing. Consequently a change to a different method of packing was thought to be for the best interest of the industry.

The thousand unit of packing shingles is as old as the shingle industry itself. When shingles were first made by hand, with the use of a draw knife it was a comparatively easy thing to make a solid bundle of shingles. That is, the shingles were packed 25 double courses to the bundle, four bundles to the thousand, with a tolerance in packing of only one fourth inch to each course. When the shingle machine was introduced it was found impractical to pack the shingles with as little tolerance as one quarter inch to the course, and changes were made in the packing rules allowing openings in each course, which today is one and one half inches, and consequently what has been sold as one thousand shingles really only contains about 925 shingles, figuring four inches butt measurement as a shingle; a shingle of eight inches in width counting as two shingles.

Forward Movement in Marketing

Much has been said for and against the new method of packing shingles. Some dealers and manufacturers believe that it is too radical a change, but in nearly all cases where it is fully understood it is looked upon as a forward movement in the method of marketing this product, and will ultimately be for the good of the industry.

Regarding this change to the square unit, dealers should remember that there is absolutely no change in the grading of these shingles. All first grade British Columbia shingles will continue to be strictly clear, vertical grain, and free from sap. The packing rules are all that are effected. Sixteen inch shingles will hereafter be packed 22 double courses to the bundle, four bundles constitute one square, and when so packed will when laid $4\frac{1}{2}$ in. to the weather, cover one hundred square feet of roof surface. Whereas, the old method of packing one thousand shingles, which is a misnomer and really means four bundles of about 925 shingles, will cover when laid $4\frac{1}{2}$ in. to the weather, approximately 116 square feet.

One will see from the covering capacity of a so-called thousand shingles and a square of shingles, that the price quoted per thousand would be considerably higher than the price on the square basis. The square prices will be about 12% less on 16 in. shingles than the thousand price. That is, if one thousand shingles were sold at a price of \$10.00, the square of 16 in. shingles would sell at \$8.80 and leave the dealer the same margin of profit.

Four Bundles to the Square

Eighteen inch shingles will be packed 18 double courses to the bundle, four bundles to the square, and when laid five and one-half inches weather exposure, will cover one hundred square feet. One thousand 18 in. shingles will cover, when laid $5\frac{1}{2}$ in. weather exposure, 140 square feet of roof surface. On eighteen inch shingles sold at \$12.00 per thousand the corresponding price per square would be \$8.64 and the dealer would receive the same margin of profit.

This change of packing shingles should not be looked upon as a radical change, not to be considered, but as a forward movement in the merchandising of Red Cedar Shingles and one that should have the hearty support of all persons connected with the industry. It will cause no inconvenience to the dealer, simply a matter of quoting on the square basis in place of by the thousand, and at the proportional reduced prices. True, it will cost the manufacturer a trifle more to pack on this basis, but the improvement in placing their product before the consuming public will more than compensate for the additional cost. Then, too, a square of shingles, regardless of the number, signifies a definite covering capacity and a standard for weather exposure, both for 16 in. and 18 in. shingles.

Thus, by selling Red Cedar Shingles on the square basis their price will be more easily compared with other forms of roofing, and what has been an injustice in quoting shingle prices heretofore will be rectified.

The following are the new grading and packing rules for British

Columbia Red Cedar Shingles which went into effect on April 1st:

General Rules of Manufacturing—Owing to the variations of shrinkage in the drying of timber it is provided that not less than 90 per cent. shall attain the full thickness as given when dry. The remaining 10 per cent. shall be not more than $\frac{1}{4}$ in. to the bunch less than the thickness as provided for them when dry.

Color of woods shall be no defect.

XXX—16 in.—6 butts to measure not less than 2 in. when green. Must be strictly clear, vertical grain, smoothly sawn and otherwise well manufactured. No sap or shims allowed. Random widths but no shingles allowed narrower than 3 in. When dry 22 courses to measure not less than $7\frac{1}{8}$ in.

XXXXX—16 in.—5 butts to measure not less than 2 in. green. Must be strictly clear, vertical grain, smoothly sawn and otherwise well manufactured. No sap or shims allowed. Random widths but no shingles narrower than 3 in. When dry 22 courses to measure not less than $8\frac{5}{8}$ in.

Eurekas—18 in.—5 butts to measure not less than 2 in. green. Must be strictly clear, vertical grain, smoothly sawn and otherwise well manufactured. No sap or shims allowed. Random widths but no shingles narrower than 3 in. When dry 18 courses to measure not less than 7 in.

Perfections—18 in.—5 butts to measure not less than $2\frac{1}{4}$ in. green. Must be strictly clear, vertical grain, smoothly sawn and otherwise well manufactured. No sap or shims allowed. Random widths but no shingles narrower than 3 in.

6/2—XX—6 in. or 8 in. clear butts and better. 22 courses to measure not less than $6\frac{1}{8}$ in. when dry. Random widths but no shingles narrower than 2 in. No shingles less than 14 in. long allowed.

5/2—XX—6 in. or 8 in. clear butts and better. 22 courses to measure not less than $8\frac{3}{8}$ in. when dry. Random widths but no shingles narrower than 2 in. No shingles less than 14 in. long allowed.

Eurekas—XX—6 in. or 8 in. clear butts and better, 18 courses to measure not less than $6\frac{3}{4}$ in. when dry. Random widths but no shingles narrower than 2 in. No shingles less than 16 in. long allowed.

Perfections—XX—6 in. or 8 in. clear butts and better. 18 courses to measure not less than $7\frac{3}{8}$ in. when dry. Random widths but no shingles narrower than 2 in. No shingles less than 16 in. long allowed.

Packing Rules for B. C. Shingles

1. All 16 in. random width shingles shall be packed so that 4 bundles when laid $4\frac{1}{2}$ in. to the weather will cover 100 square feet. They shall be packed 22/22 courses to the bunch, 4 bunches to the square.

2. All 18 in. random width shingles shall be packed so that 4 bundles when laid $5\frac{1}{2}$ in. to the weather will cover 100 square feet. They shall be packed 18/18 courses to the bunch, 4 bunches to the square.

3. Openings shall not average more than $1\frac{1}{2}$ in. to the course when dry.

4. All packing boxes to measure 20 in. in width. (inside measurements).

5. A variation of one inch over and one inch under allowed in length in all No. 1 grades.

6. That 5 inch (5") dimensions be packed 19/19 courses to the square, with four cross shingles at each end of each bundle.

7. That six inch (6") dimensions be packed 21/21 courses, four bundles to the square, with four cross shingles at each end of each bundle.

Shipping Weight of Shingles

The shipping weight of British Columbia shingles is:

XXX—16 in. 140 lbs per square.

XX-6/2—16 in. 140 lbs per square.

XXXXX—16 in. 160 lbs. per square.

XX-5/2—16 in. 160 lbs per square.

Eurekas—18 in. 150 lbs per square.

XX Eurekas—18 in. 150 lbs per square.

Perfections—18 in. 160 lbs per square.

XX Perfections—18 in. 160 lbs. per square.

N. B. Forest Survey Adopts Standard Method of Surveying Timber Block Lines

By G. H. Prince, Provincial Forester, Fredericton, N.B.



Mr. G. H. Prince

The Forest Survey of the Crown Lands of New Brunswick, which includes the work of surveying and retracing the timber block lines, the cruising of the timber, the determination of the rate of growth and the classification of the soil, is being continued as rapidly as possible, and already thirty per cent. of the crown lands have been examined and mapped. At the present time about thirty men are engaged on the field work on snowshoes, and this number will be increased when the summer field parties are made up early in May. The following is a brief description of the first part of work, namely, "the block lines":

Since the survey started, many developments in method have taken place, and chief among these changes may be

said to be the permanent establishment of the boundary line between timber blocks. This work is being done in advance of the timber estimating. The lines being run and quarter mile posts established and carefully marked, to be later used by the cruisers in cruising and plotting the maps and in segregating the timber estimates on each block of land. The work of surveying these lines is now carried out by forest engineers, who have also qualified as deputy land surveyors.

How Block Lines Are Run

The block lines are run east and west two and one-half miles apart, while every five, or in some cases seven and one-half miles, north and south lines are established known as tie lines. This method gives what is termed by engineers as "closed survey," but it does not completely divide the area in blocks two and one-half miles square (which is usual size of timber licenses) as it would if every north and south line were established at regular intervals of two and one-half miles; but the extra expenditure to accomplish this was not considered necessary because such lines are not actually needed for the purpose of the survey.

The instructions regarding the establishing of the block lines require that the course of the line be well brushed out and the trees well blazed so as to leave a lasting scar; that the lines be chained accurately and the chainage or the distance from the corner be placed on posts or trees every quarter mile; that especial trees or posts (known as convenience location posts) be marked plainly at points where block lines cross portages, drivable streams and lakes; that all block corners be permanently placed and located by witness trees; that all quarter mile posts and corners shall be properly marked with the block numbers facing in the direction of the block.

This work is being done so that the lines will be as useful and convenient as possible to the lumbermen, their cruisers, and scalers, as well as to the cruisers of the forest survey, the forest rangers, and government scalers. The establishing of block lines in advance of the timber estimating is a great aid to the cruising work, as this can be done much more systematically and efficiently. As rapidly as the block lines are run the notes are plotted and skeleton maps furnished the cruisers. The cruisers use this plan as a base field plan on which to plot the forest types, topography, rivers, portages and other important features. The cruiser, assisted by two men, secures this data by travelling across each 4,000 acre block eight times, using a hand compass to guide their direction and a 2 chain steel tape to control the distance. The cruise lines are usually run north and south equal distances apart and approximately parallel.

Permanency and Accuracy of Work

The permanency and accuracy of the timber block lines run in the manner described above, together with their value to the forest rangers and lumbermen, more than offsets the increased cost of this

method. Over one thousand miles of survey line have already been run or retraced, and many favorable comments have been made on the practical and immediate value of this branch of the forest survey work.

In addition to the usual plans prepared, viz., the timber type plans and soil type plans on a scale of 25 chains to an inch, an extra plan, commonly known as the "cruisers' plan, on a scale of 100 chains or 1¼ miles to an inch, is now being prepared of all that area examined to date. This plan, of which a sample is herewith submitted, is made not only for the use of rangers, scalers and members of the forest service staff, but especially for the use of timber cruisers, lumbermen, guides, sportsmen, and for any others whose business or pleasure takes them within the forest. These plans are about sixteen by twenty-four inches, each one including about 160,000 acres. Everything is made as legible as possible so as to be of use to the layman. All permanent features are included in this plan, such as all block lines, old and new, rivers, lakes, dams, lumber camps, camping sites, sporting camps, portage roads, trails, prominent hills, swamps, barrens, and recently burned land, etc.

Other Features of Present Plan

All timber blocks are numbered and the name of the license holder also given. The plan is very convenient as a reference plan for all those who wish an accurate map to carry with them in the woods. All features are plainly marked on the plans so as to make good legible blue prints which, if kept in a folder and properly looked after, should last for a considerable time. Thus with a box compass and a cruiser's plan of the country a stranger would have little difficulty in locating himself and travelling in any part of the forest.

These cruisers' plans, which were designed to be of most use to the men in the woods, have met with general approval and the demand for them is rapidly growing. A small fee per square mile is charged for copies of this plan.

A copy of the instructions adopted for the running of block lines is given below for the purpose of showing the standard method of marking block corners and quarter mile posts.

Standard Field Instructions for Surveying of Timber Block Lines in New Brunswick for the Forest Survey Lines

All lines to be run by staff or tripod compass with at least a 4 or 5 inch needle. Compass must be kept in good working order and in proper adjustment. The compass shall be checked by the inspector.

All lines shall be well cut out, all underbrush and fallen trees obstructing the line shall be cut through, and material obstructing the line pushed aside.

Blazing

Blazing must be thorough, well cut into the wood, and at least 4 feet from the ground. Every live tree of 4 inches diameter and upwards two feet to either side of the line must be blazed. Centre trees fore and aft with three hacks up, and side trees on the line side, and adjoining quarters. Care must be taken not to allow head axemen to get off the line and to blaze trees unnecessarily too far from the actual line. In thickets blazing shall not extend beyond the trees that stand on the edge of the line. Where lines cross burned over land, treeless barrens, meadows, lakes, streams, portage roads and main hauling roads, all trees on edges of such openings must be well blazed and the trees cleared of overhanging branches that would obstruct the view of the blazed trunks. In case of clear burns, open barrens, or meadows, where there are no trees to mark, stakes shall be blazed, hacked up and placed in the line at least every ten chains. These stakes shall be of softwood at least two inches in diameter and stand at least 6 feet above ground. In thick brush, such as a reproducing burn, the line must be well cut out, the same as a transit line. Subject to the approval of the inspector.

Old lines being re-run shall be thoroughly re-blazed, the new blazes being placed above or below the old blazes, care being taken not to obliterate the evidence of the former blazing.

Chaining shall be done with a steel tape one chain in length, and with ten pins, which, if steel, shall be tagged with red cloth.

Chainmen must exercise care in chaining up or down slopes, no pins being exchanged between head and rear chainmen in this operation, except at the end of each full chain as is customary. The use of a plumb bob in breaking chain is recommended.

Should there ever be any doubt as to the number of chains in a tally or line, it must be re-chained.

At least one chainman of every chaining crew must be experienced and every chainman must be sworn and his oath filed with the Minister of Lands and Mines. Lines must be chained accurately, with no allowance for over or under chainage.

Tally Pegs

At the end of each ten chains a tally peg must be placed. This peg must be flattened on two sides and have a width of at least one inch. This peg shall be marked with the number of chains from starting point, as 10, 20, 30, 40, chs. The marks to be put on the side from which the chainage originates.

Quarter Mile Trees or Posts

At every twenty chains or one-quarter of a mile along the line a tree shall be flatted on 3 sides, one of which faces the direction from which the chainage originates, and on this one the actual chainage from point of beginning shall be marked with scribing iron, as 40.03 chs., meaning forty chains and 3 links. If line is being run north or east, the chainage numbers must be preceded by a plus, thus 40.03 chs., if the line is being run south or west the chainage numbers must be preceded by a minus, thus -40.03 chs. On the other two sides the number of the respective timber blocks must be placed, for examples, T.B. 204 on one side, and T.B. 205 on the other, or the Block and Range, as the case may be. If a healthy tree of at least 4 inches in diameter and not more than two feet off the line and not more than 30 links from the proper quarter mile point is not available, then a post flatted on 3 sides and at least 4 inches in diameter, shall be planted at the actual quarter mile point exactly on line. The post shall be marked with the actual chainage from point of beginning and timber block numbers in the same manner and position as required for a quarter mile tree.

Timber Block Corner Posts

Block corner posts shall be established at all block corners and shall be flatted on four sides and be set with diagonals east and west and north and south. Block corner posts must have a diameter of 5 inches or more. Corner posts must be marked on the four sides with the respective block numbers and ranges, if any—also the surveyor's initials and year of survey. When the corner forms at the same

time the corner of a block of granted land, the side facing the grant should be marked with a star * with the name of the grantee or number of lot granted.

Witness Trees

Two witness trees shall be established for every timber block corner. The trees shall be heavily blazed on one side only, that side exactly facing the corner post. The distance from the post to the tree must be measured and the tree marked W.T. followed by the exact distance from the tree to the post in chains, for example, W.T. 08, meaning 8 links from tree to post. The blaze shall be cut deep in the wood and shall be at least 4 feet from the ground.

Lumbermen's and Cruisers' Convenience Location Posts to be Established on Block Lines

In addition to the posts described above, a tree or post, prepared and marked in exactly the same manner as required for quarter mile trees or posts, shall be marked and planted on both edges or shores of all lakes, treeless barrens, drivable streams, and on one side of all portages or tote roads, crossed by the block lines. Such trees or posts shall be so placed as to be readily discernible by a person passing along the routes mentioned above and shall be marked with the actual chainage of the point where they are placed with the block numbers on their respective sides, in the same manner as quarter mile trees or posts are marked.

Equations of Chainage

In no case because of swollen waters or impossibility to cross shall a line be finished or left on edge of a stream, lake or barren. The chainage must be carried across if necessary by triangulation, and the method of triangulation fully recorded in the notes and equations of chainage placed on both shore posts and recorded in notes. Where for any reason a line is run partly from both ends of the line, the equations of chainage must be placed on the post where they meet and also recorded in the notes.

Manner of Preparing and Marking Posts

All markings on posts and trees shall be carefully and plainly made with scribing iron so as to be easily read. All markings shall read from the top of post downwards. All posts must be of cedar, tamarack, ash, pine, or spruce, in order named, according to availability, and be planted firmly at least one foot in the ground and extend 4 feet above the ground and shall have the top slanted so as to shed water. If in a rocky country all posts must be piled about with rocks.

Observation on the north star, to determine the declination and



variation of the magnetic needle, must be made on all north and south lines that are run 60 chs. apart more or less and at intervals of 15 miles or less along these lines.

Old Lines and Posts

All old lines observed must be located and bearings taken and recorded in the notes and plan.

All old posts observed shall be located and recorded in the same manner.

Timber Types

The boundaries between the following timber types will be recorded and shown on the plans.

1. Softwood lands.—a. Old Growth 1. Clear Spruce Stands. 2. Spruce and fir. 3. Cedar bottoms. b. 2nd growth. 1. Clear spruce. 2. Spruce and fir. 3. Dense spruce or jack pine under 6 inches in diameter, the result of fire.
2. Mixed hard and softwood lands.—a. Old growth. b. Second growth.
3. Clear hardwood lands.—a. Old growth. b. Second growth.
4. Treeless barrens.—Land treeless because of soil conditions and not because of fire.
5. Tree swamp.—Wet land on which trees grow but will not reach commercial size because of soil conditions.
6. Alder swamps.
7. Burn non-reproducing.—Burnt over land on which there is not sufficient reproduction to ensure a future crop.
8. Burn reproducing.—Burnt over land on which there is sufficient reproduction to ensure a future crop.
9. Wild Meadow land.
10. Cultivated land.

The direction of slopes shall be marked in the notes and degree indicated.

All brooks and streams must be shown in the notes, showing by arrows direction of flow and giving width and depth in feet and approximate speed, as slow, medium, fast.

The above data included on the field notes must be shown on the prepared plan submitted to the office. Instructions regarding the preparation of the land surveyors' plans are supplied each chief of party, a uniform legend being used for all plans.

Has Great Respect for Oak Flooring

Writing the "Canada Lumberman" a gentleman who recently became Chairman of a Housing Commission in an Eastern city takes a semi-humorous view of the whole forest products situation. He acknowledges that he is not buying any lumber for himself and that perhaps lookers-on see most of the game. Says he, "I barely recognize a piece of wood nowadays as I am not wealthy enough to claim such an intimate acquaintance. Lumber is almost as distant a friend as sugar, coal and a few other articles that once were old pals. Like the newly-rich, they speed by in a high-handed fashion and forget their former associates and familiar environs of other days. Oh, this is a cold, cruel, sordid world.

"I have great respect for a piece of board nowadays; in fact, it is with feelings of intense reverence that I approach it. A 2 x 4 scantling is something to be handed down as a family heirloom. Some people in this good city are placing in the family archives strips of oak flooring to show future generations the priceless possessions of a past age. Truly these specimens will be as letters of gold in pictures of silver.

"Yes, we need some houses in this town, and if the government won't allow us the money, we will purloin some and waste it. That is what public money is for, anyway. If you don't believe it, ask some politician. He will bear out exactly what I say if he is honest, straightforward and above suspicion."

Would Give Access to New Timber

In the Ontario Legislature recently, R. R. Hall, M.P.P., of Parry Sound, introduced a motion favoring the extension of the Temiskaming and Northern Ontario railway from North Bay to Parry Sound. He said from the economic standpoint alone the venture would be justified. If the railways were brought down to Georgian Bay somewhere near Parry Sound it would benefit not only the Province of Ontario, but the whole of the Dominion of Canada. In that district, locked in for want of railroad transportation, he said, were enormous supplies of oak, maple, basswood, birch and cedar. Railway accommodation, such as he suggested, would give access to nearly ten hundred million feet of timber.

"Think of it, gentlemen," he declared, "there are men and women forty years of age in our Province of Ontario who have never seen a railway. This railway is a 'dead horse' at the present time, and if the Government supports this motion and we get this road

built the Government will practically have worked a miracle. It will have put life into a 'dead horse'."

The McGibbon Mill Ready By June

The new sawmill of the McGibbon Lumber Co., Limited, of Penetanguishene, which will replace the one burned down last fall, will be ready to operate by June 1st. The company have a large gang of men rushing the work along. The dimensions of the mill are 30 x 150 ft., with lath mill wing, 40 x 30 ft., and sorting shed, 30 x 125 ft. The mill is on cement foundations, while the foundations for the engines and boilers are of cement. The McGibbon Co. are putting in a double cut, 13 inch band saw and band upright resaw with return feed. The motive equipment will consist of three, 500 h.p. boilers, and an engine of 450 h.p. Dutch ovens are being installed and the plant, when completed, will be modern and complete in every respect.

Will Retain Their Power Rights

It is understood that the International Paper Co. have determined to spend \$100,000 this year in the power development at Grand Falls to comply with provisions of the Act of the New Brunswick legislature and thus retain their rights for they have already posted \$60,000 with the provincial government. While it is declared that the International Paper Co. are prepared to comply with the conditions necessary for the retention of their rights, it is said that there is little likelihood of the complete development plant being carried out at the present time owing to excessive costs. It is asserted that engineers have advised that no less than nine millions of dollars would be required to carry out the same development plant which a few years ago would not have entailed an outlay of more than three million dollars. The International Paper Co. are said to have taken over the interests of the Van Horne estate in the Grand Falls Power and the transfer of the Van Horne block of one hundred square miles to the Dalhousie Lumber Co., a subsidiary of the International Paper Co. is reported to be part of the transaction.

What Do You Think?

(The American Lumberman)

Do you believe that wages will come down?

Do you believe that railroad rates will increase?

Is it not a fact that your community is short of houses and is it not a fact that all the reports you get from other towns and cities that you know anything about say that these places, too, are short of houses?

Is it not a fact that homes are the most essential thing to our comfort, welfare and happiness?

Do you know of any better work that you could do for your community than to help supply the needs for better homes?

Is there any other business you would rather engage in than that of helping to build homes?

Is not the lumberman the home builder to the nation?

These things being true should you not continually plan how home building may be carried forward, and in doing so will you not deliver a service of the highest character to the community in which you live?

How many real estate owners in your community have vacant lots?

Why not go to these owners of vacant lots and tell them that you will assist in having a house built on each lot, the cost of which can be covered by a first mortgage on the property and a second mortgage which can be taken care of while it is being paid off on the monthly instalment plan?

In other words, why not turn the vacant lots into income producers?

We read about building beautiful womanhood and splendid manhood—beautiful homes would help in this, would they not?

Are you helping the women of your community build better homes?

Does a home owner believe in destroying property?

Do you know that \$2,000,000,000 was spent in saloons last year?

Why should not money that formerly passed through the door of the saloon now go into the door of the home?

Will opportunity ever knock louder at your door than to-day?

Will it have to knock in the door?

Restoring the Status of Canadian Currency

Canada Must Speed Up Production, Develop Her Great National Resources, Export More and Import Less to Correct the Present Exchange Situation

By D. A. Cameron, Manager Bank of Commerce, Toronto.

Foreign trade as conducted between civilized nations to-day is after all only an improved system of barter. Instead of exchanging one or more articles for one or more other articles as was the custom in bygone days, and is now in some outlying districts, we carry on trade by mediums of exchange, that is, by the use of various credit instruments, the most common of which are Bank Credits of various kinds and Bills of Exchange with shipping documents attached, in fact it may very properly be said, that every foreign trade transaction, unless purely barter, is represented by a credit instrument in some form.

When such documents have been washed—that is, set off against each other—and this to all intents and purposes is done daily—the balance due to or by a country is determined.

For many years prior to the war these balances were settled by shipments of gold, or sale of securities which simply postponed the debt. As this was done at a comparatively small cost, the question of foreign exchange gave us little or no concern, because the moment the premium on the funds of a creditor nation reached a point where it paid to ship gold—between here and New York the cost was 75c per \$1,000—the gold was exported and the debt cancelled. As a matter of fact transactions were not always cleared in the direct manner I have just described. Frequently they were settled by a three-cornered transaction or possibly even further extended. For example, Canada might buy cotton from the United States on the one hand, and sell wheat or meat to Great Britain on the other, which latter country might direct the Argentine to cover its debt to Canada, either by the shipment of goods and or the shipment of gold to New York. Canada would thus be placed in funds with which to extinguish its debt to the United States. The war has changed all this however. Because of the inflation of the currency of practically all the civilized countries of the world, the shipment of gold was prohibited by their respective governments. The country, therefore, which imported more goods than it exported, created an adverse balance which could not be settled as in the past by the shipment of gold, hence the citizens of such debtor country having obligations to meet in a creditor country, were forced by the competition for funds available in such country, to pay a premium therefor—the premium being governed by the supply and demand.

This is the situation which at present exists between Canada and the United States—Canada the debtor nation and United States the creditor.

According to the best information obtainable at the moment, we exported last year goods to the value of approximately \$300,000,000 more than we imported. Against this, however, we had large payments to meet for interest on our obligations held abroad, and for shipping charges, insurance premiums, etc., all of which payments have the same effect on the exchange situation as the importation of goods.

Canada's Adverse Trade Balance

It is estimated that \$1,200,000,000 Canadian securities are held in the United States, the interest charge on which is placed at \$65,000,000, and about \$2,700,000,000 securities are held in Great Britain, the interest charge on which is approximately \$125,000,000, or a total annual interest charge of say \$190,000,000. To this large sum must be added our payments for shipping charges and insurance premiums, estimated for the past year at \$60,000,000. Another feature not to be lost sight of, is our exports to Europe during the year for which we have not yet been paid. This as closely as I can gather amounted to a further \$60,000,000 or a total of say \$310,000,000 against the \$300,000,000 excess exports—a net debit balance for the year of \$10,000,000. To this must be added a further large sum for repatriated securities, if I may use the term. You will doubtless have learned through the newspapers or otherwise, of the recent action of the Minister of Finance in requesting bond dealers and brokers to discontinue the importation of Canadian securities from Europe, which in most cases were comfortably domiciled there for years to come, but which on account of the favorable rate of exchange, insofar as Canada is concerned, were being purchased and brought over here in large amounts, with the result that our cash resources, so necessary for the carrying on of the commerce of the country, were being rapidly depleted.

The amount of the securities so purchased and obligations liquidated are estimated roughly at \$100,000,000, a considerable propor-

tion of which were afterwards sold in the United States, but insofar as we can learn \$2,550,000,000 have been retained in Canada, or went to reduce the debenture indebtedness of certain investment institutions doing business in Canada.

You will, therefore, see that our real position for the year, insofar as foreign trade is concerned, was an adverse balance of between \$30/50,000,000, and this accounts for the present discount on the Canadian dollar in the United States.

I do not claim that the figures which I have just quoted are accurate. While care has been exercised in compiling them they are, after all, only estimates, as apparently it is not possible to obtain accurate figures. Of one thing we may feel quite certain, however, our imports including our payment for interest, freight and insurance charges, re-purchase of securities, etc., exceeded our exports both visible and invisible, because the discount on the Canadian dollar is a sure indication of such fact. Just as accurate as the thermometer in indicating the temperature. The situation is not at all dissimilar to a customer conducting an account with his bank. If he has a credit balance, the books of the bank will show it; if he has overdrawn his account, that condition will be exhibited in the books. A creditor nation will have balances at its credit in foreign countries on which it can draw. A debtor nation will have an overdrawn account, or will have outstanding obligations to meet without the necessary funds at credit to enable it to do so.

With the exception of Holland, Switzerland and Spain, all of which countries made large profits out of the war, the Canadian dollar is, and for some time past, has been at a premium in all the countries of Europe, largely for the reason that their adverse balances are greater than ours.

How Trade Influences Exchange

Of all the great countries in the world, the United States at the moment is "top dog" insofar as the value of its dollar is concerned. This was not always so, however. For fourteen years after the conclusion of the war between the North and the South, the United States dollar was at a discount, dropping during the war as low as 40c, and all of you will doubtless remember that immediately war was declared between Great Britain and Germany, the British pound went to a considerable premium in United States. For a time it remained in the neighborhood of \$5.00 to the pound. The reason of this was the withdrawal of large sums of money by Great Britain which she had at her credit in that country. This situation changed very rapidly, however, because of the necessity of the purchase by Great Britain of large quantities of foodstuffs, munitions and other materials necessary for the prosecution of the war.

There is another country where the United States dollar, in common with the currency of most other countries is at present, or in any event a short time ago was, a discount, namely Uruguay in South America. Uruguay exports nearly 2½ times more than she imports, the figures for the year 1917—the last available—show:

Exports,	\$96,000,000
Imports,	38,000,000

which accounts for her currency being at a premium practically the world over.

In this connection I had a very interesting experience upon the occasion of the visit of Sir John Aird and myself to Uruguay two years ago. When at Montevideo we called upon our agents, the London and Brazilian Bank Limited, and as we were running short of funds, I cashed a gold draft on New York for \$500 under my letter of credit. You may readily appreciate my astonishment on being handed \$390 Uruguain dollars therefor, or a discount of 22%. Mr. H. J. Fuller, president of the Canadian Fairbanks-Morse Company, who visited Uruguay last year also reports a similar experience.

The case of Uruguay is perhaps as good an example as I can give you of the fact, that when a country's exports exceed her imports, her currency will be at a premium in other countries.

In this regard it is questionable if it is a real advantage to a country to have exports largely in excess of its imports. The ideal situation is to have them balance as nearly as possible. It is obvious that purchasing countries will buy—all other things being equal—where their currency will secure the largest quantity of goods. Take the case of Uruguay as an example, one of her chief, if not her chief export, is meat products. The same may be said of Argentina a few

miles away. Assuming that the currency of a purchasing country is at a par in Argentine, and at a considerable discount in Uruguay, the purchasing country would naturally prefer dealing with Argentine, unless it could secure its meat products sufficiently cheaper in Uruguay to offset the discount in her currency. In other words, to compete with Argentine, the seller of meat products in Uruguay would have to sell cheaper than the merchant in Argentine, the difference being the discount on the funds of the purchasing country. Let us look at the situation from the conditions which at present obtain in the United States and Canada. Assuming that a European country desires to purchase wheat, and has the money to pay therefor, the farmer in Canada should receive on the basis of today's rate, 11% more for his wheat than a farmer in the United States. If the price were \$2.00 per bushel in the United States, the farmer in Canada would receive \$2.20 per bushel. It would therefore seem, if the United States is to hold her foreign trade, that she will have to be prepared to extend, possibly for long terms, credit to purchasing countries in Europe.

Greater Production is Only Remedy

I do not wish to be understood as adversely criticizing the brokers, bond-dealers and investment institutions who imported Canadian securities or liquidated their long dated obligations, as in the absence of a mandate from those in authority, their action would not seem open to question, in fact it would generally be regarded an act of wisdom on the part of a company to liquidate its outstanding obligations provided it had the funds available, and particularly if it could save money by doing so. In some cases I understand a profit was made on such transactions equal to three or four years' interest on the securities taken up. From a national standpoint such transactions presented quite a different aspect, however, as they placed an added burden on Canada's shoulders, besides incidentally forcing those who had to import coal, cotton, iron and other raw materials necessary for our industries, to pay a considerable premium to obtain the American funds with which to liquidate such purchases. The merchants and others who imported luxuries—no matter from whence they came—would seem more open to censure, as everything imported which does not serve some useful purpose, acts as a further aggravation of our foreign exchange situation. There is only one cure, viz: to import as little as possible, only what is absolutely necessary, and to produce and export as much as possible.

Borrowing Only Temporary Expedient

The situation could of course be temporarily tided over by borrowing outside of Canada, as such action would immediately furnish us with New York funds, and if the amount were large enough the Canadian dollar would at once rise to par. But this at best would only be a temporary expedient, and if before the maturity of such loans, we did not speed up production and exports, or curtail imports or preferably both, the result would be a still higher premium for New York funds than at present exists.

I would like to explain why borrowing outside of Canada would furnish us with New York funds, as this is a point not apparently well understood. I think it is generally admitted that the centre in which any commodity is traded in to a greater extent than elsewhere, determine its price; for example, Liverpool in Europe, and Chicago in America fix the price of wheat—while London in Europe, and New York in America, fix the price of exchange. This being the case every transaction of a monetary nature which we have with a foreign nation, with Great Britain, or with the Overseas Dominions, is based on the price of exchange fixed in New York, and in the last analyses is settled for through New York. In fact New York may very properly be designated as the Clearing House of North America. You are doubtless familiar with the services performed by the Clearing Houses throughout Canada, and appreciate their usefulness in facilitating the daily settlement of our commercial transaction of a domestic nature. The cheques and other instruments of credit gathered by the banks each day, are cleared through it next morning, the procedure being that each bank puts up in separate parcels its cheques on, and notes of other banks, and presents same each day at a certain hour at the Clearing House, where it in return received the parcels of all the other banks containing cheques drawn on it, together with its own notes. The Clearing House Manager determines the balance due to or by each bank, when the debtor banks must settle their balances by the deposit of gold or its equivalent. In this country we settle with legal tender notes issued by the government solely for that purpose, because these notes, which ordinarily are redeemable by the government in gold, are found more convenient to use than the gold coin. New York through its banks performs a very similar service in respect of the foreign trade of North America.

In view of what I said a short time ago, some of you may ask why it was that prior to the war, when for years our imports exceeded our exports, New York funds hovered in the neighborhood of par. This is readily explained. At that time large construction

works were being undertaken in Canada by the Dominion government, by the provincial governments, by the railway companies, by municipalities, and by private companies. To furnish the funds for such undertakings we borrowed huge sums in Europe, principally in Great Britain, which was then, and which we hope before long will again become, the principal creditor nation of the world. The proceeds of these loans as already explained had the same effect insofar as we are concerned, as the export of goods of a like value, and furnished us with the N. Y. funds with which to pay for our imports.

As previously intimated some of these obligations have been retired within the past year, because of the favorable exchange rate, but because we did not export sufficient to meet them, together with the cost of our imports of goods, interest, shipping and insurance charges, an adverse balance was created for the year, with the result that the Canadian dollar, as I have already explained, is at a discount in the United States. It will likely be a long time before we can expect to again borrow advantageously in Great Britain, partially on account of the high interest rate—as compared with the rates which prevailed before the war—but more particularly on account of the adverse exchange rate which now prevails, and which will likely continue for some years to come, between Great Britain and the United States.

Shipping Under British Flag Grows

Prior to the war Great Britain was the principal creditor nation as she was the banking centre of the world. This was due to her immense foreign trade, and her large earnings from shipping, insurance and banking. As a consequence the British pound was at a premium in most countries in the world.

The tremendous expenses incident to the war absorbed a great deal of her savings however, which, coupled with her loss in man power and the attitude recently assumed by her workmen, have temporarily resulted in her becoming a debtor nation, as evidenced by the present price of the pound in New York, viz. \$3.75.

It is estimated that the excess of her imports of goods over exports of a like nature last year was £700,000,000. From this must be deducted her invisible exports, the value of which cannot be accurately ascertained, but in a recent statement the chairman of one of the large shipping companies in Great Britain placed her earnings for the year from shipping alone at £350,000,000 to £400,000,000. In addition large sums were earned by way of insurance premiums, to which must be added interest on her investments abroad. Including all these items however it is not expected that her exports will balance her imports for some time to come, possibly for some years. In this respect it is well to remember that last year her imports were greatly increased by the necessity of re-establishing stocks of industrial raw materials, which were depleted during the war.

If British workmen would only buckle to and work as they should, it would not be many years before her pound would again be at par in the United States. In this connection it is somewhat unsatisfactory to note, that while there are now more wage earners in Great Britain than in the year immediately preceding the war, the production of manufactured goods is far below normal. It would appear from this that restrictions are being placed on the output of labor. Against this it is interesting to note the recent statement of one of the chiefs of the Ministry, "that the amount of shipping under the British flag is 5% more at present than it was in 1914."

Live and Help Live

In closing it seems to me that we have every reason to congratulate ourselves on our satisfactory position in regard to the matter under discussion, as compared with all other countries, (with the exception of United States) which took part in the war. If we can only bring about a better understanding between labor and capital, it will, I think, be only a few years before our dollar will be on a parity with that of the United States. It therefore behooves every man in Canada, particularly the business community and the workmen who produce the goods, to put forth every effort to arrive at a better understanding of each other, and of the situation generally, and to do everything possible to stimulate production and promote exports on the one hand, and to encourage thrift and economy on the other. If we do this we shall be surprised at the quick recovery we shall make, otherwise we shall doubtless have to continue paying a premium for New York funds for some time to come.

In an address by Mr. Sissons, of New York, which I lately read, I was very much impressed with his adaptation to present conditions of the old adage, "Live and let live" which was "Live and help live." What better peace slogan could we in Canada adopt than "Live and help live, produce, export and economize?" If adopted and lived up to by Canadians as a whole, the adverse exchange situation which at present exists between Canada and the United States would soon become a thing of the past.

Canadian Exporters Look For Full Payment

On Timber Shipments Made to Old Country on Basis of Canadian Currency— Negotiations Still Pending on Serious Question of Finance

"Under wise leadership and good government, the people of the United Kingdom are rapidly recovering from the after-effects of the war, and are beginning to export more than they import. The country is once more taking her place in the great shipping world, and the people are gradually settling down, and are dealing with their many complex problems with a determination and fixity of purpose that augurs well for the days to come.

"The Government seems to be in very close contact with the great masses of people, who are truly enjoying a higher measure of liberty than any other people. This is demonstrated in many ways, and while expression of dissatisfaction, unrest and agitation may manifest itself in various directions, still the very fact that this can be done freely, demonstrates the true freedom which the populace enjoys. The outlook for the future is bright."

This is the opinion of Mr. A. E. Gordon, of Terry & Gordon, Limited, Toronto and Vancouver, who recently returned from a two months' business and pleasure trip to the Old Country. Mr. Gordon added that in his opinion, so far as the supply of lumber is concerned in the British Isles, they do not seem to be suffering from depleted stocks to the same extent as we here in Canada. There are various reasons for this, some of the principal ones being that the use of timber is being confined principally to the manufacturing industry, shipbuilding and general repairs. The active house-building campaign, regarding which so much has been heard, is not yet fully under way, owing to several causes. One is a Government regulation that prohibits rents being increased materially from the 1914 basis. This is causing builders to hesitate in proceeding with new house building at the present high prices of material and labor.

Some Deterrents to Building Activity

Another cause is the action of the labor unions in the building trade, who insist that new apprentices to the building trades shall not be at a greater rate than their ranks are depleted. This, at a time when the call for help of all kinds is insistent and the demand greater than at any previous period, seems to be unreasonable, and until the labor unions become a little more broad-minded in their attitude, and the Government allows landlords to collect rents in proportion to the augmented cost of construction, the house building requirements may not be met as speedily as has been anticipated.

There is a strong feeling, according to Mr. Gordon, among British importers against paying abnormal prices for lumber. At the present time the trade is not suffering seriously, on account of the large quantity of lumber remaining in Eastern Canada, previously owned by the British Government, and which has recently been turned over to a syndicate of large importers. The shipping of this lumber has now commenced, and should keep the British market reasonably well supplied for some months, at least in their ordinary requirements.

In Mr. Gordon's opinion, one of the principal causes of the high cost of living in the British Isles is caused by the Dockers' Union, the members of which work eight hours per day, which in many cases amounts only to seven, and object to allowing any of their members to work overtime, and to work more than one shift per day. This high-handed action of the Dockers' Union is being severely criticized, and is doing more perhaps than anything else to hold up freight rates, owing to the fact that many vessels have to wait from several days to several weeks before securing berths so that their cargoes can be unloaded. The result of this, the shipping companies claim, is that their vessels often lose one trip out of every four so far as trans-Atlantic trade is concerned, and one trip out of every three from Scandinavian ports.

Why Cargoes are Delayed in Unloading

During the past Winter, vessels plying between Scandinavian ports were returning light rather than load with timber, with the prospect of submitting to several weeks' unnecessary delay in discharging their cargoes at British ports. This, notwithstanding the fact that there is a large quantity of timber lying at Scandinavian ports, sold to British importers, still awaiting delivery. Shipping companies also claim that for the above reasons they are not making undue profits. If they could obtain labor, working three shifts

per day of eight hours each, in discharging their vessels at British ports, the situation would soon be relieved, and the shipping companies could afford to reduce their freight rates, and to this extent, bring down the cost of living in the British Isles where the incoming rates of freight enter so largely into the total cost of every commodity imported.

There is at present a serious difference existing between the British Government and many Canadian exporters of timber, backed by the Dominion Government, in connection with the payment for timber which was bought in Canada during 1919 by the British Government Timber Buyer on credits provided by the Canadian Government for that purpose. In most cases the Timber Buyer insisted upon having a clause inserted in each contract, whereby he had the option of paying in pounds, or in dollars in Montreal at the rate of exchange ruling upon the day of payment, and to a number of exporters the statement was made that all contracts were carrying the same clause.

It has now been ascertained that there were at least three different clauses covering terms of payment agreed to by the Timber Buyer. In some he guaranteed the rate of exchange; in others no mention was made of the exchange question.

Canadian Exporters Want Settlement at Par

When these contracts were entered into between Canadian exporters and the Timber Buyer, the British Government had not yet withdrawn its support from the exchange market, and had given no intimation that it intended doing so, and as the difference in exchange between British pounds and Canadian dollars had never been a serious factor, Canadian exporters as a rule did not add a prospective loss on the exchange, in making up their selling prices to the Timber Buyer.

Shortly after the Timber Buyer had concluded his contracts with Canadian exporters, the British Government withdrew its support from the exchange market, the result being that pounds depreciated rapidly, greatly to the detriment of Canadian exporters. On account of the Timber Buyer exercising his right to use his Canadian credit to pay Canadian exporters, it is felt that he should have paid for these goods at the rate of 100 cents on the dollar, instead of about 80 cents on the dollar as was paid in several instances. If payments had been made from London instead of from Ottawa, the question would have assumed a different aspect, but Canadian exporters feel that under these circumstances they have been unjustly dealt with.

Mr. Gordon states that the whole question is now before the Canadian High Commissioner, Sir George Perley, and Mr. W. C. Noxon, Chairman of the Canadian Mission in London, both acting for the Canadian Government at the one end, and the British Treasury and British Board of Trade, on the other hand. The result of these negotiations has not yet been announced, but Canadian exporters are hopeful that the fairmindedness of the British Government will prevail, and that Canadian exporters may be paid for their lumber upon the basis they have the right to expect. The total amount involved is a very large one—something like \$750,000. The question is one of the most serious that has ever arisen between the Mother Country and Canada in the way of finance.

Why Not Five Days of Ten Hours Each?

"We have an eight hour day to deal with, which means forty eight hours labor per week. My suggestion is that five 10 hour days should constitute a week's labor. This will give the men in the mill and yards from Friday 6 p.m. until Monday 7 a.m. and will, we think, be even better than working six 8 hour days. Men must get up and two hours per day is of little use to them while the whole of Saturday would be of advantage not alone to the employees, but of reduced running costs and allow repair work to be done. We believe that this plan will produce more contentment and it certainly will not reduce the cut as much as 48 hours spread over six days, for it is the starting and stopping that loses time," remarked a leading Western Ontario saw mill operator this week. "I would like to learn what other manufacturers think of the suggestion," he concluded.

Stumpage Dues Is Big Question

When the Provincial Government looks to the stumpage payments on logs cut on New Brunswick Crown Lands for one-half of the total revenue of the province, as the estimates presented in the Legislature recently indicate, it is not surprising that New Brunswick folk take a deep interest in matters relating to Crown lands. The prosperity of the Province depends to a great extent on the lumbering industry, its traditions are intertwined with the history of the country—and on occasions it has dominated the politics of the governments of those times.

As a result of increased rates and larger collections, with further increases to be made, the revenues from this source has become a more important feature than ever before in the finances of the Province. The estimate of \$1,200,000 revenue from this source for 1920 presents a figure double the sum received last year and more than three times the total of any three preceding years.

In his annual report the Minister of Lands and Mines, Hon. E. A. Smith, remarks that, "This increase will be partly due to the higher rate of stumpage and partly to the improved methods in obtaining an honest return of the lumber cut."

While the prospect of the much to be desired increase in revenue is gratifying it does not satisfy every one; the leader of the Provincial Opposition is one of these and he does not hesitate to say so. His argument in the matter is that the present rate of \$3.50 per thousand for lumber cut on Crown lands is ridiculously low, in comparison with rates of from \$6 to \$12 secured by some owners of private lands. In accordance with his conviction he moved that the rate be increased to \$7, which, with the mileage tax, the bonus, and fire protection paid by lessees of Crown lands would make their total payments per thousand considerably higher.

Two of his supporters opposed his amendment, on the grounds that a flat rate would be inequitable and that the proper way to fix the rate was in proportion to the value of the timber and its accessibility. One of these members explained that he held Crown lands which he could not operate because the stumpage rate was too high and that on operations of private lands last winter on which he lost money he could only have met expenses if the rate had been about \$3. Action was postponed until nearer the beginning of next season, when the Government will increase the rates as conditions then warrant.

The lumbermen were not silent on the issue. The annual meeting of the New Brunswick Lumbermen's Association was in progress when this debate was going on and the president of the association, W. B. Snowball, of Chatham, took advantage of the occasion to point out that: "While there is practically a hundred per cent. advance in the articles that enter into cost, lumber has not advanced in the same proportion." He declared that such an increase in stumpage would "ruin the lumber trade in our part of the Province, reduce the cut very materially, throwing men out of employment in the woods and mills and bringing disaster to our district (the north shore)."

The proposed increase in stumpage rates was rejected by a vote of 24 to 14 in the Legislature.

Cuba Wants Canadian Spruce and Pine

Madera de pino sin cepillar (undressed pine lumber) is an item in the free list of the Cuban customs tariff which should be of great interest to Canadian lumber exporters. The item means that white pine, yellow pine and spruce, sawn and unplanned in ordinary sizes, enters Cuba free of duty, says H. A. Chisholm, Canadian Trade Commissioner of Havana, Cuba.

Many dealers even in Cuba are under the mistaken impression that a duty is levied on all lumber entering the country. This is due to the fact that harbour dues are collected on all lumber imported.

A tariff is levied, however, on hemlock. This amounts to \$1 per 1,000 kilogrammes for rough hemlock and \$2.60 per 1,000 for dressed hemlock. For this reason comparatively little hemlock is imported into Cuba. Representations are being made to the Cuban Government, however, to have hemlock classed as madero de pino and thus enter Cuba free of duty.

Detailed statistics on the quantities of the different kinds of lumber imported are, unfortunately, not available.

I am informed, however, by one of the foremost lumber importers on the island, that importations of Canadian lumber last year were not more than 4,000,000 feet of spruce and 2,500,000 feet of white pine. Practically all the yellow pine comes from the United States; 123,000,000 feet in 1915. Spruce is utilized largely for packing boxes, and white pine for such purposes as doors and windows. Were supplies available, Cuban importers could take many times these quantities of Canadian spruce and white pine. Douglas fir is practically unknown, although importers assured me they would gladly accept a trial shipment, and that in the scarcity of other lum-

bers a good market might be developed for British Columbia fir.

Canadian exporters must bear in mind that they cannot expect cash against presentation of documents. Nearly all the lumber business is done on a sixty-day basis. Two or three Canadian lumber dealers have been doing a very satisfactory business with Cuban firms on this basis. Canadian banks have been established in Cuba for many years and would be glad to furnish Canadian exporters to this country with all the credit information required. I am assured by experienced Canadian bankers here that so long as Canadians sell to reputable importers favorably known by the banks they are as safe as if they were dealing with reliable business men in their own home towns in Canada, and from whom they would not think of demanding cash.

Vessels of the Canadian Government Merchant Marine now come to Havana at least twice a month, and shipping rates from Canadian ports have been equalized with rates from American ports. There is now therefore no reason why all Canadian lumber imported to Cuba should not come direct from Canadian lumber dealers, rather than through the medium of American houses.

The North Wishes Power For Industries

After an interview with Sir Adam Beck in Toronto the Northern Ontario delegation returned home with a promise from Sir Adam that the French River power project, which is to supply the towns and districts of Sudbury, Sturgeon Falls, Callander and North Bay with power, would be commenced at an early date.

Mayor Ferguson, of North Bay, announced, following the meeting with Sir Adam Beck, that the Hydro Chairman had promised that the larger French River scheme would be undertaken. Sir Adam also declared himself in favor of this project in preference to the smaller South River and Sturgeon River schemes. On their part, the delegation promised that the towns would guarantee the Hydro to the fullest extent for money spent on the scheme.

H. Marceau, M.P.P. of Timiskaming; Z. Mageau, M.P.P., Sturgeon Falls; Charles McRae, Sudbury; Mayor Farquharson, Sault Ste. Marie; Mayor James Lillie, Sturgeon Falls; Reeve Langford, Callander; the Mayor of Powassan; James Smith, Callander; John Henry, President of the Union of Northern Ontario Municipalities; ex-Mayor Morrison of Sudbury, and a number of others formed the delegation.

Mr. Henry stated the case for the Northern municipalities to Sir Adam Beck and pointed out the large industries which would be served by the scheme. The Spanish River Pulp & Paper Company, British-American Nickel Company, Moose Mountain Iron Mines, and the towns of Sudbury, Sturgeon Falls, Powassan, Callander and North Bay were guaranteed as users of the power to be produced. In addition the North Country delegation wanted the completion of the three locks of the Spanish River. Sir Adam was given facts and figures to back up the request of the municipalities. He declared himself quite satisfied of the need for the French River power development, according to members of the delegation.

Abitibi Company Reorganizes Staff

The engineering department of the Abitibi Power and Paper Co., of Iroquois Falls, Ont., has been reorganized due to the great amount of construction at this point. J. T. Jaeger has been relieved of some routine duties and will devote his attention to larger and more important matters. The other departments, construction, mechanical and drafting, will come under his supervision. Russell Bridge has been appointed superintendent of construction and H. A. Buncke is in charge of the mechanical department, while a new chief draftsman will shortly be appointed.

Car Shortage and Newsprint Scarcity

The scarcity of newsprint is becoming more pronounced and, unless more rigid measures of economy are taken this product will not only be much higher within the next few months, but some publishers may not be able to obtain a supply at all. In a recent address in Montreal, a leading New York newspaper proprietor pointed out that one thing, which is crippling the industry at the present time, is the scarcity of railway cars. The demand has been more keenly felt owing to the fact that there is a shortage of three to four thousand cars that can not be made good, due to the lack of construction of this number, during the years of the war.

International Company Elect Officers

At the annual meeting of the shareholders of the International Land & Lumber Co., Ltd., Ottawa, the following board was elected: President, Roland Hughes; vice-president, R. H. Simmonds; managing director, S. A. Huntington; secretary-treasurer, J. B. Compton; directors, A. B. Hunt and C. W. Bates. The head office of the company is now at 304 Sparks Street, Ottawa.

Eastern Lumbermen Discuss Many Matters

Consideration Given to the Federation of Labor Suggestions—Greater Attention will be Devoted to Forestry—Other Live Questions Under Review

Messrs. McLean and Fraser moved that the new Executive appointed at this meeting give careful consideration at an early date to forestry matters along the lines suggested by Dr. Jones, Chancellor of the University of New Brunswick, in regard to the scope of the Forestry Department.

On motion of Mr. McLean, seconded by Mr. Brankley, it was unanimously resolved that the Federal Government be requested not to take any action that would interfere with trade, and with this end in view that no restrictions be placed on the exportation of lumber and wood products.

Mr. Schrier moved, seconded by Mr. McLean, that the members of the New Brunswick Lumbermen's Association in convention assembled, desire to place on record their appreciation of the services to the lumbering industry of the province of Mr. Daniel Richards and Mr. J. B. Gregory, two members of the original Executive who have recently passed away, and desire to give expression to the great loss sustained by their death, and that the sympathy of this Association be tendered to and suitably expressed to the sorrowing families of the deceased members.

It was unanimously resolved that the Association place itself on record as opposed to the passage of legislation making it necessary or compulsory for men about to be employed on drives or in the lumber camps providing certificates of vaccination. This resolution was moved by Messrs. McLean and Brankley.

Federation of Labor Programme

During the sitting a delegation of the Manufacturers' Association came in and joined in the meeting, whereupon joint discussion took place on the Legislative programme recommended by the Federation of Labor of New Brunswick, as presented to the Executive Council of New Brunswick Government on March 12. The programme is as follows:

This suggested legislation is based on recommendations of Canada's Industrial Conference held at Ottawa, September 1919, World's Industrial Conference held at Washington, D. C., November 1919 and on Legislation already in existence in several of the other Provinces of the Dominion. The purpose of these legislative recommendations is to unify Labor Legislation as far as practicable to improve conditions of industrial workers to promote harmony and good will in the operation of industry and for the general welfare of all classes of citizens.

"Suggested Legislation"

1. Department of Labor to be created.—

The Bureau of Labor Act 1905 and Amended Acts to be repealed and legislation enacted providing for a Department of Labor with a Minister of Labor who shall be a member of the Executive Council of the Government. The Department to have the administration of

all Labor Laws with independent commissions for administration of Workmen's Compensation and Factory Acts, Mothers' Pensions, Medium Wage Act and Bureau of Labor Acts, Representative of Department and each Commission or Board to form an Industrial Commission to advise in the Administration of the Department of Labor the carrying out of Labor Legislation. This has been the development in Administration of Labor Legislation all over the Continent of North America.

2. Workmen's Compensation Act.—

Act to be amended to provide for the payment of pensions during life in total disability and death cases. To provide for full medical, hospital and skilled nursing attendance from date of accident. Increasing amount allowed for funeral expenses to one hundred dollars. Payments in cases of widow and children to be increased to thirty dollars and seven dollars and fifty cents respectively and in case of permanent partial disability, provision to be made for payments of \$2,500 and minimum of \$1,500 in case of major injuries—i.e. loss of arm, loss of leg, or total deafness of both ears.

Protection of Act to be extended to clerks, by repealing providing that in case any child under the age stipulated by the Factories Act being injured or killed that the full cost of such accident or death be made a charge against the offending employer by the Board. These Amendments are requested to unify this Act with similar Acts of the Dominion and to carry out original requests made by organized labor in this matter. We submit it is the better course to make these improvements at this time, rather than introducing annual amendments as continued changes complicate administration.

3. Factories Act.—

The Act introduced at the 1919 session of the Legislature to be passed with amendments providing for application of Act to all industries, employment age of children to be sixteen years instead of fourteen years, hour of labor to be eight instead of ten, provision to be made for eating and dressing rooms in factory, for separate toilets for male and female employees, for appointing female inspector. In case exemptions for accidents exigencies of trade, etc., hours not to be more than eleven and a half in any one day and fifty-eight and a half in any one week. Also the appointment of safety-first instructor and inspector.

4. Minimum Wage Act.—

Legislation to be enacted providing for minimum wage board composed as follows:

Two representatives of labor, one of whom shall be a woman.

Two representatives of employer, one of whom shall be a woman, and a disinterested person to be a chairman, to be appointed by the Lieutenant-Governor-in-Council. Board to be empowered by Act to



W. Garfield White, Sussex, N.B.
Member of the Executive for 1920



James Robinson, Millerton, N.B.
Member of the Executive for 1920



J. W. Brankley, Chatham, N.B.
Member of the Executive for 1920



F. C. Beattie, St. John, N.B.
Member of the Executive for 1920

make enquiry as to wages, hour of labor and conditions of employments. Findings of Board on publication in Royal Gazette to be binding under penalties on industries involved in enquiry (See Manitoba, Alberta, Saskatchewan, British Columbia and Ontario Acts).

5. Mothers' Pension Act.—

Legislation to be enacted providing for the appointment of three persons, one of whom shall be a representative of labor, to administer a fund to be used for providing support for mothers of dependent children or widows. Fund to be set aside annually and to be administered under regulation made by the Board and approved by the Lieutenant-Governor-in-Council.

6. Proportional Representation.—

A. Amend the Election Act of the Province and provide for Proportional Representation—Hare System—in order to assure the people representation according to their voting strength. It is essential for the future development of this province that all classes be represented in its government and this method is recommended as it will give representation in its true sense to the opinions of all classes through elected representatives.

B. That provisions be made for additional representation for the cities of Moncton and Saint John.

C. That arrangements be made for polling booths opening their doors prior to election day to accommodate those persons who expect to be away from electoral district on election day.

7. The Department of Health be requested to give immediate effect to regulations under Health Act, providing for licensing and examination of plumbers.

8. That the Government use its influence to offset the continued increase in the cost of living by regulating as far as possible storage of food stuffs in cold storage plants for extended periods.

9. Legislation to be enacted to prevent operation of vehicles carrying twelve or more passengers by less than two persons, also providing for at least fourteen days training for motormen and conductors.

10. That the Executive Council instruct heads of departments to have Union Label on all supplies purchased.

11. That legislation be enacted or existing legislation amended to provide for election of all public boards until this is brought about. That labor be given representation by appointment on public boards.

12. That the Provincial Fair Wage Act be amended to read Union or Prevailing Rate of Wages.

13. Free School Books.

14. Abolition of property qualification for civic, municipal and provincial elections.

15. Developments of water powers of Province by the Government.

16. Fair Rent Act, as attached copy, to be enacted.

17. That the Provincial Government take over and operate Dominion Government Employment Service and provide for abolition of Private Employment Bureaus.

18. To provide for compensation for workmen during quarantine in case of outbreak of disease.

19. To provide minimum living wage for school teachers and that school be continuously operated in every school district.

20. Amend Motor Vehicles Act to provide that all persons operating motor vehicles pass necessary examinations and obtain license.

21. That legislation be enacted providing for regulation and inspection of mines.

22. Legislation providing for eight hour day in all industries.

Fraser Companies Still Branching Out

It is understood that the Fraser Companies, Limited, of Edmundston, N. B., intend branching out much more extensively in the pulp and paper line. This organization, which is one of the most aggressive and largest in Eastern Canada, now operates eleven saw mills in New Brunswick and Quebec provinces, and a new mill erected at Campbellton, will make the twelfth one owned by them. This plant, which is now fully equipped, will have a capacity of 150,000 ft. a day. The output of the Fraser Companies in their sulphite pulp mill at Edmundston is about 100 tons daily.

Archibald Fraser, Donald Fraser and three of the managers of the firm have applied to the provincial legislature at Fredericton for the privilege of generating, developing, selling, distributing and using hydro-electric power and also power to erect, construct, maintain and operate pulp and paper mills. The site of the proposed pulp and paper mills is at the Narrows on the Tobique River in the county of Victoria. Both a ground wood mill and newsprint plant will be erected at this point. The proposition is one that involves many millions of dollars. The authorized capital of the outset is

\$1,000,000 but authority is given to increase the amount to \$5,000,000 when deemed desirable.

It has been said that the Fraser Companies were about to take over the timber limits of the New Brunswick Railway Co. which consist of 1,700,000 acres. This report, however, is definitely denied by the solicitors of the railway who declare that the Fraser interests did not hold an option on the lands referred to and had not taken them over.

Why Transportation is Tied Up

The United States railways have from 18,000 to 20,000 more cars belonging to Canadian railways, than railways in Canada have belonging to the United States.

The railway expert who made this statement recently in Toronto, declares the situation is such, that Canadian railways cannot afford to send many cars to the United States at the present time, without seriously interfering with the service in Canada. At the present time, due to the car situation, the Province of Quebec with its great export trade in pulp products, is in a most serious position.

"We have to ask the United States railways to send cars for the products, due to the large balance in our favor," he added.

Asked what had caused the present situation, he replied "that there was a great shortage of cars on the railways of the United States. The United States Railway Administration should have had more cars built. They needed great amounts of pulpwood and other products, and Canadian cars were sent over to carry the exports."

There has been for years a balance of cars in our favor in the United States. It has been decreasing right along. When the United States has plenty of cars, it is better for them to send their cars on to our lines for products because a per diem allowance has to be paid for the use of the cars.

Aircraft Patrol for Forests Works Well

The use of aircraft in forest fire patrol work and forest mapping is to be carried out on a greater scale this season than last, although the whole question of aircraft in forest ranging is still in its experimental stage.

Last year the Canada Air Board arranged that the St. Maurice Forest Protective Association should use two aircraft, and much good work was carried out. This season the Laurentine Pulp & Paper Company is going to use the two machines which the St. Maurice association had last year. It is also learned that Price Bros., Que., have engaged an aviator, who is now in England buying a hydroplane, to carry out experimental mapping and ranging work this season. In addition the Air Board in conjunction with Provincial authorities is contemplating further experiments along the lines carried out last season.

While it is not believed that air patrol can displace existing ground organization, according to Mr. Clyde Leavitt, Chief Forester of the Commission of Conservation, it should be able to reduce the necessity of further large extensions, and to greatly increase the effectiveness of forest fire protection, provided the cost does not prove prohibitive, as it is believed will not be the case. It is significant, Mr. Leavitt points out, that the United States Air Service is requesting authority for a large program of air patrol over the forests of the Western States. The possibilities of aircraft in forest mapping appear decidedly encouraging.

Will Develop Lands in New Brunswick

There is a persistent report in generally well-informed circles that a large interest in the New Brunswick Railway Land Company, who hold more than 1,500,000 acres of timber lands in New Brunswick, has been purchased by the Fraser Companies, Limited, or their representatives. It is known that some time ago representatives of the Frasers and the company of the so-called railway lands met here, but since that time numerous denials have been made that the Frasers had become owners of an interest in the land company. The stories have been revived, and it is said that the application of the Messrs. Fraser and other associates for authority to dam the Tobique River, develop power and erect pulp and paper mills at the Tobique Narrows is really part of a big development project, in which the New Brunswick Railway Lands are to be utilized.

A negro was trying to saddle a fractious mule, when a bystander asked: "Does that mule ever kick you, Sam?"

"No, suh, but he sometimes kicks where I'se jes' been."

Have you any "slow" stocks in your yard? You can get rid of them at a profit if you will advertise wisely. If you can't find a market for them, create one. There is a use for everything.

How Lumber Production Conditions Change

Deterioration of Man-Power in Canadian Woods Operations is Most Marked— Serious Problems which Add Materially to Prices of Forest Products

To many a prospective lumber purchaser there seems a disheartening discrepancy between what looks like an abundance of trees in the forest and the amount of money demanded of him for 5,000 feet of serviceable boards. If logs were lumber, the price might indeed be sliced off many per cent., but trees and logs are merely one factor in production. The conversion of trees into merchantable products requires a very unusual application of expensive manual labor, and this factor alone is capable of accounting for the greater part of the lumberman's troubles and greatly increased expenses of producing his goods, says Robson Black in the March issue of the "Canadian Forestry Journal."

Perhaps the fact that may impress the lumber consumer most emphatically is that since the declaration of war and the heavy enlistment from the ranks of Canadian woodsmen, more than 5,000 skilled workers in Eastern Canada alone, highly essential to the conduct of the lumber industry in this section, have been lost to their former employment, mostly through seeking easier and more congenial jobs in towns and cities. The deterioration of man power in Canadian woods operations has been most marked. Years ago a gang commonly accounted for eight to ten thousand feet, board measure, in a day's work. To-day a gang of the same numerical strength will not average half that production. There is a series of costly discrepancies also in the accuracy with which they do their work, so that the old-time skill and economy in turning a stand of timber into the maximum number of merchantable units is not to-day commonly in evidence. This depreciation in personnel is a development that the Canadian lumberman would go far to remedy, for it adds immeasurably to his worries, and, of course, reacts upon the market price of lumber products.

From One to Three Gang System

It has become a common saying to-day that timber cutting has changed from a one-gang system, to a three-gang system, the latter referring to the consequences of industrial unrest whereby quite frequently, while one gang is at work producing logs, another gang is going in to take its place and a third gang of disgruntled men is coming out. As a general figure, it is probably safe to say that coupling quality and quantity of work per day, the bulk of shantymen (in Ontario and Western Quebec at all events) are not above 50 per cent. efficient as compared with the standards of, say 1913.

The shiftlessness of such a large proportion of present-day lumberjacks is perhaps not very difficult to account for when one considers that 5,000 of the veteran workmen, who previously gave stability to the labor market, have quit their old employment and have left the jobs to a like number of uninitiated workmen. To the latter class, shanty work lacks a good many of the social amenities of the town and city, and a few weeks restless employment is apt to make such a man give a willing ear to the camp agitator.

Another interesting and vital fact taken from the 1919-20 experience of lumbermen in the Ottawa valley and in varying degrees over other parts of Eastern Canada, is that in the average camp that should have a staff of 80 to 100 men, labor unrest often results in stripping the camp of half its complement at the period of the year when production should be highest. The reader will bear in mind also that the fixed overhead charges remain about the same whether the woods operations are going at full blast or under a half crew. Foremen, superintendents, bookkeepers, and clerks must be held on the job and the cost of supervision itself has materially risen. At the sawmill end, also, the reduced hours of labor and advance of wages of from 80 to 100 per cent. between 1913 and 1920 bear upon the cost of lumber in the retail yard.

How All Accessories Have Climbed

The wages paid to shantymen always are in addition to board and lodgings. Here we come upon yet another factor that helps to add dollars to the market price of a thousand feet of spruce or pine. Comparing the wholesale prices in 1913-14 and 1919-20 at Ottawa, the four big staple items of food have advanced approximately as follows:

Flour from \$4.80 per barrel to \$13.30.

Oats from 45c per bushel to \$1.00.

Hay from \$15.00 per ton to \$30.00.

Pork from \$23.00 per bbl. to \$48.00.

Plant and equipment, as between the six years mentioned, show

an increase of 150 per cent. Blankets, which were \$4.50 a pair in 1913, are now \$12.50 to \$15.00 a pair.

Wages have increased 120 to 140 per cent. In 1913, wage rates in the woods ran from \$28 to \$30 a month, and to-day are from \$65 to \$80 a month plus board.

Another factor directly increasing the cost of lumber to the consumer has been the advance in freight rates by the railway companies. First came an advance of 15 per cent. with a maximum of one cent per hundred pounds, then a further scaling up of 25 per cent., with a maximum of 5 cents per hundred pounds.

It is well also to bear in mind that the popular notion that lumbermen obtained their limits for "a mere song" and are cashing in on a piece of good luck and government generosity, is not borne out by facts. The "mere song" may run into scores of thousands of dollars, and no investment in the world is so constantly exposed to depreciation through forest fires as is true of a timber limit purchase in most parts of the Dominion. Except for a small area in the Eastern States there is as yet no such thing as timberland insurance against destruction by fire. It is our purpose in an ensuing number to explain some of the facts associated with timberland tenure in Canada.

Sudbury Lumbermen Have Good Season

The lumbermen of the Sudbury district have just finished a fairly successful season notwithstanding the labor unrest that has existed for the past year. The output will be about 25% over last season. All logs, ties and timber will be watered except possibly in some isolated places. While the weather has been extremely cold and the snow deep it was light and did not in any way interfere with good skidding.

The O.B.U. officials have been trying hard to organize One Big Union and if they were successful it would mean the closing down of all wood operations until conditions changed but from present appearances another season will see the end of the O.B.U. so the "Canada Lumberman" is informed. The Finns are the worst element that the lumbermen have to contend with as they cannot be depended on. Even if they agreed to conditions they would break an agreement tomorrow that they made today. There is every indication of an early break up of the lakes and rivers and preparations are being made for the drives in the Sudbury district.

Toronto Firm Makes Interesting Announcement

Terry & Gordon Limited, successors to Terry & Gordon, Toronto, have sent out a neat announcement regarding the recent conversion of their business into a limited company. The object of the change is to enable them to enlarge their organization to handle their rapidly-growing business and to avoid the dislocations and inconveniences that the death or retirement of any partner might cause, and generally to secure the many advantages incidental to incorporation. The directors of the new company are: H. J. Terry, A. E. Gordon, A. E. Cates, A. S. Nicholson and O. M. Hall, who have all been associated with the organization previous to incorporation. The officers of the new company are: President, H. J. Terry; vice-president, A. E. Gordon; secretary-treasurer, A. E. Cates; managing director, A. S. Nicholson. The representatives for Ontario are: R. A. Watt, L. J. Linton, W. C. Thuerck; Ontario and Northern New York: L. M. Dougherty; Quebec and United States, J. H. Poulin; British Columbia manager: F. W. Gordon; Northern British Columbia, A. E. Richards; transportation manager, J. E. Green; accountant, Clarke Allen.

Carew Mill Starts Operations Early

The John Carew Co., Lindsay, Ont., is one of the first to get its sawmill operating for the season. The firm began sawing on April 5th with a large cut for the season in view. F. J. Carew reports that they have at Lindsay 15,000 logs, consisting of hard and soft maple, elm and basswood, which will hold the mill for about three weeks and by that time they expect the lakes will be open so that they may get the logs that have been cut this season down to the mill. It will, probably, be the middle of November next before sawing is completed at the Carew plant.

Personal Paragraphs of Interest

George D. Smith passed away recently at his farm near Rockton, Ont. He owned a large timber tract in the vicinity of Rockton.

Oscar L. Miller of the Miller Lumber Co., Inc., Buffalo, N.Y., spent a few days in Toronto, recently, calling upon the members of the trade.

W. W. Carter, president of the Fesserton Timber Co., Toronto, who has been confined to his home for the past few weeks, owing to illness, is greatly improved.

H. Biermans, general manager of the Belgo-Canadian Pulp and Paper Company, Shawinigan Falls, has returned to Canada after a visit of three months to Europe.

Harry Brown of the Atlantic Lumber Co., Toronto, who spent the past winter in England, returned last month and has resumed his position on the road for the company.

A. E. Clark, former chairman of the Wholesale Lumber Dealers' Association, Inc., Toronto, who was confined to his house for a couple of weeks by illness, is again able to attend to business.

A. N. Dudley, 109 Stair Bldg., Toronto, who specializes in spruce and jack pine, has increased his office quarters and now occupies double the space in the same building.

Alex. P. Read of Read Bros., Limited, who with Mrs. Read and daughter, has been spending the past few weeks among the British West Indies going as far south as British Guinea, has returned to Toronto.

Thos. D. Lovering, secretary-treasurer of J. H. Allan & Co., wholesale grocers, St. Paul, Minn., spent a few days recently in Toronto on his return from the south, as the guest of his brother, W. J. Lovering, wholesale lumberman.

A. E. Clark, of Toronto, has been elected one of the trustees (who will serve for three years) of the National Wholesale Lumber Dealers Association, New York. Mr. Clark is also a director of the National Hardwood Lumber Association of Chicago.

Frank X. McDonagh, son of R. McDonagh, wholesale lumberman, Toronto, who returned some time ago from overseas, has taken a position with the firm of Hart & McDonagh in their yard at the foot of Spadina Ave. Mr. McDonagh enlisted in 1915 with the 35th Battalion, and was for a long time connected with the Records Office in London, Eng., where he received his discharge before coming back to Canada a short time ago.

John P. Waters has joined the buying and inspecting staff of Hart & McDonagh, wholesale lumbermen, Toronto. He was for the last ten years connected with the Wm. Laking Lumber Co., Toronto, inspecting and travelling, and previous to that with Lauder & Spears for a considerable time. Mr. Waters is thoroughly experienced in both the hardwood and softwood ends and has a practical acquaintance with the lumber game from the stump to the finished product.

Lester G. Jackson, late of the Canada Lumber Co., Weston, Ont., who saw service overseas, has joined the selling staff of Campbell, Welsh & Paynes, Toronto, and will cover western Ontario. Mr. Jackson, whose father is a member of the firm of West & Jackson, retail lumber dealers, Tillsonburg, Ont., is looking after the ground formerly supervised by J. L. McCormack, now of the firm of McCormack & Stewart, Hamilton, Ont.

C. J. Brooks, who for three years was the Eastern representative of the Vancouver Lumber Co. of Vancouver, with headquarters in Toronto, and left a few months ago for Vancouver, where he was associated with the E. C. Walsh Lumber Co., recently returned to Toronto. He has opened an office at Room 33, Canada Permanent Building, Toronto Street. Mr. Brooks is now representing Timms, Phillips & Co. of Vancouver, who are specialists in Douglas Fir lumber and timber and red cedar shingles. His many friends are pleased to welcome him back to the East, where he enjoys a good connection with the industry, and will wish him every success in his new sphere of activity.

L. M. Bickford, vice president of the Nashwaak Pulp & Paper Co. of St. John, N.B., died recently after a short illness. He was one of the leading authorities on pulp and paper matters in the United States and was a frequent visitor to St. John and other Canadian cities. Mr. Bickford was also president and general manager of the Oxford Paper Co. at Rumford, Me., and vice president and general manager of the Cape Breton Pulp & Paper Co. in Murray, C. B. In addition, he was president and general manager of the Maine Coated Paper Co. at Rumford, and president of the Montmorency Lumber Co. of Montmorency, Que. He was 56 years of age and leaves a wife and one daughter. Mr. Bickford had two residences, one in New York City and the other in Portland, Me.

Edward Clark of Edward Clark & Sons, and W. S. Kelly, of Toronto, manager of the Ballantyne Lumber Co., Trout Creek, Ont., who have been spending the winter months at Los Angeles and other points in California, have returned home. They thoroughly enjoyed their outing and speak in the highest terms of the delightful associations of their visit.

The many friends of Capt. G. T. Reid of Toronto, son of John B. Reid, president of the Ontario Retail Lumber Dealers' Association, are congratulating him on the advent of a son and heir in his home. Capt. Reid has been managing the business of the Reid Company ever since his return to civil life in the spring of last year. Mr. and Mrs. John B. Reid, who have been spending the past few weeks at Atlantic City, will return to Toronto at the end of the month.

Among those who attended the annual convention of the National Wholesale Lumber Dealers' Association, which was held recently in Washington, were: C. W. Wilkinson and wife, Toronto; H. G. McDermid and wife, Toronto; H. J. Terry and wife, Toronto; J. C. Scofield, Windsor; W. Gerard Power and wife, St. Pacome, Que.; Dan McLachlin, president of the Canadian Lumbermen's Association, Arnprior; E. H. LeMay, Montreal; Oscar Thompson, Syracuse, N. Y., (representing Union Lumber Co.), Toronto; Frank Power and Thomas McCarron, St. Pacome, Que.; Gordon C. Edwards, Ottawa; R. F. Blair, Montreal; Frank Hawkins, secretary of the Canadian Lumbermen's Association, Ottawa, and Horace Boulbee, secretary of the Wholesale Lumber Dealers Association, Toronto.

George A. Houston, manager of the Cleveland office of the Long-Bell Lumber Company, Kansas City, Mo., has been named manager of lumber sales to succeed William M. Beebe, who recently resigned to become President and General Manager of the newly organized Burton-Beebe Lumber Co., Seattle. The lumber sales department will continue, as in the past, under the supervision of M. B. Nelson, vice president and general sales manager. The new manager of lumber sales has been with the Long-Bell company since 1907, when he joined the organization as quotation clerk in the sales department. Later he became a salesman in St. Louis territory, and in 1911 was put in charge of the Cleveland office. Last year he was elected president of a division organization of the Southern Pine Salesmen's Service Association. Prior to his connections with the Long-Bell Company, he was employed at the Barham, Ia., mill of the W. R. Pickering Lumber Company.

Valuable Timber Tracts Change Hands

It is reported that valuable timber tracts along the St. Croix River, N. B., owned by H. F. Eaton and Sons, of Calais, Maine, have been sold to E. B. Draper, of Bangor, Maine.

The transfer is said to have included 262,000 acres of timber lands at the headwaters, sawmills at Milltown, wharf property at Calais and five sailing vessels, and involves the sum of \$4,000,000.

It is understood that Mr. Draper will also take over 93,000 acres of timber lands in the Aroostock region. Several valuable water rights are included in the transaction. It is believed it will mean a revival in the lumber industry along the St. Croix.

Australia's Great Need of Dwellings

In Australia as elsewhere there is great need for more houses. All the houses that are being erected within a radius of 15 miles of Sydney are made of brick and roughcast. Practically all the material required for building purposes is made in Australia.

All the woodwork used on the building is grown and manufactured to shape in that country. Window-sashes, doors, cupboards, and palings are made of Australian wood. The timber trade is one of Australia's most important industries. With the return of the troops the industry, which had fallen back during the war, is again making great strides.

The Termination of News Print Control

The right of the Board of Commerce to order Price Brothers and Company to ship newsprint to specified firms in Montreal at a fixed price, which was lower than the price obtainable in the U. S., was not upheld by the Supreme Court in a decision handed down at Ottawa recently. The Court rules that newsprint is not a necessity of life in the sense that it is necessary to the physical life of the individual.

The Supreme Court decides that orders-in-council under the War Measures Act are reviewable by the court when their validity is called in question.

The judgment is considered to mean the end of Government control of newsprint.

Railway Board Should be Abolished

Now that the Government is Operating One Half of the Country's Railway Mileage, Says Mr. Duthie

"Our Transportation Problems," an address by James Hunter Duthie, featured the banquet tendered by the U. F. O. to the Council of Agriculture recently. Mr. Duthie is a member of the MacDonald Lumber Co., 34 Victoria St., Toronto.

A campaign for a general advance in railway rates was now being waged, said Mr. Duthie. If successful, the victims should be the farmer and the consumer. "A blanket advance in rates is in the nature of a direct tax on the individual citizens," said he. "Has the Board of Railway Commissioners received authority from Parliament to impose taxes on the people?" In any case the board had outlived its usefulness and now that the Government is operating one-half the country's railway mileage, "we have a right to expect men will be placed in charge of the lines who will operate them honestly and efficiently, with the idea of giving the people service at a minimum cost."

He quoted the case of a car of lumber shipped from Douglas, Ont., to Toronto, 330 miles, freight charges being \$72, but when the car had to be sent a further five miles to West Toronto an additional \$48 was charged. Railway officials admit the injustice of it, but said it was in accordance with tariffs approved by the Railway Commission, and they had no discretion. "And these are the kind of rates D. G. Hanna seeks to have advanced 40 per cent," said Mr. Hanna.

"Traffic can be moved by water at approximately one-third the cost of rail transportation; and by a lake and rail route at two-thirds the cost of rail shipment," said Mr. Duthie. "The time has come when we must again revert to first principles and utilize to the fullest extent the magnificent stretch of waterways for the movement of commerce."

Bitter opposition to improved waterways had developed, "but more is to be feared from the work that will be done under cover by the great railroad and ocean steamship combinations." Already a movement had been started in the U. S. to dismiss the International Waterways Commission.

"The taking over of the Canadian Northern and Grand Trunk Railways by the Canadian Government is also likely to exercise an adverse influence on the deep waterway project, as the Government will be somewhat reluctant to further any proposition that may appear to be inimical to the interests of the Government controlled railways," said Mr. Duthie. "The evidence that is now being given before the International Waterways Commission is largely in the nature of a preliminary skirmish; the real battle will begin when that commission makes its report to the Governments of Canada and the United States. With the idea of counteracting these influences the National Waterways Association of Canada is being organized, and its purpose is not only to work for the construction of a deep waterway to the sea, but also to investigate the possibilities of developing water transportation throughout the country where it can be done with advantage to the people. The association hopes to have a membership of 100,000 throughout Canada."

Re-designing Planing Mill Exhaust Systems

An interesting example of how re-designing of the planing mill exhaust system for conveying all chips, shavings and dust from the machines can be made to pay, is furnished in the case of a large mill whose work possessed unusual features. The material to be carried away was rock gum flooring chips, a heavy wood to handle and this waste had to be carried the exceptionally long distance of 500 feet to the incinerator. To furnish sufficient draft for such a long carry it was necessary to operate the fan at high speed, which resulted in continual belt trouble.

The B. F. Sturtevant Company, Ltd., of Galt, Ont., was the concern called in to re-design the system and provide an efficient method for handling the material. This was not only accomplished but at the same time a saving was effected in power and deterioration which had become rapid, was rendered practically negligible for a long time to come. It was found that the fan in use was of an old type and that the size of the normal connections to this fan, which was of the high-speed design type, was much larger than the load (consisting of a comparatively few chips) required. The wood refuse was continually being precipitated in the piping, causing endless trouble. It was that the old system was not properly designed to provide uniformity of velocity in conveying of the material.

The equipment of the Sturtevant Company, installed to overcome the difficulties, as stated, consisted of a slow speed, low power fan, in place of the high speed fan, and a separate collector which, in turn, was connected to an auxiliary exhaustor and from which the refuse was carried to the incinerator. By dumping the chips and shavings in the separate collector and using the secondary fan, con-

tinuous, uniform, efficient suction was maintained at every point in the line and stoppage in the piping entirely prevented. At the same time, by changing to a fan of the slow speed type, belt trouble was wholly eliminated and power consumption lowered. The velocity of air in the pipes was increased.

The cost of such re-designing is usually not great, as planing mill exhaust systems now in use are, to a large extent, convertible, so that changes can be made where needed and still a considerable part of the installation be utilized. A reduction in operating expense results in such cases because of, first, the improved suction system and, second, the scientific regulation of speed. Economy is affected in power, consumption, and operation is brought up to modern standards. The Sturtevant Company have printed a new book dealing with the subject of modern planing mill exhaust systems and their value in providing clean shops and eliminating fire risk due to shaving accumulations.

How Long Will Pulpwood Supply Hang Out?

A cord of pulp wood sold at the mill at \$2 and newsprint paper was plentiful and cheap some fifteen years ago. But that was when men could be hired to work in the woods at \$30 a month, and glad of the chance, while pork was \$15 a barrel and beans \$2 a bushel, with everything else in proportion. Also, there were more trees waiting to be cut down and fewer newspapers and magazines and public documents to be printed.

To-day the cord of peeled pulp wood is worth \$21 at the mill, because the loggers get \$65 to \$85 a month and live like fighting cocks regardless of the high cost of food, while everybody else who touches a hand to the forest product, from the first stroke of the axe into the tree until the log comes out of the machine in the form of white paper, gets sky-high wages, and that, with an abnormal and constantly increasing demand, explains why newsprint costs four or five times as much to-day as it did in the dawn of the century.

Forestry experts declare with due solemnity that at the present rate of cutting and waste the supply of softwood timber in the Eastern United States will be exhausted in 1969, while Maine's forests are certain to disappear about the year 1955 or maybe a few years earlier.

It used to be said in the olden days that the log cut was offset by the growth of the forest—the natural increase, but that was before the pulp mills came to help the saw mills eat up the trees, and also before the multiplication of railroads sent fires raging through vast areas of virgin growth and voracious insects spread havoc in the timber. Now it is asserted by the experts that fires, storms and hungry bugs destroy more than the annual growth of timber, so that what is taken by the lumbermen for the supply of saw mills and pulp mills, an ever-increasing toll, is dead loss—a drain upon the total resources that cannot be made up by all the efforts at reforestation in this generation or the next—probably never.

According to the estimates of the United States forest service, there were standing in the country east of the Mississippi River in 1918, about 1,000,000,000 feet, board measure, of softwood timber, and the consumption of this timber amounted annually to 20,000,000,000 feet for pulp, so that, assuming that the natural increase is wiped out by fire, insect pests and storms, there is a yearly drain of 22,505,510,000 feet.

The Canadian bureau of statistics estimates that there were standing in the eastern provinces of the Dominion in 1917, about 395,000,000,000 feet of soft woods, upon which there is an annual drain of 5,220,000,000 feet for lumber and 984,828,500 feet for pulp. At this rate of consumption the soft wood forests of eastern Canada and that part of the United States lying east of the Mississippi River would be exhausted in 49 years. As the rate of consumption is steadily increasing, the famine is likely to come sooner than 1969.

As yet, pulp mills take only one-eighth as much softwood timber as is consumed by the saw mills, but they are increasing their demands much more rapidly than their competitors, consumption of pulp wood having doubled since 1905, when it was 3,000,000 cords.

Even at the fabulous price of \$21 a cord, the pulp mills are not able to get all the wood they need to meet the demands for their product, for labor is scarce as well as costly. The popular impression that Canada is an exhaustible source of timber supply is very much at variance with the facts.

Since 1917, when the stand of soft wood in eastern Canada was estimated at 395,000,000,000 feet, fully one-third of the trees there have been destroyed by the spruce bud worm, and the supply to-day is not more than 225,000,000,000 feet, upon which there is an annual drain by cutting of about 6,200,000,000 feet. In the year 1918 there were imported into the United States from Canada 1,370,027 cords of pulp wood, but since then the volume of imports has declined, owing to the various restrictions imposed by the Canadian government upon the exports.

Mr. Barnhill Reports Business Active

A. W. Barnhill, of Mason, Gordon & Co., Montreal, recently returned from an extended trip through the Maritime provinces. Mr. Barnhill, who reports that business in the East is good, has had a long practical experience in the lumber line both in the East and West and knows the trade from the stump to the planing mill. For



A. W. Barnhill, Montreal, P.Q.

some time he was associated with the Service Lumber Co., of Vancouver, B. C., and was the Montreal manager of this organization. A few months ago he joined the selling force of Mason, Gordon & Co. in succession to Mr. Hugh A. Rose who entered business for himself. He has many friends in the industry who wish him every success in his new relationship.

Will Develop Resources of Gaspé

To better promote the development of the wealth in natural resources of the Gaspé peninsula, an association of politicians, industrial heads and timber limit holders was formed recently in Quebec. It elected the Hon John Hall Kelly to the post of president, and the vice-presidents of the new organization are: Fabien Bugeaud, M.L.A., M.D.; David Champoux, of the Chaleurs Bay Mills, and Eugene Bouillon, of the firm of Robin, Jones & Whitman. A general committee was formed and includes Messrs. Angus McLean, William Power, R. I. Montgomery, J. W. Brankley, George C. Scott, Charles R. McLeay, W. Mullin and W. F. Napier.

The association will have for its main object the improvement of railroad and other transportation facilities to and from the peninsula. It was pointed out that immense wealth, especially in timber limits, is lying idle in Gaspé, merely because there are no transportation facilities. Among resolutions passed by the new association is a motion asking the Federal Government to purchase the railroads at present under operation in Gaspé so as to ensure proper operation. In the meantime, says the petition, the Railway Commission should see to it that a daily mail service be given by the railroad in Gaspé, and the members for the county in both Houses are to be asked, with all executives of villages, towns and parishes in Gaspé, to co-operate with the association with a view to obtaining the state ownership of the present railroads.

Billion in Building Plans Cancelled

An authoritative man, who is not guessing, but is talking from statistics in his hand, states that within the last ten days building plans to the amount of a billion dollars have been cancelled in the United States and another billion, which has been in prospect, has been allowed to go the same way, according to word received from Chicago. Cost is the reason. It is also reported that plans of the General Motors Co. to the amount of \$6,000,000 have been given up. Corroborative evidence is found in the entire stoppage of work on one large undertaking by that company in a western city.

Events occurring in Chicago are in the same line. The advance as of May 1 from \$1 to \$1.25 per hour in the wages of bricklayers and carpenters has given to many men commonly enterprising a chill such as they did not receive from previous advances, which were considered quite sufficient. Contractors are refusing propositions of cost plus, and when they give the prices for which they will

erect structures the figures are so high that the capitalist turns pale. In one instance \$400,000 was stated five weeks ago as the plus cost of a building, and the intending investor was willing to put in \$500,000 if necessary. Within a few days past an estimate of \$1,200,000 has been made as the amount required to carry out the plan.

The cancellation of building plans throughout the United States is perhaps more significant if possible of general liquidation in the near future than anything else that could happen. The building interest was the first to show a conspicuous revival after the armistice and when recovery in other lines had not been demonstrated enough to be seen by the ordinary observer. Roofs and rooms were much needed. At the present time, with the population of the country stationary or declining, the demand is not so imperative.

It must be admitted, however, that in other directions there is no visible curtailment of expenditure sufficient to indicate retardation of business or decline in prices.

Lumber Wanted Regardless of Price

The Minnesota State Department of Agriculture has been investigating the cost of building materials, including the cost of timber, price paid by saw mills and the price charged by lumber manufacturers; also the spread between what the retailer pays and what the consumer pays for lumber. The findings have not been announced.

Lumber dealers assert it is purely a supply and demand market that has forced prices so high. They say the people want lumber regardless of the price and that they are unable to supply the demand.

It has been brought out in the testimony, however, that speculators have flocked to the mills all over the Northwest and outbid each other for the output, knowing they would be able to sell at a profit.

Ocean Rates on Lumber Based on Weight

Lumber firms in Ottawa and other cities have received notice from ocean steamship companies that in future Canadian transportation rates to Europe will be based on weight instead of measurement system, which has prevailed for many years. In fact ever since before Confederation, the historic "St. Petersburg shipping standard" has been in force. The standard was commonly accepted by the trade to mean about 2,000 feet board measure. The new rate which is \$1.00 per hundred pounds will mean an advance in freight rates of about 20 per cent. over these of recent date. This applies in the case of Ottawa shippers to transportation from Boston to Liverpool.

The officials of the lumber industries state that no action will be taken to oppose the increase.

The Nefarious Work of the O. B. U.

Activities of the One Big Union among the lumberjacks in the district of Pembroke, Ont., during the past winter, culminated in a mass meeting in Pembroke recently, when Joe Knight, an organizer and Calgary Socialist, in addressing 500 woodsmen, outlined O. B. U. principles, and stated that the capitalistic class must go. After the address 25 men joined. Mr. Knight admitted that the Calgary convention had sent messages of greeting to the Soviets of Russia and the Spartacans of Germany, and said they would do it again.

Capt. J. A. P. Haydon, editor of The Canadian Labor Press, of Ottawa, defending the trade unions as against the One Big Union. He was given a favorable reception, and stated that the One Big Union and the I. W. W. were one and the same. He declared that during the war it had been proven by the United States Department of Justice that the I. W. W. received funds from Bolshevik Russia and from German agents. The trade unions stood for law and order.

Mr. Knight frankly declared that the object of the One Big Union was to set up community control, and to attain this end by direct action. He said the O. B. U. was sweeping the country, and that the international trade unions and the American Federation of Labor had ceased to exist. He stated the O. B. U. tolerated the Government because it was the master power. He especially condemned Samuel Gompers, Tom Moore and P. M. Draper and the printing trades for their continual interference with O. B. U. propaganda.

How Lumber and Pulpwood Pile Up

F. S. Cahill, M.P., of Pontiac, recently inquired in the House of Commons as to 60,000 cords of pulpwood said to be lying along the railway track on the Transcontinental Railway, due to shortage of cars. In the same district there is also 30,000,000 feet of lumber awaiting shipment. Mr. Cahill also stated that 6,500 cars are required to transport this lumber, and that only fifty cars were supplied during February.

Inquiry Into Timber and Pulp Concessions

A commission, consisting of Messrs. Justices Riddell and Latchford, has been appointed by the Ontario provincial government to conduct an inquiry into affairs of the Departments of Lands, Forests and Mines. The investigation has been going on for some time now and will be a thorough one, covering timber limits, pulp wood concessions and mining concessions. Incidentally there will be some probing into ways and means of increasing the revenue of the province in these resources. It is the intention of the commission to go back through the records for ten years and see who holds the timber limits and pulp limits of Northern Ontario and the mining claims of Porcupine and Temiskaming. The Order-in-Council sets forth the following facts in connection with the scope of the work that the commission is undertaking:

The accuracy or otherwise of all returns made pursuant to the Crown Timber Act, section 14, by any holder of a timber license.

The cutting by timber licenses or other persons of timber upon Crown lands in respect of which timber licenses have not been issued.

Any damage done to the timber or freehold by any holder of timber licenses through violations of the provisions of the Crown Timber Act, and any regulations based thereon.

As to persons who are or have been responsible, directly or indirectly, for any irregular practice in regard to the foregoing matters, and as to beneficiaries of the same, and as the extent to which the revenues of the Crown have suffered, or damage has been sustained by the Crown thereby.

And generally, to inquire and report as to all matters incident to the foregoing matters and into all other matters connected with the administration of the Crown Timber Act or any regulations based thereon.

And that such commission shall confer upon the commissioners the power of summoning any person and requiring him to give evidence on oath, and produce such documents and information as said commissioners deem requisite for a full investigation.

Busy Driving Operations by Lumber Firms

The last issue of the Labor Gazette, Ottawa, which is published monthly by the Department of Labor, contains an interesting review of lumber and logging operations from different parts of Canada for the month of March. The Gazette says:—

Nearly all the lumber camps in the Maritime Provinces completed their cuts and were preparing for the spring drive; woodsmen, however, were still in demand with contractors who started late. With an early drive the sawmills were expected to start soon and keep large numbers employed until summer. Amherst reported lumbering as never more active, with a demand for expert woodsmen impossible to supply, as they were unwilling to start work so late in the season. Similar conditions prevailed at New Glasgow and at Charlottetown. At Bathurst, St. John and Moncton there was still a call for men for the woods; the lumber firms took on additional help for hauling. Fredericton reported great activity in the lumber camps. Sawings operations started on a small scale at Newcastle, with a slight demand for sawyers and mill hands. At Campbellton the demand for woodsmen ceased during the month. In the Quebec district lumbering was in full progress under very favorable conditions. Great activity was reported at Sherbrooke in the camps for timber, railway ties, telegraph and telephone poles, and in the sawmills and shingle mill. In the Ottawa and Hull district the lumber camps were all active though there was still a shortage of men willing to go to the bush. Pembroke reported a demand for loaders and teamsters, a number of camps finishing the log haul and laying off men. The lumber camps at Peterborough were still very active and the saw mills were being prepared for the season's large cut. Most camps at North Bay finished their winter cut and started to haul, which meant a reduction of staffs of about 20 per cent. The saw mills at Owen Sound were busy. At Sault Ste. Marie lumbering operations were very active and at Port Arthur and Fort William some demand for woodsmen still continued. At Winnipeg there was still a strong demand for woodsmen, and at Dauphin, Prince Albert and Saskatoon experienced men were sought for the bush. A similar demand existed for the camps round Edmonton. Logging operations at Fernie were hampered by unfavorable weather; hauling was active at the end of the month, with demand for hookmen, swampers, sawyers and teamsters. Conditions were similar at Cranbrook, lack of snow delaying logging, but later there was a call for hookmen, teamsters and mill hands; the Canadian Pacific Railway mill at Yahk was ready to start work. At Nelson also, activity increased towards the end of the month. Prince Rupert reported a demand for bushmen, teamsters, fallers and loggers along the Grand Trunk Pacific Railway as far as Smithers, with a demand from Queen Charlotte Island. The lum-

ber mills at New Westminster continued busy and two mills restarted. Vancouver reported logging operations very active throughout the province, saw and shingle mills being fairly busy. At Victoria also activity continued in all branches of the lumber industry. Nanaimo reported the mills and logging camps in Vancouver Island as brisk, all camps working full time excepting one at Alberni, where a strike was in effect during the latter part of the month. The saw mill at Courtenay commenced operations for the season.

Busiest Period in B. C. Lumber History

With demands reaching them from practically all parts of the world, and with an unusually large number of orders for Spring requirements confronting them in the home markets, the lumber mills of British Columbia are passing through one of the busiest periods in their history. So great have been the demands upon them it is stated that some of the mills have even been forced to cease taking business until shipments and orders come nearer balancing than they do at present, and until transportation facilities and labor conditions show a decided improvement over the present.

Despite this great rush of business the majority of the B. C. mills have been giving very little attention, it is said, to the foreign markets, being forced to do their utmost to meet requirements from nearer at hand. It is true that prices have soared lately to a point where it was believed the market would show a very noticeable slackening in demand, but although the upward trend has been very marked, orders have still continued to pour in. Just when the peak will be reached even the most experienced lumbermen will not venture a guess.

One of the lines in the lumber manufacturing industry that is passing through one of the busiest periods it has ever experienced, is the wooden box industry. From far and wide, from all parts of Canada, the United States, from the Orient, the Antipodes, from South America, South Africa and even India, inquiries have been received of late and have resulted in orders being placed with the British Columbia factories sufficient to carry them well into the summer months. Only recently orders for over half a million boxes were placed with the mills and now they are confronted with a demand for 1,300,000 more. These orders have been pretty well divided up among all the factories making boxes, but there is hardly one of them but will have to work double shifts to meet the pressure that has been placed upon them. Other orders are in sight as soon as the mills see their way to handle them.

Some criticism was recently levelled at the lumber industry because of prevailing prices and their tendency to shoot upward. In discussing this phase a man closely connected with the industry pointed out that while there is not a single line of manufactured lumber in British Columbia at present that is not very high in price, it must be remembered that lumber prices remained stationary while other things advanced in price and with the cost of logs rising, it was only natural lumber prices should advance.

One of the difficulties the industry is trying to overcome at present is the shortage of cars, the orders now on hand requiring a considerably larger supply than usual, which does not seem likely to be offering.

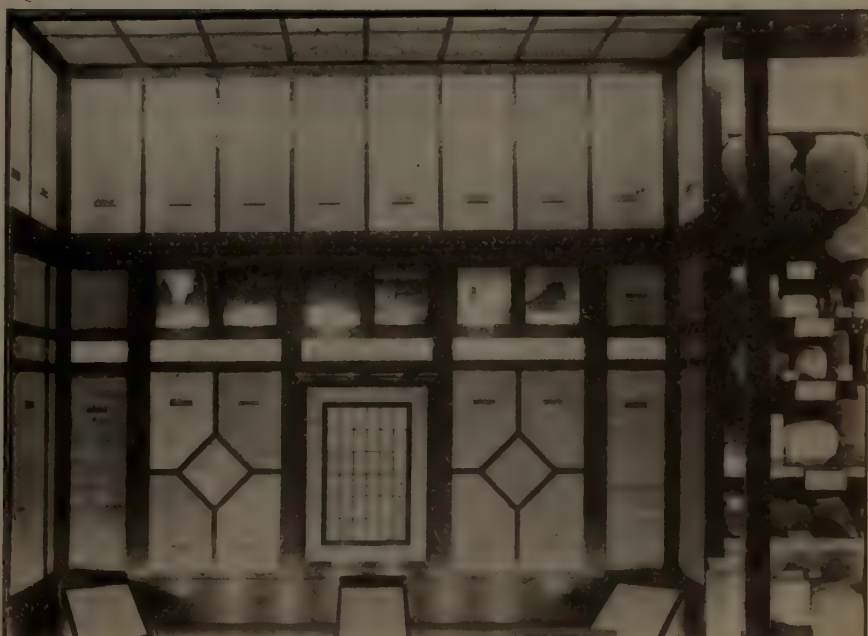


Exhibit of Canadian Forest Products, C.P.R. Windsor Street Station, Montreal

Are There Born Lumber Salesmen?

How often you hear the remark made about some go-getting chap that he is a "born salesman." It generally means that the fellow seems automatically to have the knack of disposing of his goods to other people, in exchange for their money, and has distinguished himself along that line to such an extent that good old time humanity immediately jumps at the idea that such ability must be "born" in him.

Simply another evidence of the prevailing belief in that infamous old time law of limitation that has done so much to retard the development of efficiency in the human race. If the "other fellow" who witnessed the success and efficiency of this "born salesman", would grasp the TRUE thought and IDEA that should come from such an example, it would be an INSPIRATION to HIM to do likewise, instead of furnishing him with a depressing thought—that he could not emulate the example because the other fellow got HIS from Providence.

Because the fact of the matter is that nine hundred and ninety-nine times out of every thousand, that "born salesman" is personally responsible and deserves personal credit for what he IS and for what he can DO. It isn't HEREDITY that helps him to "bring home the bacon"—it's DETERMINATION; it isn't INSPIRATION—it's PERSPIRATION; it isn't LUCK—it's PLUCK; it isn't magnetism, or hypnotism, or mesmerism, or any other "ism" that helps him to deliver the goods; it's good old contagious ENTHUSIASM and PEP and PUNCH and OPTIMISM and COMMON SENSE. And that bundle of assets has this "born" stuff backed off the boards, and don't you doubt it for a minute.

And there is nothing on earth that makes a THINKING man so all-fired mad as to see some fine example of what brains and courage and enthusiasm and punch will do for a man, and then have the short-visioned folks look at him in wonder, and declare that he was "born that way".

The man who is successful in disposing of the commodities he has for sale in an unusually effective way, IS a salesman; and so is the PREACHER who puts his line across with his congregation; and the lady who succeeds in convincing her social whirl of her particular high qualifications.

EVERY human being has SOMETHING TO SELL, whether it is man or woman, boy or girl, child or grown up. As we make our way through life we are constantly engaged in the game of "selling something" to the rest of the world, and therefore the fundamentals of salesmanship are in reality of interest to all of us. We are all trying to "sell ourselves" to those with whom we come in contact, in the best possible way. We want the "other fellow" to appreciate our best points, to grasp the best possible opinion of us.

Therefore, it is worth while for all humans to understand that salesmanship of the more successful order, is seldom the result of a kindly heritage. Salesmanship may be "born", but if it is, it is born of HONESTY, DEPENDABILITY, AMBITION, VISION, COURAGE, ENTHUSIASM, ENERGY, PUNCH, AND STICK-TOITIVENESS.

And all of us, who have the DESIRE, can fall heir to that splendid heritage.—Gulf Coast Lumberman.

What Hoo-Hoo is Doing Among Lumbermen

H. R. Isherwood, of St. Louis, Mo., Secretary-Treasurer of the Concatenated Order of Hoo-Hoo in a letter to the "Canada Lumberman" says:—"I find that there are very few that seem to really know the real principles and purpose of the Order of Hoo-Hoo, and as to just what branches of business are eligible for membership and the cost. Therefore, I have prepared the enclosed copy entitled 'What Every Lumberman Should Know.' It occurred to me that this information might be of interest to your readers. Here it is:—

What Every Lumberman Should Know

That the CONCATENATED ORDER OF HOO-HOO is both national and international in scope, with the fundamental basis of principles:

To promote health, happiness and long life,
To advance, practice and encourage education,
science and benevolence among those directly or indirectly affiliated with the lumber industry.

The principle upon which Hoo-Hoo is founded embodies and governs friendship, confidence and brotherly love, which is the foundation upon which the future and success of all associations and organizations depend; therefore,

The greater the success of Hoo-Hoo, the greater will be the success of lumber and allied industries, Hoo-Hoo teaches brotherhood; brotherhood means co-operation; co-operation spells success and success is what we are all striving for.

Hoo-Hoo is the only organization in existence that brings lumber and all allied industries together. Its emblem, the black cat, stands

for lumber, not only in the eyes of lumbermen but in the eyes of the world at large.

The membership fee is \$9.99. Dues \$3.65 per year, or 1 c. per day.

Hoo-Hoo lives, will live, and today is, the only genuine honest-to-goodness, get-together association in the lumber industry, having members not only in the United States but at this time, thirteen foreign countries.

If you are a

- 1—Manufacturer
- 2—Salesman
- 3—Retailer
- 4—Forester
- 5—Trade Press Representative
- 6—Association Secretary
- 7—Lumber Insurance Representative
- 8—Railroad Traffic and Purchasing Agent
- 9—Allied Industries

If you are directly connected with the lumber and allied industries you are eligible for membership.

\$9.99 covers your initiation fee and includes your lapel button. \$3.65 is your annual dues which within the age limit of 65 years includes participation in the Hoo-Hoo Death Benefit policy of \$100.00 without medical examination; and subscription to the Bulletin. The official organ of Hoo-Hoo a publication published not for profit, but to promote acquaintance, health, happiness and long life among everyone connected with the lumber industry.

British Columbia's Big Lumber Business

The total log scale for British Columbia for the year 1919 is 1,758,329,995 feet as compared with 1,761,184,406 feet in 1918, according to a statement issued by Hon. T. D. Pattullo, minister of lands.

Considerable increases are recorded in Kamloops and Fort George districts and Vancouver Island, while decreases are shown in Cranbrook, Nelson, Vernon, Vancouver and Prince Rupert districts.

The decrease in Prince Rupert district is due to the cessation of aeroplane spruce cutting operations, while labor difficulties and the extremely heavy fire season tended to reduce operations in other districts.

Complete returns are not yet at hand from all of the forest products industries, but a preliminary estimate places the total value of the industry at not less than \$62,000,000 for 1919 as against \$54,000,000 in 1918.

It is expected that the value of the lumber cut will amount to \$31,000,000 while the value of the shingle industry is placed at \$12,801,564 and box industry at \$2,142,000.

The cessation of building operations during the war years brought about a tremendous demand for all lines of building material last year. This demand would have been much greater had not labor troubles developed early in the season in prairie and eastern Canadian centres and manufacturers face heavy prospective buying this year with depleted stocks on hand.

Water-borne lumber shipments from British Columbia last year are shown in detail below. The total increase over 1918 is 17,000,000 feet, largely due to greater business with the United Kingdom. Included in this table are 49,000,000 feet of the 70,000,000 feet order secured for British Columbia exporting mills early last year.

	Feet
Australia	6,691,728
South America	1,551,774
China	16,218,533
Japan	4,537,959
United Kingdom	65,264,720
Africa	5,044,852
United States	4,139,074
Manila	887,562
Straits Settlements	475,088

Total

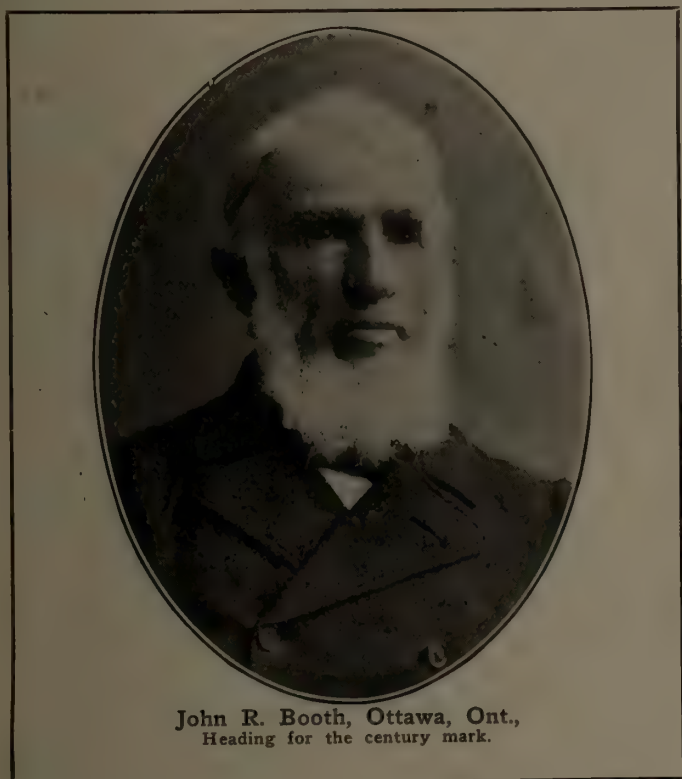
The pulp and paper industry again shows a considerable increase in the volume and value of business done compared with the previous year. The output was as follows:

	1918 tons	1919 tons
Pulp		
Sulphite	66,054	80,047
Sulphate	12,188	9,473
Groundwood	91,145	99,719
Paper		
Newsprint	112,205	123,607
Wrapping	8,277	7,202

The total value of the pulp and paper sold was \$12,544,257 as against \$10,517,250 the previous year.

Mr. Booth Passes His 93rd Milestone

Mr. John R. Booth, Ottawa, the Lumber King of Canada and the owner of the largest timber limit holdings in the world, celebrated his 93rd birthday on Easter Monday, April 5th. He is the "grand old man" of the great lumber industry in which his name is known and revered the world over. Thousands of friends in all parts of Canada will be pleased to learn that he is enjoying excellent health. He commemorated his 93rd natal day as usual by working and according to his custom for many years posed for a new photograph. The office staff and superintendents sent a bouquet of 93 roses to Mr. Booth's home on Metcalfe St., Ottawa. The veteran lumberman, pulp and paper manufacturer and railway builder was born in Shefford county, Que., on April 5, 1827 and on his recent birthday received congratulatory messages from numerous friends both far and near. He came to Ottawa in 1857—just ten



John R. Booth, Ottawa, Ont.,
Heading for the century mark.

years before Confederation—with only nine dollars in his pocket. It is said he first went to work for sixty cents a day. He operated a small shingle mill from which his present mammoth plants in the lumber, pulp and paper lines have developed. For some years the average number of hands on the payroll of the firm which bears Mr. Booth's name has been between 2,500 and 3,000, and the monthly payroll in the vicinity of \$200,000.

Despite his advanced years, Mr. Booth is in particularly good fettle. Always interested in sport, he attended the Ottawa-Seattle Stanley Cup series. He faced the puck for the players and was roundly applauded when he appeared on the ice at the last game. Mr. Booth possesses a very keen memory and there is not one small detail of the pulp, paper, and lumber business with which he is not familiar. The aged "lumber king" has kept in close touch with the business and rarely remains away from his big yards.

Death of Mr. William D. Lummis

In the death of Mr. William D. Lummis of Toronto, who was a prominent and successful lumberman, the industry loses one of its outstanding members. Mr. Lummis, who passed away at his home, 98 Bedford Road, on April 5th, after an illness of several months, was in his 69th year. Born in St. Renault, Que., he spent practically all his life in the lumber line. His first connection with wood products was gained at Wyebridge, Simcoe County, and next as general manager for Cooke Bros., whose mills were at Spragge, Ont., for some ten years. After the firm ceased manufacturing, Mr. Lummis leased the mills and operated them for two years with most satisfactory results. He was later connected with Playfair & White of Midland in their operations and subsequently was president and general manager for a long period of the Sarnia Bay Lumber Co., Sarnia, Ont. Associated with him in this organization were W. J. Bell of Sudbury, the late W. A. Anderson of Ottawa, the late John Ferguson, M.P. of Renfrew, J. J. McFadden, Spragge, Lorne Hale of Pembroke and others. The limits of the company at Naira Centre on the Soo line were sold in 1906 to Graves, Bigwood & Co., Toronto.

Along with H. J. Bartlett of Orillia, Hon. George Gordon of North Bay, A. B. Gordon of Toronto and others, the Cavendish

Lumber Co. of Lakefield was formed and purchased the limits of the Dickson Company of Peterboro. Mr. Lummis was connected with the Cavendish Lumber Co. from 1906 to 1913 and was the president of the Union Lumber Co., Toronto, at the time of its inception in 1911 but retired a few years later, being succeeded by Duncan McLaren. The late Mr. Lummis also was interested financially in the Bartlett Lumber Co. of Sheldrake, Mich., and only recently disposed of his holdings. At the time of his death he had practically severed his connection with all lumbering activities except a directorship on the Petawawa Lumber Co. of Pembroke, and his holdings in the Gordon Development Co., which concern possesses some valuable limits in British Columbia.

Mr. Lummis who had lived in Toronto since 1900 had an office in the Bank of Hamilton Building. He is survived by his wife and one daughter, Miss Jessie, who resides at home. Mr. A. B. Gordon, lumberman, of Toronto, is a brother-in-law. Mr. Lummis was a member of the Rosedale Golf Club, the Mississauga Golf Club, the Caledon Club, the National Club and the Royal Canadian Yacht club. The funeral to Forest Lawn Mausoleum was attended by a large number of personal friends and fellow lumbermen from various parts of Ontario and many beautiful floral offerings bore silent evidence of respect and esteem.

Prominent Railway Tie Man Passes Away

Mr. John M. McCandless, president of the Canadian Tie & Lumber Co., Limited, 511 Temple Bldg., Toronto, passed away recently in Johns Hopkins Hospital, Baltimore, where he had been for some weeks. He spent the past winter in Miami, Florida, in the hope of regaining his health which had not been robust for a long time. Many friends will regret to learn of the passing of this genial, kindly gentleman, who was associated nearly all his life with the railway tie business and died at the early age of 53. The remains were taken to Detroit for interment in Evergreen Cemetery. A wife and one married daughter survive. Two brothers, George F., secretary-treasurer of the Canadian Tie & Lumber Co., and Samuel F., sales manager are left. The late Mr. McCandless was also associated with McCandless Bros., Detroit, in which city he resided but was a frequent visitor to Toronto. For the past 15 years this firm has specialized in railway ties, switch ties, piling and allied lines.

The late John M. McCandless began his career with the Pere Marquette Railway and rose to the position of chief inspector of the line, with headquarters at Saginaw, Mich. When the Standard Tie Co. was organized he left the railway service to take charge of this organization, with head offices at Paducah, Ky. In association with his brothers, the Canadian Tie & Lumber Co., Limited, was formed three years ago. This concern buys over 2,000,000 ties a year and has contracts for supplying the Grand Trunk Railway, the T. H. & B. and the Michigan Central.

The passing of Mr. McCandless, as president of the company, will be deeply regretted. G. F. McCandless now becomes president and treasurer of the Canadian Tie & Lumber Co., and S. F. McCandless, secretary and sales manager.

James Rockett Power Called Suddenly

A prominent athlete and lumberman passed away at Quebec on April 6th in the person of James Rockett Power, who succumbed to an attack of pneumonia with which he was stricken on Good Friday. Rockett Power became prominent in sport as a student at Loyola College, Montreal, and later with the old Crescent hockey team and the Quebec senior team in the days of amateur hockey. At the time of his death he was manager of the River Ouelle Pulp and Paper Company, at River Manie, P. Q., but contracted his last illness in Montreal having come there to spend Easter. He is survived by his widow and one child; his father and mother, Mr. and Mrs. William Power; four brothers—W. Gerard Power, of St. Pamel, former president of the Canadian Lumbermen's Association; Captain Joseph Power, Major Charles Power, M.P., and Captain Frank Power; two sisters, Mrs. Noel Barclay of Montreal, and Mrs. Frank A. Mosley, of Montreal. His father, Mr. William Power, is absent in England.

Counsel Appointed in Timber Investigation

R. T. Harding, Toronto, as counsel, and J. M. McEvoy, London, as assistant counsel, have been appointed to act before the Riddell-Latchford commission which is inquiring into the accuracy of returns made to the Government by holders of timber licenses, the cutting of timber by others who are not licensed, any damage done to timber by license holders, through violations of the acts, besides other matters which the Government regard as being irregular.

It is probable that there will be some public hearings of this commission. Hints are already given that some prosecutions will result from the inquiry.

Retailers Look for Good Year's Trade

Members of District No. 6, Ontario Retail Lumber Dealers Association Hold Splendid Meeting in Toronto

If there is one branch of the Ontario Retail Lumber Dealers' Association that is alive and aggressive, it is that of the men from Orangeville and surrounding villages and towns. They meet every few months to discuss matters of mutual interest and local importance, and the interchanges of thought and opinion have made the yardmen of that district thoroughly up-to-date in their methods and awake to every business opportunity that presents itself.

The usual Spring meeting of the branch was held at the Prince George Hotel, Toronto, on April 7th. J. A. Matthews of Orangeville, presided and there were present J. B. Mackenzie of Georgetown, secretary and organizer of the branch, Udney Richardson, ex M.P.P., Elora, A. Henderson, Cheltenham, Robert Dixon, Grand Valley, W. G. Gorvett, Arthur, John Howes, Harriston, A. W. Merkle, Milton, and H. Boulbee, Toronto, secretary of the Ontario Retail Lumber Dealers' Association.

Various topics were discussed including the labor situation, trade outlook, housing problem, rising costs of doing business, replace-



J. B. Mackenzie, Georgetown, Ont.
Secretary and Organizer of the Orangeville
Branch O.R.L.D.A.

ment values, the sale of shingles by the square, the stiff advance in the price of doors of all kinds, and the building prospects for 1920, which are regarded as particularly bright. Many interesting experiences of each lumber dealer in regard to a number of matters were brought out.

The Orangeville branch has, by holding sessions at different places, kept the Association spirit in evidence, and that the social end is not overlooked was evidenced by the fact that the members formed a theatre party at the Royal Alexandra in the evening.

The statement was made by one member that the men in his plant would only work nine hours owing to other industries having cut down the working day to that length of time. Another dealer stated that last month he increased the pay of his men \$1.00 a day all around in order to retain their services, outside industrial competition being very keen. The augmented cost of doing business was referred to as well as the steadily-mounting quotations for lumber of all kinds. The members thought that on all sales in their yards replacement values should prevail and took the position that on all quotations for lumber the stock must be removed within thirty days. In former years some customers would get quotations on quantities early in the year and come around months later to have the bill filled, but, owing to the uncertain situation now, the dealers distinctly set forth that on all materials no quotations furnished will hold unless the consignment is removed within a short time.

Other issues touched upon were collections, the profit and loss of a planing mill in connection with the retail lumber business, the new method of selling shingles and general conditions for 1920. Like every other merchant, the retail lumberman has his difficulties to contend with at the present juncture. By taking counsel together and devising the best ways and means of conducting business they render better and more efficient service and extend their

sphere of usefulness and activity. The members of the Orangeville branch of the Ontario Retail Lumber Dealers' Association are thus keeping to the forefront.

The next meeting will be held in Harriston on Thursday, July 1.

Southwestern Men Will Meet in St. Thomas

It is expected that the annual meeting of the Southwestern Ontario Retail Dealers' Association will be held at St. Thomas, April 29th. W. A. Hadley, of Chatham, is the president of the association, George H. Belton, of London, vice-president, and B. F. Clarke, secretary-treasurer. The directors are L. Travis, Wyoming; E. C. Russell, Walkerville; J. McGibbon, Sarnia; E. A. Smith, Aylmer; Geo. N. Kernohan, London; G. D. McPherson, Merlin; J. C. Scofield, Windsor.

'Twas the Shape of the Camp Cakes

Many a comedy has been played around the story of "Why Father Left Home," but the point of a farcical performance was brought out recently in a Northern lumber camp. The narrative is vouched for by a representative who was there at the time and declares every word is true.

A well-built stalwart lumberjack came up to the foreman, after laboring a few days, and stated that he was going to quit. The boss asked him why and received the curt reply "I'm going, that's all. Have my time made out." When the chap called later for his pay, the foreman thought he would try and pacify him or ascertain exactly what was the cause of or reason for his sudden decision to quit the camp. Men were scarce and the service of Bill was needed. The following conversation took place:

"Is it a matter of money, Bill? If so, perhaps we can fix you up."

"No," came the response, "I have no fault to find with the pay."

"What is wrong then? Is the work too hard?"

"No," drawled the camp jumper, "I can do all the work. No kick on that score."

"Well, Bill, what is the trouble then? Can't you tell us now that you are leaving?"

Bill hesitated for some time and finally objurgated that it was the cook.

The foreman was surprised. The cook had a reputation for being one of the best in the whole section.

"Why," came the surprised query, "is not his bread alright?"

"Oh, yes, the bread's alright."

"What is wrong, then?"

Bill still hesitated and volunteered no specific information, maintaining a surly attitude.

The foreman pressed the point and said "Is it the meat?"

"No," ejaculated the discontented woodsman, "Not the meat."

"What is it then?"

"Well, if you must know," came the warm rejoinder, "It is the cakes."

"Why, what is wrong with the cakes? I have eaten them and they are nice and fresh."

"Oh, well, that may be."

"Then why do you mention them?" pursued the foreman.

"Oh, well, look at the shape of the goll darn things, Who'd eat 'em?"

And this was the sole reason for Bill jumping—Can you beat it?

Disposal of Lumberman's Estate

By a will made February 19, 1913, Peter McGregor, a lumberman, who died February 13, 1920, devised an estate of \$13,127. that has been probated on application of Jessie McGregor, a daughter. The house, at 121 Sunnyside avenue, Toronto, is valued at \$4,000; three mortgages, \$5,568; insurance, \$2,000; book debts and promissory notes, \$1,008; and household furniture and personal effects, \$550. Two daughters, Jessie McGregor, and Jennie H. McGregor, of Calgary, and a son, Marshall McGregor, are devised \$100. Mary C. Quarrie, of Galt, a daughter, receives \$200, and to each grandchild is given \$100.

Increasing Maximum Housing Loans

Authority has been given by the federal administration to the provincial governments to increase the maximum amounts of the loans which may be granted under class "A" of the federal housing project from \$3,000 to \$3,500 for four or five room dwellings, and from \$3,500 to \$4,000 for six or seven room dwellings.

Sticker Lowers Manufacturing Costs

The number of operations that a capable, efficient mechanic can perform on the sticker is almost unlimited and, with proper handling, this is one of the most useful and profitable machines in the wood-working factory.

A well known woodworker recently received a contract for a large quantity of 3 by $\frac{1}{2}$ in. and 4 in. by $\frac{1}{2}$ in. dressed on the face. The usual method of getting out this stock would be to run the lumber through the resaw and then dress it on the planer. Another method often followed, especially in box factories, would be to dress the thick stock on both sides on a sticker or inside moulder and then split it on the resaw. As the quantity of lumber involved was considerable the second handling of the stock, necessitated by using two machines, added considerably to the cost of manufacturing, both with regard to the additional labor entailed and the time required putting it through the second machine.

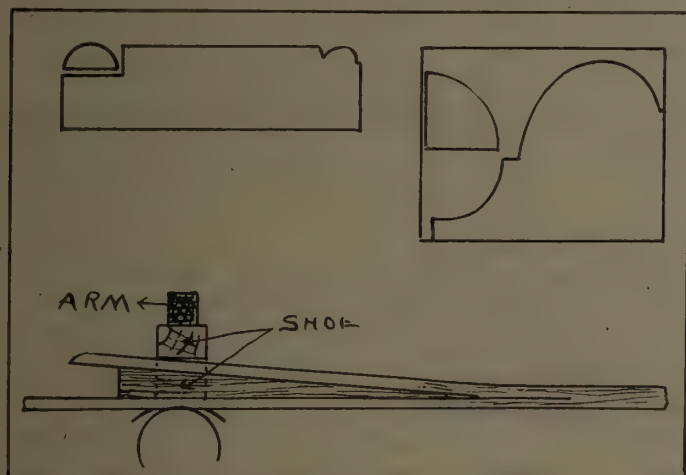
It was here that the sticker demonstrated how it can save labor and increase production on occasion. The side heads were removed and two circular saws placed on the spindles, being held tightly by suitable collars. Two sets of saws were provided, the smaller pair being used on the narrow stock.

The shoe was made in two pieces the back section extending as far as the inside head. It was designed so that it would lift the upper half of the board as it cleared the inside saw, and at the same time maintain a pressure over the bottom head so as to ensure that the underside was being surfaced.

This rig worked very satisfactorily and made quick work of the contract. The saving in time and labor easily amounted to fifty per cent. When this saving is considered together with increased output and overhead the real value of the saving will be realized.

The same idea may be employed in other ways. For instance, when running rabbeted stock for wire window and door screens it is often possible by using a shaped knife on the top head and a saw or splitter knife on the inside head to cut a half round or other small moulding from the stock ordinarily removed when making the rabbet. This is like money found as the stock and running does not cost practically anything except the added work in setting up.

While this idea is possible of wide application as it may be



How sticker may be used to advantage

worked out when running a moulding that is thin on the edge, yet a considerable amount of judgment must be exercised. As it would not be wise to work this scheme indiscriminately, on a short run, or where the saving effected is almost negligible.

Many operators when running a moulding that is thin on one edge often cut a bevelled piece from the corner which would be removed in making the thin edge and later run this into a small moulding. When lumber values are so high every effort should be made, even at the cost of extra labor and handling, to extract the fullest value from every foot purchased.

Why Kiln Dried Stock Often Warps

As it is now necessary to kiln dry nearly all the heavy lumber, I feel that it might not be amiss to call your attention to some of the difficulties that are often encountered.

A kiln of two-inch oak has been dried; samples are taken at reasonable distance from the end of the boards, and test shows 5 per cent. moisture. This material is run into the mill and worked up into pieces, as indicated in Figure 1.

Almost immediately they begin to warp. What is the trouble?

This factory had no trouble with the last run that was milled with 6 per cent. moisture content.

A more careful test will show something like the following: Take a test piece 2 in. x 6 in. and divide it up into sections as indicated in Figure 2.

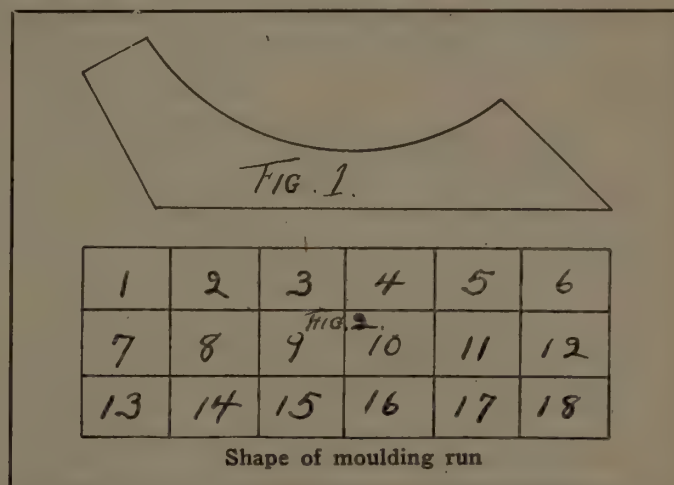
Sections 1, 6, 13 and 18 show (say) 1 per cent.; sections 2 to 5 inclusive, 7 and 12, 14 to 17 inclusive (say) 4 per cent.; while 8, 9, 10 and 11 may show 10 per cent. So, when you average it up, you only have 5 per cent.

It is very plain to see what will happen when you mill lumber in this condition, as per Figure 1.

Still you wonder why the other run that contained 6 per cent. did not warp. The reason for this was that the first run was taken from the kiln and not milled for some time, and the excessive moisture that was in sections 8, 9, 10 and 11 moved into the drier sections, and then the immediate outside may have even picked up moisture.

The second run was milled immediately and no chance was given for this equalization.

I know you are in a big hurry—the other fellow is after you



for shipment—but you are much more certain of saving your lumber and pleasing your customer if you wait a while.

I cannot help calling your attention to the piling. Usually the same $\frac{3}{8}$ in. piling sticks are used. This is permissible, but be careful to maintain air spaces, so that the air may have free passage up through the loads of lumber. That is more important than with the thinner stock, for the reason that this thick stock is not subjected to as great a circulation, and if the entire car is not subjected to the same conditions, the retarded sections will not dry as fast as the others—for instance, the ends and sides of car.

Boards that are warped should be loaded in the bottom of the car, and plenty of sticks should be used—say not less than four or five for sixteen-foot lengths.

In drying any kind of lumber, it is bad practice to allow temperatures to go up and down. This practice will prove very disastrous to heavy green lumber.

No doubt you remember the time when you connected a dry kiln up with the exhaust line from the engine and "let her go at that." The only heat your kiln ever had was when the engine was running—off every night and all day Sunday. Your memory tells you that you got along in great shape and made good furniture.

But times have changed. If your memory serves you right, it will tell you that you bought that lumber one year air-dried and then kept it one year on your yard before you put it in the kiln.

So, when you remember how you did "once upon a time," remember the whole story, for you are headed for sure ruin if you attempt to dry the heavy lumber you now have in the same manner as you did in what we are inclined to call "the good old times."

Some Breezy Jottings of Interest

The Mayo Lumber Company's mill at Sahtlam, B. C., was recently destroyed by fire. The total damage was about \$75,000, only part of which is covered by insurance. The loss included a new lath mill, which would have started work in a few days and also about half a million feet of sawn lumber.

The Pembroke Lumber Co. of Pembroke, Ont., will commence operations about May 1st and they have sufficient logs on hand to start up. The Colonial Lumber Co. will also start sawing about the same time. In the meantime alterations and improvements are being carried out by both companies, who expect to turn out respectively 20,000,000 feet of lumber in 1920.

An informal conference of members and others interested in the construction of the Georgian Bay Canal was held in Ottawa recently. The consensus of opinion was that the time is not opportune for the undertaking of any works involving large expenditure, and that before launching on any large undertaking all the projects should be carefully investigated and a settled policy adopted.

Review of Current Trade Conditions

Ontario and the East

There has been a slowing down in lumber sales during the past two or three weeks and the retail trade have been buying only small quantities. Such a state of affairs is, however, not unusual at this time of the year as it is a between-seasons period. The rural yardmen say that the roads have been in a bad condition and farmers are not coming into town or undertaking any building just at present, while the city yardmen declare that the frost is not yet out of the ground. Excavation is difficult and many structures, which are likely to get under way, have only got as far as the preparation of plans and specifications.

There is some disposition just now to hang back and to watch how things are developing. A few more cuts have been disposed of for the coming year, but just now many wholesalers are not particularly anxious to buy and are prepared to tarry a few weeks in order to see how the labor situation shapes up with the opening of the saw-mills and how May-day will be passed in the building trades. Wholesalers contend that manufacturers are asking altogether too much for their stock—away out of proportion to the increased cost in production. On the other hand, manufacturers are not at all alarmed about getting the figure they place on their cuts, as they maintain that stocks are very low and the number of those, who are seeking supplies, is great and competition so keen that the quotations which they name will be easily obtained. Several cuts of white pine, box and better, have been sold at an advance of \$15.00 to \$18.00 and even \$20.00 over last year's figure, while No. 1 and No. 2 hemlock have been disposed of at increases of \$12.00 to \$15.00. Spruce is also much ahead of last year in price levels, \$8.00 to \$16.00 being the jump. One wholesaler stated recently that certain manufacturers were asking more for their white pine for the coming season than he was getting for stock which he had carried over all winter; in other words, that mills were seeking to obtain larger figures for lumber to be cut and delivered anywhere from six to eighteen months hence than the wholesaler can now secure for dry stock on hand, after carrying it in a number of cases for months and paying interest, insurance and other charges.

The situation on the whole is a somewhat complicated one, and just how matters will shape up, it is difficult to foretell. Each week seems to bring some change and western stocks are now arriving in larger quantity and with greater expedition, so far as the railways are concerned. There has been some easing up in prices, and, as will be noticed in another page of the "Canada Lumberman," all shingles are now sold by "the square." It is comparatively easy to obtain flooring, ceiling, siding, dressed and rough clears from the Coast in part car lots, while no difficulty is experienced in getting straight cars of common boards and shiplap. Timbers are also coming through more freely.

Owing to the embargo on C. P. R. cars crossing the B. C. border being still in effect and the drop in the rate of exchange, together with other contributing factors, more Western stuff became available for the eastern market than for some time past. Several cars, which were in transit, reached Cartier, a re-consignment point, without having been sold, and as buyers had stopped purchasing for some time, the result was that these cars were offered and sold at some sacrifice rather than have them detained and carry demurrage.

There is plenty of water in the streams just now, and it looks as if driving conditions will be good and that the various mills will start operations a little earlier than last season. Just what labor is going to demand or how much advance there will be in wages will not be known for a few weeks yet. While buying has been temporarily halted, there is still a decided shortage in many lines, particularly in 1½ in., 8 in., 10 in. and 12 in. cuts in white pine and in 1¼ in. and 1½ in. mill run of these widths.

On the whole, however, there is a feeling of confidence that the present year is going to be a good one in the lumber trade as soon as building gets fully under way and stocks in the retail yards which have been accumulating, begin moving. The prospects for extensions to various manufacturing establishments are exceptionally bright and there is also a pressing need for houses in all towns and cities.

A gain of more than a million dollars over March, 1919, is shown in the value of buildings for which permits were issued during March in Toronto. This amounted to \$2,062,747, as compared with \$1,005,560, a difference of \$1,057,187. A nearly proportionate increase was made for the three months of the year over the corresponding

period in 1919, the figures for these periods being \$4,994,845 and \$1,907,120, respectively, or a gain of \$3,087,725.

Comparative figures for the different classes of buildings, for which permits were issued in March, put brick dwellings first in number with 157 at a value of \$539,100 and garages second with 150, valued at \$85,867. Stores numbered 22, with a value of \$122,000, while factories, although numbering only 6, had a value of \$934,000. The total number of buildings for which permits were issued was 632, as compared with 650 last year.

Great Britain

Conditions in the lumber world are between seasons as regards f.o.b. purchasing, and business in the country. Most of the saw-mills continue very busy and have orders for more than they can carry out. Prices, where f.o.b., are regarded as too high. Most firms have bought at lower figures for early delivery, and the market in Great Britain has not yet risen sufficiently to enable importers to give the prices shippers are now asking. Then as regards spot business, values have also risen so substantially that merchants do not care to lay in large stocks. They find the consumption only moderate, and the tendency on the part of consumers is to hold off. Of course, it is still easy enough to sell deals, and 3 x 7 and up are in excellent demand, but even for these dimensions quotations are so high that the demand is curtailed. As regards smaller stuff, stock holders are, generally, above the market and therefore they are only selling in small quantities for urgent requirements. Repair work houses and factories is accounting for a good deal of the wood now being utilized. Merchants have been stocking plasterers' laths, and slating battens to some extent, in anticipation of the house-building in the spring, but lately the prices of the former goods have become prohibitive. Open-water stocks of laths from Finland should be imported at 4s. per bundle or less, and the price for spot goods, about 5s. per bundle, therefore, is out of all reason.

Speaking of Canadian yellow pine, the "Timber Trades Journal," in a recent issue, has the following note of interest:—

For some time past the situation with regard to the pine market has been a somewhat complex one. Until fairly recently the 1920 cuts of the principal stocks had not been sold, with the exception of one, which, we believe, is largely to be manufactured into lumber for the United States market. The shippers have now arrived in this country, and with the lightest wintering stocks on hand that we ever remember. The prices at which they have already practically disposed of the whole of this small quantity are very much in advance, not only of those obtained last year, but also of those now current in this market. No doubt our readers will appreciate the fact that in the stocks lately acquired by the syndicate there was not one single standard of Ottawa pine. Under these circumstances, it would appear advisable for any users of pine to secure as soon as possible what they require of the existing landed stocks, as in view of the immense shortage there is no likelihood of prices doing other than to advance.

Business in American lumber is still confined to such stocks that are on hand, forward transactions being still affected by the exchange and extremely advanced quotations of shippers. The exchange shows some little improvement, and there is a considerable amount of talk in regard to a lower level of shipping rates; but the high prices, short supplies, and keen demand that exists in the States for all stocks will mitigate against shipping goods at any greatly reduced cost.

Progress in the selling of Swedish and Finnish stocks is much slower than at any earlier stage this year. It might be contended that this is a natural condition following upon large sales, but it would be more correct to say that a good deal remains to be bought by importers who have held off. Prices, however, have reached such a giddy height that the buyers in the United Kingdom are mostly electing to wait a little longer before entering into further commitments.

Swedish lower port deals: 3 x 9 at \$39 to \$40 per standard, and Upper Gulf at £36 10s. to £37 per standard are sufficiently high priced to create this feeling of hesitancy. Apparently the Cape buyers are prepared to go on at much higher figures whenever they can get their specification, but most of the Swedish and Finnish exporters have cleared for the Cape market.

The position of spruce is not clear at the moment, as the trans-

(Continued on page 66)

Sole Manufacturers of the Celebrated

"MAPLE LEAF" BRAND Stitched Cotton Duck Belting

Strong Durable Economical True Running



Being thoroughly water-proof, it is equally good for running in wet or dry places. As a main drive belt, "MAPLE LEAF" cannot be excelled, and for conveyors it is in great demand. A trial belt will convince you.

MAPLE LEAF BELT DRESSING

The Best for all Kinds of Belts
WRITE FOR SAMPLES AND PRICES

Quebec Branch: 51 Duluth Building, MONTREAL

DOMINION BELTING CO.

LIMITED

HAMILTON

ONTARIO

CANADA

Good Will

—a mighty valuable asset to your business and something that cannot be built up in a few days. It is the result of painstaking efforts to give the customer just a little more than he expects—keeping the quality of your products standard—and backing up every word of your advertisements. In short, it's Service—Real Service—that builds Good Will.



"Broken! What No. 1 Again?"

Yes, broken again! The old, old story of the manufacturer who insisted on using belting of inferior quality. In times of big orders, or important deliveries, when the utmost efficiency is required, inferior quality belts will not stand the strain.

Surely you realize that your belting bill does not consist of its initial cost alone. Consider that tell-tale drag on finances through constant repairing plus loss of time and danger to life.

These items alone during one year will swell to amounts that would keep you installed with "Camel Brand Belting," and in this way insure yourself constantly against shrinkage and excessive repairs, and could be relied on to transmit the full power of your plant with practically no loss. "Camel Brand Belting" may be obtained in all widths. Write us to submit our prices.

F. REDDAWAY & CO.

653 ST. PAUL STREET W.

MONTREAL

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SALES MANAGER FOR CANADA

**Second Hand
Machinery &
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**Special Lots
Of Lumber—
Positions
Wanted &
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Advertisements other than "Employment Wanted" or "Employees Wanted" will be inserted in this department at the rate of 20 cents per agate line (14 agate lines make one inch). \$2.80 per inch, each insertion, payable in advance. Space measured from rule to rule. When four or more consecutive insertions of the same advertisement are ordered a discount of 25 per cent. will be allowed.

Advertisements of "Wanted Employment" will be inserted at the rate of one cent a word, net. Cash must accompany order. If Canada Lumberman box number is used, enclose ten cents extra for postage in forwarding replies. Minimum charge 25 cents.

Advertisements of "Wanted Employees" will be inserted at the rate of two cents a word, net. Cash must accompany the order. Minimum charge 50 cents.

Advertisements must be received not later than the 10th and 20th of each month to insure insertion in the subsequent issue.

Wanted-Lumber

WANTED

Rock and Hard Grey Elm Plank

3 3/4" thick. Suitable for bending purposes. Quote prices to the St. Mary's Wood Specialty Co., St. Mary's, Ont. 8-9

Hardwood Lumber Wanted

Birch, Maple, Beech, Ash, Elm and Basswood, Dry or sawn to order. We send inspector. Box 166, Canada Lumberman, Toronto, Ont. 5-8

Hardwoods Wanted

We will take your entire cut of Hardwoods, full or mixed cars. Good prices and cash advanced. Our buyers will call and see you on request.

The Pedwell Hardwood Lumber Co.,
79 Spadina Avenue,
Toronto, Ont. 5-t.f.

Cedar Wanted

We want to buy clear Eastern Cedar lumber. We are always in the market for this. Let us know what you have now or may take out later. We also want clear cedar lath, special sizes. There is good money in cutting these. Write us particulars.

Peterborough Canoe Co., Limited,
Peterborough, Ont. 6-11

Basswood and Maple Wanted

Fifteen carload dry 1sts and 2nds or No. 1 Common and Better white winter cut Basswood, plump 1 in. thick.

Twenty carloads dry hard Maple, 1 1/4" x 3 3/4" multiples of 9" and 12" in length, one clear face and square edges.

Twenty carloads Hard Maple, 6 1/2" x 6 1/2" and 5 1/4" x 5 1/4" x 22" and 26" in length or multiples, practically clear stock and free from checks; can ship green.

For further particulars apply to Box 85, Canada Lumberman, Toronto. 24-t.f.

WANTED LUMBER OAK and BASSWOOD

Also Birch, Maple, Beech, Soft Elm, Walnut, Ash, Cherry, Chestnut, White Pine and Spruce.

Highest prices for good lumber.
Send description of what you have to offer.

Wilson & Greene Lumber Co.
Syracuse, N.Y.

Lumber Wanted

LUMBER WANTED to build 50 houses, 18 ft. x 24 ft.; 3 rooms and woodshed, clapboard and 1/2 in. hemlock; 2 in. x 3 in. studs, 3/4 in. matched sheathing inside. Apply Box 210, Canada Lumberman, Toronto. 8

Spruce and Shingles Wanted

We are always in the market for Spruce boards and 2 in., also Furring, Lath and Shingles.

RICE & LOCKWOOD LUMBER CO.,
1-8 Springfield, Mass.

PULPWOOD

We are open to purchase peeled Spruce and Balsam Pulpwood in carload lots. Quotations furnished on request. Also Deal ends.

The Jost Company, Limited,
285 Beaver Hall Hill,
Montreal, P.Q. 1-t.f.

WANTED

White Pine Spruce ALL GRADES.

Also LATH of all grades

JOHN F. BURKE,
2-t.f. Aeolian Bldg., New York City.

Pulpwood Wanted

Wanted to purchase pulpwood in Nova Scotia, New Brunswick, or Eastern Quebec, for home consumption for Canadian Paper Mill. Address stating price, quantity and location,

FRANK J. D. BARNJUM,
4-11 Annapolis Royal,
Nova Scotia.

Birch, Beech, Basswood, Maple and Other Hard- woods Wanted

Will pay spot cash on cars shipping point on any of the above; dry or green; log run or on grade. Will send inspector.

Wallace H. Partridge, Inc.

4-11 Springfield, Mass.

For Sale-Lumber

Timber For Sale

3,000 acres Crown Right Virgin Timber in Ontario. Birch, Hemlock, some White Pine, Basswood, Elm. Warren Ross Lumber Co., Jamestown, N.Y. 6-t.f.

Pine Timber and Timber For Sale

1 car 1 and 2 in. Pine, Sound Knot.
1 car Maple, Beech and Oak, sawn to order.
200 Pine Squares:—

4 x 6—10/16 ft.
6 x 6 do
6 x 8 do
8 x 8 do
8 x 10 do

Apply 83 Dufferin Street,
St. Catharines, Ont. 8

For Sale—Cottonwood

1 car 1" No. 1 Common.
1 " 1 1/4" No. 1 Common.
2 " 1" No. 2 Common.
1 " 1 1/4" No. 2 Common.

Extra good thickness, widths and lengths. One year dry. Can ship immediately from Buffalo, N.Y. Will quote very attractive prices. Address Box 203, Canada Lumberman, Toronto, Ont. 7-8

Birch Lumber For Sale

We are now sawing out 500,000 feet of very fine birch logs, also some hard maple, spruce, and hemlock.

Quincy Adams Lumber Co., Ltd.,
8 Longford Mills, Ont.

Wanted-Machinery

Boilers and Engines Wanted

Two Boilers, 150 horse power, and hold certificate of inspection to cover 125 lbs. steam pressure. Must be in good condition and for immediate delivery.

Two Boilers, 100 to 125 lbs. pressure, of a sufficient size to handle a 25-30 horse power High Speed Engine.

Two Engines, 25 to 30 horse power, suitable for use on loading jacks. Must be in good condition and for immediate delivery.

The above engines and boilers may be attached or separate.
Apply Box 206, Canada Lumberman, Toronto, Ont. 8-9

For Sale-Machinery

ECONOMIST, 24" PLANER MATCHER and Moulder; also 4-side Sticker.

A. J. LINDSAY,
90 Pembroke St., Toronto. 6-9

For Sale 75 H.P. Corliss Engine

in excellent shape. Apply
DELANY & PETTIT,
Toronto, Ont. 8

Engine For Sale

One Goldie & McCulloch Engine, 16" x 38", complete with heater, pipes, oil pump, etc., in first class condition.

R. Laidlaw Lumber Co., Ltd.,
6-9 65 Yonge St., Toronto.

Equipment For Sale

One Steel Wheel Heavy Lumber Truck. Orillia made, good working order; 3 years in use. Also 1 Adams 4" wheel Lumber Truck, 3 to 4 ton capacity, good working order.

Apply Box 179, Canada Lumberman, Toronto, Ont. 6-9

Equipment For Sale

Pair of Twin Engines, 13" and 14" bore, 17" stroke, \$800.00.
Moffatt Heater, shell 40" x 11' \$450.00.
First-class condition.

Dominion Lumber & Coal Co., Limited,
7-10 Hamilton, Ont.

For Sale

1-30 Horse Power, Electric Motor
1-Power fed Rip Saw, nearly new.
1-Combination Rip and Crosscut, Iron Table
1-Band Saw
1-Jointer
1-Arm Sander.

JOHN POAG & COMPANY,
6-8 Hamilton, Ont.

Equipment For Sale

One Duplex Truck, four wheel drive; one full Watson trailer; one semi-trailer; one patent snow plow; one semi-portable saw mill. Complete blacksmith outfit.
Address Box 543, Sault Ste. Marie, Ont. 8-9

For Sale Cheap

1-65 Horse Power Tubular Boiler and 1-60 H.P. Steam Engine.

1-50 H.P. Boiler and 1-35 H.P. Engine. All Goldie and McCulloch's best make. All in first class repair. Will be sold at a snap for quick sale. Apply The Gordon Lumber Co., 198 Mornington Street, Stratford, Ont. 8

Equipment For Sale

Lath Machines and Bolters, Lath Splitters for round wood, Trimmers and Bundlers. Two new machines in above, others in good condition, immediate shipment.

The Fesserton Timber Co., Ltd.,
8-9 Room 10, 15 Toronto St.,
Toronto, Ont.

For Sale

One Boiler, 66 in. x 16 ft., with 100 ft. of stack. Battery of three Boiler, 60 in. x 16 ft., with 100 ft. of stack, 125 lbs. steam pressure.

200 H. P. Heavy Duty Saw Mill Engine; Heavy 60 in. Edger with six saws, 10 in. x 42 ft., steam feed; E. Long Lath Machine and a light three-block carriage with Knight dogs.

French River Lumber Co.,
8 Bigwood, Ont.

Equipment For Sale

Twin Engines—
1 engine 17" stroke, 14" bore.
1 engine 17" stroke, 13" bore.
Will sell separately.

Beater (Moffatt), diameter 3 ft. 4 in., height 11 ft.

2 Fans and Separators.
2 Maulders. Door Cramp, Chain Mortiser, Tenoner, Shaper, Sander (3 drums 48"), Pulleys, etc. Good order.

Dominion Lumber & Coal Co., Limited,
5-8 Hamilton, Ont.

For Sale

1—No. 303 C.M.C. Extra Heavy Four-Sided Moulder, only used three weeks. Price, \$1,100; new price \$2,200.

1—New No. 110 C.M.C. Single Surface Planer and Matcher, with Moulding attachment. Price, \$800; new price, \$1,200.

WILLIAMS & WILSON, LTD.,
84 Inspector St.,
7-9 Montreal, Que.

Wanted-Employment

Advertisements under this heading one cent a word per insertion. Box No. 10 cents extra. Minimum charge 25 cents.

Wanted position as band filer, double or single cut, 15 years' experience, good references. Apply Box 205, Canada Lumberman, Toronto, Ont. 7-8

HARDWOOD LUMBER INSPECTOR with experience in Pine, Spruce and Hemlock, desires position. Satisfactory references supplied. Box 185, Canada Lumberman, Toronto, Ont. 6-9

EXPERIENCED OFFICE MAN AND COST ACCOUNTANT free 15th April—Ten years manager and buyer retail yard and planing mill. Box 199, Canada Lumberman, Toronto, Ont. 7-8

Lath mill man wants position to run a lath mill by the day, 12 years' experience. Will go anywhere and can handle men and get results. Can give best of references. Box 213, Canada Lumberman, Toronto, Ont. 8-10

BAND SAWYER—With twelve years' experience in fast mills, wishes position. First-class references furnished and first-class work guaranteed. Right-hand mill preferred. Address Box 204, Canada Lumberman, Toronto. 7-8

SUPERINTENDENT (or representative)—Now with large wholesale house, wishes to change. 25 years' experience in the lumber business. Can furnish excellent references, and take charge on a month's notice. Box 87, Canada Lumberman, Toronto. 7-9

Wanted situation as lumber buyer and inspector on Hardwood Lumber, Pine and Hemlock. Understands all Southern lumber and wagon stock. Covered large territory south of Ohio River in U. S. A. Box 211, Canada Lumberman, Toronto, Ont. 8-9

TO LUMBER OPERATORS—I am open to consider position as manager of woods operations, sawmill or selling force; experience in hardwoods in the United States and in New Brunswick Spruce. Can handle men and get results. Box 84, Canada Lumberman, Toronto. 6-t.f.

WANTED—Position as Office Manager by young married man, 31 years old, matriculant, 14 years' experience in head office of wholesale lumber manufacturing company, 13 years assistant to secretary. Still employed but anxious to improve his position; good references. Box 214, Canada Lumberman, Toronto, Ont. 8

Wanted-Employees

WANTED—First class Wickes Gang Sawyer. Best wages and long season. Reply Box 167, Canada Lumberman, Toronto, Ont. 5-8

WANTED—First class Band Mill Sawyer for right hand Mill. Best wages and long season. Apply Box 168, Canada Lumberman, Toronto, Ont. 5-8

Man with knowledge of Estimating, Cost-keeping and Drafting, for Planing Mill. State experience and salary. Apply Box 212, Canada Lumberman, Toronto, Ont. 8

Man wanted to take charge of Sash Department in a city planing mill. Must be competent and be able to run machines as well as lay out sash. Apply Box 132, Canada Lumberman, Toronto. 4-t.f.

WANTED—Saw Filer for circular saw mill, must be capable of hammering saws and keeping same in good condition. Apply stating experience and wages, to Box 192, Canada Lumberman, Toronto, Ont. 7-8

WANTED—Sawyer for circular saw mill in Northern Quebec. Sawyer must be able to handle overhead set works and steam feed. Apply, giving references and wages required, to Box 191, Canada Lumberman, Toronto, Ont. 7-8

WANTED—Experienced Sawmill men and lumber handlers. Sawyers, Setters, Edgermen, Trimmermen, Filers, Lumber Pilers, Lumber Graders. Address,

THE PAS LUMBER CO., LTD.,
The Pas, Manitoba.
Formerly The Prince Albert Lumber Co.,
1-8 Prince Albert, Sask.

WANTED—Experienced sawmill men, including Setters, Edgermen, Trimmermen, Lumber Pilers, Band Saw Filers' Helpers, Yard Foreman, Engineer, also fireman experienced in firing with sawdust. Highest wages paid to steady men who remain full season. Apply to

The Spanish Mills Co., Limited,
Cutler, Ont. 8-9

SAWYER WANTED—For double cut pony band. Must be first-class man. The Laberge Lumber Co., Ltd., Sudbury, Ont. 5-8

Business Chances

For Sale

Timber Limit, 45 square miles, estimate eight million feet, White Pine. Box 209, Canada Lumberman, Toronto. 8-9

Consignments Wanted

Young man residing in Montreal would like to hear from firms having lumber to sell in Montreal. Commission basis preferred. Best of references. P. O. Box No. 11, Station "C," Montreal. 6-9

FOR SALE

Hoop, Stave and Lumber Mill, including logs, yard, to wind up an Estate. Considerable timber within hauling distance and 7 branches of the G. T. R. leading to Mill Sidings for shipping logs by rail. Enquire of—

G. B. MERRITT, Executor,
Box 644, Stratford, Ont. 5-8

For Sale—Saw and Planing Mill

25 H.P. Engine, 50 H.P. Return Tubular Boiler, Good Saw Rig, etc., 24" Planer and Matcher, 18 H. P. Gasoline Engine, 2 Rip Saws, Tenon Machine, 1 Side Sticker, etc. Would sell Sawmill separate. Box 165, Canada Lumberman, Toronto. 7-9

Saw Mill and Limit For Sale

Located three miles north of Sprucedale, Ontario. Limit consists of about two million feet, about eight hundred thousand hardwood, balance hemlock and pine, about three hundred thousand feet stock at Mill; other timber can be purchased close at hand. Sale must be cash. For particulars apply to A. Demberline, Sprucedale, Ont. 7-8

Saw Mill Plant For Sale

Practically new and modern Saw Mill Plant, capacity about 30 Million feet per annum, located in the Interior of British Columbia on a beautiful inland lake and on the main line of the Grand Trunk Pacific Railway. About 500 Million feet of timber on and adjacent to Lake (about 90% Spruce) and another Billion feet available at reasonable prices. Natural conditions ideal for economical logging, manufacturing, piling and shipping. An advantage of about \$4 per thousand feet in freight rates to the Prairie Provinces over Coast shipments. This property offers unlimited possibilities as a lumber, pulp and paper property. Would consider selling a half interest. Terms reasonable.

A. C. FROST COMPANY,
134 South LaSalle Street,
Chicago, Ill. 5-t.f.

Miscellaneous

Wanted

Two heavy log trucks.
Trenton Cooperage Mills, Ltd.,
8-11 Trenton, Ont.

A Second-Hand Light Carriage

Equipped with Boss-Dogs, to be complete with track. Must be in good condition, ready for immediate shipment. Apply Box 201, Canada Lumberman, Toronto, Ont. 7-8

Busiest Period in B. C. Lumber History

With demands reaching them from practically all parts of the world, and with an unusually large number of orders for Spring requirements confronting them in the home markets, the lumber mills of British Columbia are

passing through one of the busiest periods in their history. So great have been the demands upon them it is stated that some of the mills have even been forced to cease taking business until shipments and orders come nearer balancing than they do at present, and until transportation facilities and labor conditions show a decided improvement over the present.

Despite this great rush of business, the majority of the B. C. mills have been giving very little attention, it is said, to the foreign markets, being forced to do their utmost to meet requirements from nearer at hand. It is true that prices have soared lately to a point where it was believed the market would show a very noticeable slackening in demand, but although the upward trend has been very marked, orders have still continued to pour in. Just when the peak will be reached even the most experienced lumbermen will not venture a guess.

One of the lines in the lumber manufacturing industry that is passing through one of the busiest periods it has ever experienced, is the wooden box industry. From far and wide, from all parts of Canada, the United States, from the Orient, the Antipodes, from South America, South Africa and even India, inquiries have been received of late and have resulted in orders being placed with the British Columbia factories sufficient to carry them well into the summer months. Only recently orders for over half a million boxes were placed with the mills and now they are confronted with a demand for 1,300,000 more. These orders have been pretty well divided up among all the factories making boxes, but there is hardly one of them but will have to work double shifts to meet the pressure that has been placed upon them. Other orders are in sight as soon as the mills see their way to handle them.

Some criticism was recently levelled at the lumber industry because of prevailing prices and their tendency to shoot upward. In discussing this phase a man closely connected with the industry pointed out that while there is not a single line of manufactured lumber in British Columbia at present that is not very high in price, it must be remembered that lumber prices remained stationary while other things advanced in price and with the cost of logs rising, it was only natural lumber prices should advance.

DR. BELL'S

Veterinary. Wonder Remedies

10,000 one dollar (\$1.00) bottles Free to horsemen who give the Wonder a fair trial. Guaranteed for Colic, Inflammation of the Lungs, Bowels, Kidneys, Fevers, Distemper, etc. Send 25c for Mailing Package, etc. Agents wanted. Write your address plainly. DR. BELL, V.S., Kingston, Ont.

TIMBERLANDS FOR SALE

We have many attractive properties listed with us, for sale, in all parts of Canada and Newfoundland, in both Freehold and Crown lands.

BRITISH COLUMBIA

Large tracts of Cedar and Spruce situated on tide waters and the larger rivers, with or without saw mills.

NEW BRUNSWICK

Some very fine Freehold hardwood properties.

NEWFOUNDLAND

More than 3,000 square miles of the best timbered pulpwood land in the Colony.

ONTARIO

Many pulpwood and hardwood tracts, both Freehold and Crown land.

QUEBEC

Some excellent Freehold properties running heavily to pulpwood. Large pulpwood limits on the Upper Ottawa and on the North and South Shores of the St. Lawrence.

Cruiser's reports and blue prints, where available, will be sent to Principals or their accredited agents.

R. R. BRADLEY

4 Hospital Street,
MONTREAL, P.Q.



LOG STAMPS

Write us for particulars and prices

Superior Mfg. Co., Ltd.
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Estimator and Valuator
of

STANDING TIMBER

Timber Limit Mapping a Specialty

Get a Specimen Blue-print

537 Bloor St. W., Toronto
Phone Coll. 9020

W. Y. LLOYD

Wholesale Lumber Dealer
51 Yonge St. Toronto, Ont.

PINE, SPRUCE or HARDWOOD LUMBER

To the Mill Man—I'm always in the market for Lumber, Shingles and Lath.
please mail lists of your stock

Review of Current Trade Conditions

(Continued from page 62)

ferred Government holdings, which may easily dominate the situation, have not yet exerted their full effect. Rates are very firm despite the improvement in the Montreal exchange which is now over the 4-dollar mark. A better view of the spruce position will be possible shortly when the stocks taken over by the Associated Importers Ltd. are being dealt in.

Halifax and St. John's birch planks are in fair demand. The import has fallen off, but there is now a good stock of this description. Shippers ask £39 to £40 c.i.f. for usual specifications. There has been a short import of 2½ in. planks, and a good enquiry for this size is in evidence.

Canadian pine is in improved demand. Values are on the up grade, as shippers are strong holders. The volume of yellow pine in Canada available for export is reported to be comparatively small, and lower prices are out of the question.

United States

The transportation situation and transit cars are still the chief topics of conversation in many of the leading centres of lumber activity. According to a recent report received from Minneapolis, 75 per cent. of the sales being consummated are of that class of stock known as "in transit," and according to one paper, transit stock is being credited with being responsible for whatever depression there is in the price of Coast forest products.

Speaking of the western situation, it is stated that a decidedly optimistic feeling seems to pervade all lumber circles on the Pacific coast. There is no doubt but that some of the stock held at transfer points could be sold to better advantage on the coast than in the Eastern markets.

While the amount of sales which have been made either of transit stock or for mill shipments has not equalled expectations, yet there is no doubt but that the situation is gradually being clarified.

A remarkable similarity in conditions prevails in the lumber industry to-day and those which prevailed a year ago. Up until along in May, 1919, buyers were holding off, waiting for a substantial reduction in prices. Even when the market took an upward turn they refused to place orders, declaring that the improvement was only temporary. Before the summer days had come a scramble for stock developed which shot prices upward and made it possible later for speculators to control the supply. There is a possibility that history may repeat itself. There is a greater need of all kinds of structures to-day than there was a year ago. The railroads, in a few months, will be in a position to improve their property and build cars which they must have to take care of the transportation needs of the country. The export trade is daily becoming a bigger factor as vessels are becoming available. All that is needed to-day to start a run-away lumber market is moderately active buying on the part of the retail lumbermen and manufacturing interests that

consume forest products. The logical conclusion is that if needed buying from these sources is unnecessarily postponed, the chances for stabilizing the market and maintaining the present price basis later is very remote.

In regard to the situation generally, it may be stated that the lumber market is in somewhat of a medley just at the present time. Prices are what the seller asks and the buyer is willing to pay. Buying from the country yards has not been very active of late but this is natural at this season of the year. Sawmills, however, are continuing their activities and accumulation of old orders is far from being cleaned up, though production is increasing. There will, however, be no surplus for many weeks if there is at any time during the present year.

The Southern pine mills are shipping and manufacturing more than they are selling on new orders, but with an accumulation of about 18,000 cars of old business unshipped, there is not much chance for piling up stock that will menace the market. The hardwood mills of the South are also speeding up production, but there has been no recession from the high price level.

Northern pine mills are commencing operations for the summer, but their dry stocks are so low that they cannot fill old orders, to say nothing of taking on new business in quantity. There is a wider spread in Northern pine prices than on any other wood, but the high lists seem as popular with the buyers as the low lists, and every mill that can deliver the goods has no trouble getting orders for them.

In the hardwood field there has been a weakness in gum during the past few days owing to large shipments and a slight recession in the values of quartered oak. The market otherwise continues active with possibilities of further advances on account of extremely low stocks of dry lumber and the heavy industrial demand. Furniture, piano and automobile interests are heavily on the market although some of them, especially the furniture manufacturers, are reported already to have accumulated fair stocks. But these industries have swamped order files; some are refusing further orders on account of inability to handle them, and indications are that they will remain strong factors on the market for some time. However, there has been noted in general business a growing conservatism on the part of the public, which, instead of extravagantly squandering its money as it did a year ago, is now beginning to consider its finances sanely and to count its pennies more carefully. It has been pointed out that this is likely soon to have a tremendous effect on industry in general and on the lumber trade ultimately. It probably is true, as has been pointed out, that what is maintaining industrial activity is business placed during the last year, more than current orders, and that when the manufacturers have caught up with their order files they may have to slow down a bit. Hence it has been suggested by some foresighted business men that lumbermen should not neglect in these days of uncertain prosperity to cultivate the home building germ upon which continued and real prosperity depends.

Market Correspondence

**SPECIAL REPORTS
ON CONDITIONS AT
HOME AND ABROAD**

Prices Firm at Ottawa With Car Situation Improving

Firm prices and a strong demand, with foreign cars continuing to remain very scarce, and the prospect of factory labor troubles on May 1st, were the chief matters of importance to the Ottawa lumber trade during the first two weeks of April. Taken all around the situation seemed to be full of promise and indicated a bright future. Though there may be minor interruptions with business, for a time, it was the expectation of the trade that the late spring and early summer business was going to be good.

Just how good it will be depends on a variety of circumstances, one of which is labor, another the attitude of builders—and still another facilities for shipment. The car shortage should ease up before May 1st, unless there is something in the wind on the part of the American railroads to keep their cars out of Canada. During the early part of April the inception of the dock workers' strike in American Atlantic ports, further tended to intensify an already acute foreign car situation in the Ottawa market.

That Canadian lumbermen are at the present time considerably exercised about the car situation is shown by their action while in attendance at the National Convention at Washington, when Mr. Daniel McLachlin, president of the Canadian Lumbermen's Association, and Mr. Frank Hawkins, secretary of the same body, and other members visited the head of the American car service bureau, pre-

senting the case of the Canadian lumbermen. No promises of improvement were made to the representatives, they being simply told that the Bureau would do the best it could to obtain cars for entry in Canada. Reference was also made during the interview to the congested state of American Atlantic terminals due to the dock workers' strike. The situation so far as the Ottawa shippers was concerned was somewhat relieved by the lumbermen using coal cars to carry shipments of the lower grades of lumber to their American customers.

"We have received word from the American railroads that they are doing their best to straighten things out, and it seems that some measure of relief should come to us before the end of this month," stated Mr. P. C. Walker of Shepard and Morse.

The demand to the local market came principally from the United States and was for practically all grades of lumber. The domestic demand fell off a little indicating that the retailers were pretty well stocked up, and that the stocks they carried had not yet begun to move. Even though the domestic demand slipped back a little it did not tend to cause any feeling of depression in the trade as it was referred to, that there was more lumber being used in building operations in and around Ottawa now than there was at this time last year and that there was every indication that building activity would continue to increase in volume during the summer months.

The condition of the real estate market continued to show that



View of Mills in Sarnia.

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there was a particularly strong demand for all kinds of houses, either to rent or for sale. As an instance of how Ottawans have been trying to overcome the shortage of houses, 141 building permits, having an estimated value of over \$606,000, were issued during the last six months. In addition to these there were many large commercial permits, such as the Booth Building, Loew's Theatre, etc.

Labor for both the woods operations, the spring drive, and for factory work remained fairly plentiful. Several of the companies have closed up their camp operations and are in readiness for the spring drive, which it is expected will commence around April 15th to 20th. The prospect for successful driving conditions this year was not considered any too bright by several of the companies as it was expected the spring would be long and cold. An estimate of this year's cost of bush operations was not available from any of the companies as they stated their figures would hardly be known to themselves until around June 1st., or perhaps later.

On the outlook as to the increased costs tending to further advance the sale price of lumber one of the leading lumbermen stated "It is not the desire of the lumbering industry generally to unduly advance prices. The figures we are getting to-day are the highest they have ever been, but they have been brought about by sets of conditions—(increased labor and food costs)—which the industry has never had to face before. That briefly tells why the prices charged for lumber are where they are to-day."

From the selling end of most companies the outlook for business was considered good. Production this year while in advance of last, was, it was prophesied, likely to fall considerably short of meeting the present demand. Sawmill labor in keeping with the action of the line pursued by the inside woodworkers, it was expected, would seek an advance in wages. It was intimated in some circles that if a moderate advance was asked for that the application would be given careful consideration with, at least, a good fair chance of being granted.

In the European export situation a big surprise was sprung by the ocean steamship committee, on the receipt of their notices by the trade that they had abolished what is known as the "St. Petersburg Standard" of lumber shipments, which has existed since lumber was first shipped out of Canada and which has been in force and effect since the days of Confederation, if not from a greater date. Henceforth lumber shipments, (for the time being at least) are going to be charged for by the ocean carrying companies on the basis of so much per hundred pounds.

The change over means about a twenty per cent. increase in ocean rates. During the past six years there have been many changes by the carrying companies of the rate per "standard." During the war it was quoted at 300 shillings for carrying approximately 1,980 feet of lumber. Before the war the rate was from thirty-five to forty shillings. The last shipment by the standard rate, out of Ottawa, some time ago, was 250 shillings. A thousand feet of dry lumber it was estimated by the local exporting trade would weigh about 2,500 pounds, or practically put the "standard" on the new basis as weighing about 5,000 pounds or two and one-half tons.

The new rate to local shippers is \$1 per hundred pounds, making the standard run all the way from \$41 to \$50, whereas in pre war years it ran from \$20.50 to \$25 according to the dimension of the stocks that were being carried overseas.

One of the few cheery indications from a Government source that the lumbermen and pulp and paper manufacturers have received since the war began or when newsprint control was first placed in effect in 1916, was the decision of the Supreme Court of Canada, which on Tuesday, April 6th, upheld the case of Price Bros. contesting the validity of the authority constituting the Board of Commerce and questioning its right to fix prices for newsprint paper.

Aside from its effect upon the pulp and paper industry which virtually means, so it was interpreted at Ottawa, the removing of control on price fixing and embargoes being placed on shipments of newsprint paper, it was taken that the authority of the Board of Commerce in placing embargoes had been killed and there was practically no chance of them being imposed by the Government in the future on lumber shipments.

Active Demand and Firm Prices in Montreal

Conditions in Montreal have not changed. There is still a great shortage of lumber, especially spruce which is in heavy requisition at the present time. Hardwood is in great demand, due to the amount which is being exported to the United States. In the opinion of the Montreal wholesalers there is no chance of prices coming down.

B. C. woods are in great demand, but there is a comparatively small amount being shipped east.

Montreal building returns for the first quarter show an immense improvement over the corresponding period in 1919. Thus the total

is \$1,461,237, an increase of \$1,021,135. Every month this year has exhibited a gain, that for March, at \$847,247, an increase of \$619,039. Even at this early period of the season, there is a shortage of material and lumber due in some cases to the impossibility of getting cars. The season promises to be an exceptionally brisk one, and contractors have more work on their books than for several years. The one thing that may cause an interruption to this activity is labor trouble—the men are being urged by outside agitators to consolidate their ranks and to force higher pay.

The steamship companies have made yet another change in the method of doing export lumber business. For a large number of years the rates were based on measurement, the familiar Petrograd standard being the unit of calculation. Now the rates are based on weight, with the exception of deal lumber, which is still based on the Petrograd standard. The rates based on weight are as follows: \$1.20 per 100 lb. being charged for hardwood; \$1.22 per 100 lb. being charged for softwood.

Canadian pulp and paper exports for the month of January reached a total value of \$9,151,206, compared with \$6,885,319 in January 1919, a gain of \$2,265,947. The paper exports during the month included 1,152,508 cwt. of newsprint, valued at \$459,935; 32,761 cwts. of kraft wrapping, valued at \$258,745, and roofing paper valued at \$89,645. Paper and woodpulp exports for the first ten months of the fiscal year reached a total value of \$83,575,178, compared with \$67,403,247 for the corresponding period in 1918, and \$51,923,419 in 1919, a gain of \$16,172,931 over 1919, and of \$31,642,759 in 1918. Exports of unmanufactured woodpulp amounted to \$59,789 cords, valued at \$615,101 in January 1920, compared with 97,915 cords, valued at \$972,129 in January 1919.

Quebec Retailers Raise Delivery Charges

The annual meeting of the Quebec City Retail Lumber Dealers' Association will take place shortly, when officers will be elected for the coming year. During the past year six meetings were held, all of which were profitable and instructive. Every member present took much interest in the discussion of the different questions that were submitted, and among the topics discussed were "Credits," "Own Your Own Home," "Cost of Doing Business," "Labor," "Deliveries," and "Supplying Lumber to the Returned Soldiers at the Wholesale Price, Plus 10 %." Every member was glad to agree to this proposal and do everything possible in order to assist the returned boys in every way.

J. O. Chalifour, secretary of the Association, in writing the "Canada Lumberman," says the members all expect a good season during 1920, although lumber is difficult to buy even at high prices. He thinks there are too many speculating in lumber at the present time.

In regard to credits, the Quebec City Retail Lumber Dealers' Association have accepted the method inaugurated by the retail lumbermen of Toronto, through their bureau of credit. Every member makes a list of his credits which he sends to the secretary, who then forwards a copy of all the lists to each member, who has furnished his own copy. The plan is working out very satisfactorily in the interests of the trade as a whole.

The Quebec City Retail Lumber Dealers' Association state that delivery will be charged from May 1st next at the rate of \$1.00 for a one-horse load and \$1.75 for a two-horse load on delivery in the lower part of the city, and in the upper part a one-horse load delivery will be charged at the rate of \$1.50 and a two-horse load, \$2.50. The increase has been rendered necessary owing to the high cost of labor, horse-feed, maintenance, etc.

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TORONTO

Western Sawmill Adds to Electric Equipment

In connection with the rapidly developing business of the Hammond Cedar Mill, at Hammond, B. C., the Western Canada Power Company has just completed the installation of a transformer and wiring to increase the voltage available for use in the mill from 2,300 volts to 12,000 volts. Extensive additions and improvements to the existing plant at the mill are being rushed under the direction of the energetic manager, Mr. Hartnell. An indication of the manner in which the business of the mill is becoming is afforded by the fact that up to a year ago steam power met its requirements. In February, 1919, electric power was installed, the Western Canada Power Company putting in equipment for 2,300 volts. Now that electric power has in turn been found to be inadequate to the demands of the mill, and the same company has just completed improvements raising the voltage to 12,000.

Increase in Wharfage Rates at Montreal

Negotiations regarding the proposed increase in wharfage rates were continued in Montreal at the office of the Harbor Commission, when protests were made against the proposed new rates, which, it was claimed, would come to very much more than the amount originally estimated by the Harbor Board when the new schedule was promulgated. It was argued that instead of a twenty per cent. increase the jump in some cases would be nearer 100 per cent., while the averages would run higher than fifty per cent. Conferences as to this will continue, but the general opinion of the shipping interests involved was that, following the discussions between the shipping men and the Harbor Board, a new schedule would be required. The shipping men took the ground that they were perfectly willing to meet such increases as the necessities of the harbor revenue demanded, but that they were not inclined to agree to an arbitrary schedule which might weigh unduly heavily on some lines of imports, and less heavily on others, while the total amount to be raised under the proposed schedules, as at present, would, they estimated, come to a considerably larger sum than had been expected by the Harbor Board when the Order-in-Council was promulgated.

A statement was made at the close that the conference had been held with regard to the general increase in wharfage rates to be charged on import and export traffic using the wharves, as well as

additional charges on passengers using the Port of Montreal. It was stated that according to the Order-in-Council these new increased rates were to go into effect.

The conference followed a meeting at Ottawa, when a deputation from the Board of Trade was met by Hon. C. C. Ballantyne, Minister of Marine and Fisheries. At this meeting the representatives of the Board of Trade laid their case before the Minister asking that before the new rates went into effect a conference be held to establish the facts of the position. On the strength of their representations, Hon. Mr. Ballantyne undertook to arrange a meeting between shipping interests of Montreal and the Montreal Harbor Board.

Uncle Sam Wants Pulpwood Restrictions Lifted

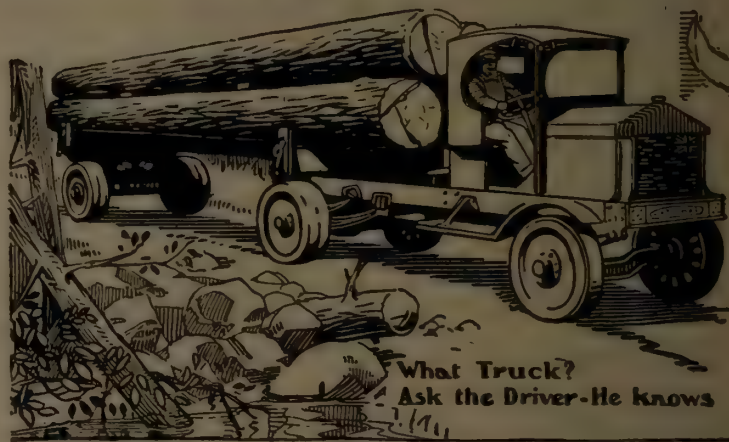
Within the next week or so, the committee recently appointed by the U. S. Senate, acting upon a resolution introduced by Senator Underwood to investigate the newsprint situation in the United States and open negotiations with the Governments of Quebec and New Brunswick with a view to obtaining the removal of the restrictions of the export of pulpwood cut from Canadian Crown Lands, will meet in Washington. Efforts are being made by representatives of the American paper interests to induce delegations of newspaper publishers from all parts of the United States to visit the capital and tell the committee of the seriousness of the newsprint situation. That this serious situation and the cause of it as the American manufacturer of newsprint sees it may be duly impressed on the American publisher, an active educational campaign is being carried on in all parts of the country. The text of campaign may be briefly stated thus: Newsprint prices in the United States are high, because a large portion of the newsprint used in this country comes from Canada. The Canadian newsprint manufacturers are profiteering at the expense of the American newspaper publisher, because they have nothing to fear from American competition. The strong position of the Canadian manufacturer's is due to the fact that the American Manufacturer's supply of pulpwood in the United States is inadequate and he cannot by reason of the restrictions placed on the export of pulpwood from Canada, obtain a supply from the lands which he leased many years ago from the Canadian Provincial Governments.

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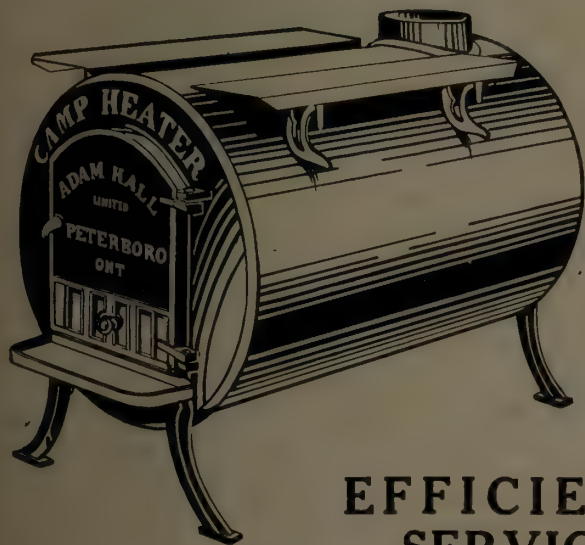
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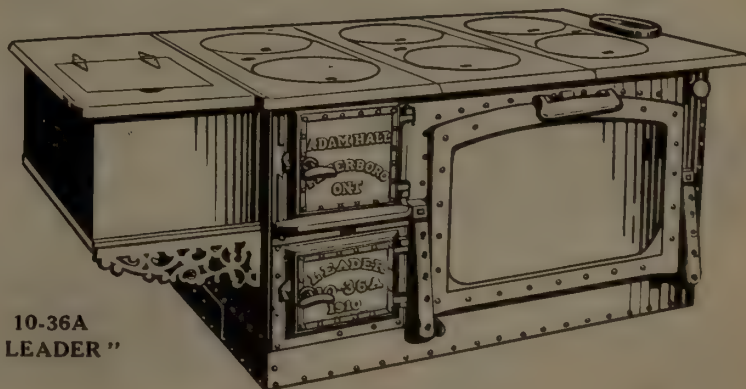
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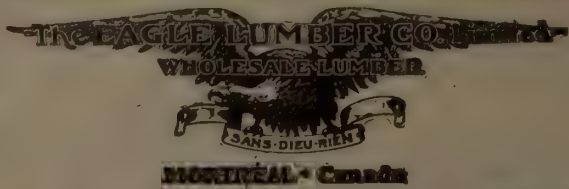
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EDGINGS

Ontario

The capital stock of the Elgie & Jarvis Lumber Co., Ltd., Toronto, has been increased from \$40,000 to \$100,000.

The Sterling Bay Lumber Co., of Tenby Bay, Ont., have started sawing operations and are very busy at the present time.

The Pearce Lumber and Planing Mill Co., Marmora, are reported to be considering the sale of their business.

The Ontario Tie, Timber & Construction Co. intend erecting a new sawmill at Timmins which will cost about \$50,000. Work will be started on the new mill early next month.

The capital stock of the Ontario Paper Co., Thorold, has been increased to \$3,500,000 by the creation of 34,900 shares of new stock of \$100 each, of which 25,000 shares shall be preference shares.

The Fort Frances Paper Co. of Fort Frances, Ont., has taken action in the Supreme Court of Ontario similar to that taken by Price Bros., denying the power of the Board of Commerce to regulate prices on newsprint.

Percy Switzer, lumberman, whose parents reside at Gooderham, Ont., was injured recently in a lumber camp near Haileybury and died later in the General Hospital, Toronto, after being an inmate there for several weeks. He was 26 years old and single.

The capital stock of Beatty Bros., Limited, Fergus, has been increased from \$750,000 to \$2,000,000, the increase to consist of 6000 first cumulative 8% preference shares of \$100 each and 7000 cumulative 7% preference shares of \$100 each, and 7000 common shares of \$100 each.

The Ericson Marine & Aircraft, Limited, Toronto, Ont., have been incorporated to manufacture in aeroplanes, hydro-aeroplanes and other vehicles. Capital stock \$250,000. Among the incorporators are F. J. Hughes and L. J. Phelan, solicitors, both of Toronto, Ont.

G. M. Yates has been appointed secretary of the Local Housing Commission at Guelph. The commission has received a large number of applications for dwellings, and it was decided to call for the erection of forty, six-roomed houses; the work to be completed this summer.

The Toronto Woodworkers, Limited, Toronto, Ont., were recently incorporated to manufacture and deal in furniture, cabinets, musical instruments and all kinds of woodenware. Capital stock \$100,000. Among the incorporators are G. H. Lovatt and A. Pickles, students at-law, both of Toronto, Ont.

Malcolm & Hill, Limited, Kitchener, Ont., have been incorporated to manufacture and deal in lumber, furniture, etc. They will also acquire and carry on the business of the D. Hibner Furniture Co., Kitchener, Ont. Capital \$600,000. G. H. Sproat, and C. H. Kempt of Toronto, Ont., are two of the incorporators.

The Parry Sound Forest Products Co. has been granted a provincial charter with a capital stock of \$100,000, and headquarters in Parry Sound, to buy, sell, manufacture and deal in forest and other products. The incorporators include James Ludgate, lumberman, and Robert Lyons, manufacturer, of Parry Sound.

The planing mill of the C. B. Williams Co., Ltd., at 11 St. Albans St., Toronto, was destroyed by fire recently. The loss on building and contents was \$20,000 which was partially covered by insurance. By a hard fight the firemen managed to save the lumber in the yards. The planing mill was a two-storey frame structure and burned like tinder.

The North American Lumber Co., Ltd., which was recently granted a charter, with a capital stock of \$100,000 and headquarters in Toronto, has acquired a license covering fifteen square miles of virgin timber in the neighborhood of Algonquin Park. The limits are estimated to contain over 50,000,000 ft. of timber, and two sawmills are being erected on the property.

It is estimated in prominent pulp, paper and lumber circles that the Ottawa district is shortly to have another large pulp and paper mill, which is to be erected on the banks of the Gatineau River near Chelsea by the Royal Securities Corporation, Limited, Montreal, at a cost of approximately \$1,000,000. It is stated that the corporation will acquire the holdings of the Gilmour and Hughson Lumber Company in that district.

Rideau Timber Products, Ltd., of Ottawa, have been granted a charter with a capital stock of \$100,000 and headquarters in Ottawa, to carry on in all its branches a lumber, timber and pulpwood business, and to manufacture, sell and deal in timber, logs, lumber, wood products, etc. Among the incorporators of the company are Chas. B. Dougherty and Robert Everard of Ottawa, and Guy M. French of Renfrew. It is understood that the new organization is a holding company to take over the B. C. timber limits of the Rideau Lumber Co., Ottawa.

Eastern Canada

Joseph Fiset intends erecting a sawmill at Barraute Que. The mill will be 28 x 60.

Price Bros., Limited, are contemplating the erection of an addition to their sawmill at Batiscau.

The sawmill of M. Tremblay, of Martinville, Que., was recently destroyed by fire. The loss was \$3000.

J. A. Turcotte is erecting a new sawmill at Natagan Station, Abitibi County, Que. The mill will be 1½ stories, 70 x 30.

The sawmills of Phileas Belanger at La Durantaye, Que., was recently destroyed by fire. The loss was \$3000 and the owner will rebuild.

The International Paper Company has signed contracts at Three Rivers for the erection of a large number of dwellings for its employees in that city.

The International Paper Company has signed contracts at Three Rivers for the erection of a large number of dwellings for its employees in that city.

The Slate Products Co. of Canada, Limited, Montreal, P.Q., have been

granted a charter to carry on a general business as manufacturers and dealers in timber, wood and metal and other by-products. Capital stock \$200,000.

The Kipawa Company, Limited, a subsidiary of the Riordon Pulp and Paper Company which has been manufacturing unbleached sulphite pulp since the latter part of December, began recently to turn out the bleached product, and by the first of May expects to have the plant turning out over 100 tons per day.

Wilson, Paterson & Gifford, Limited, Montreal, were recently granted a provincial charter to carry on a general business in the manufacture and sale of lumber, timber, pulp and other wood products. The capital stock is \$1,000,000.

H. Mathieu, Limited, Montreal, P. Q., were recently incorporated to carry on a business in the manufacture of lumber, timber and other wood products. Capital stock \$49,900. H. Mathieu and F. R. Paquet, of Montreal, P. Q., are two of the incorporators.

A federal charter has been granted to W. A. Marshall & Company of Canada, with a capital stock of \$25,000 and headquarters in Montreal, to carry on a wholesale and retail business in wood and fuel of all kinds and also to engage in the timber and lumber line.

The Dominion Store & Office Fixtures, Co., Limited, Montreal, P.Q., were recently incorporated to manufacture and deal in furniture, sash, doors and other wood products. Capital \$10,000. Among the incorporators are B. Shulman and S. A. Shulman, both of Montreal.

The Derby Lumber Co., Limited, Millerton, N. B., were recently granted a provincial charter to carry on a general lumbering, milling and wood manufacturing business. Capital \$49,000. T. C. Creaghan, Newcastle, N. B., and D. A. Manderville, Derby, N.B., were two of the incorporators.

O'Donnell & Morrisette, Limited, Sherbrooke, P.Q., were recently incorporated to manufacture and deal in furniture, musical instruments and all kinds of woodenware. Capital \$99,000. J. F. O'Donnell and N. Chevalier, merchants, both of Sherbrooke, P.Q., are two of the incorporators.

The MacLaren Lumber Co. have donated the sum of \$10,000 towards the erection of a new R. C. church at Buckingham, Que., and have generously offered all the lumber needed at cost price. The edifice will be built this summer and will replace the one destroyed some time ago by fire.

Belanger & Proulx, Limited, Three Rivers, P.Q., have been incorporated to deal in all kinds of wood products. The company will also acquire timber limits. Capital stock \$20,000. P. Bechard, of Montmagny, and J. A. Proulx, of Sainte-Pierre-de-Montmagny, P.Q., are among the incorporators.

"La Compagnie de Roberval," Roberval, P.Q., were recently incorporated to construct and operate shipyards for the manufacture of wooden vessels, boats and canoes. Capital stock \$99,000. Two of the incorporators are Thos. L. Bergeron and Louis H. Brassard, advocate, both of Roberval, P.Q.

McDade's lath mill, only recently erected, and most modernly equipped, was totally destroyed by fire recently at Woodstock, N. B. Owing to the heavy demand, the plant had been working at full capacity day and night. The work of clearing away the ruins was begun today, and the mill will be rebuilt immediately.

The Barry Fibre Co., Incorporated, Cheateau Richer, P.Q., were recently granted a charter to operate saw and paper mills and to carry on a general business in the manufacture of lumber, timber and other forest products. Capital stock \$49,900. R. Barry and G. Barrie, both of Quebec, are two of the incorporators.

Constant Phillips, aged 65, a well-known lumber contractor, living at Greenock, Que., was drowned recently in a brook a little north of Brookfield Station. He left the house to go to the woods near Brookfield, where he was engaged in lumbering, and nothing was seen of him until his body was found in the stream. He is survived by a wife and a grown-up family.

The directors of the St. Maurice Paper Company, Limited, the Canadian subsidiary of the Union Bag and Paper Corporation, with sawmills, limits, and pulp and paper mills in the Province of Quebec, have declared a 10 per cent. stock bonus to shareholders or at the rate of one share of new stock for every ten presently held. Extensions are being proceeded with at the pulp and paper mill at Three Rivers.

A federal housing charter has been granted to the Wolf River Pulp & Paper Co. with a capital stock of \$1,000,000, and headquarters in Montreal. The company is empowered to carry on the business of lumbering and the lumber trade in all its branches, to manufacture and deal in pulp, pulpwood, paper and all other products made of wood or pulp. Among the incorporators are John Wilson Cook, A. A. Magee, T. B. Heney and others.

The Miramichi Lumber Co., of Chatham, N. B., has been supplying the Bathurst Lumber Co. with considerable quantities of pulpwood during the past few weeks owing to the latter organization being threatened with a shortage of supplies. It appears that the Bathurst Lumber Co. contracted for sufficient wood but did not get nearly all that was expected owing to the contractors failing to deliver in consequence of deep snow, and also the failure of the Caraquet Railway to run trains.

A new industry to be launched on the upper St. John River is the Notre Dame Lumber Co., of which J. M. Stevens, of Edmundston, is secretary. A sawmill will be built on the old Crocket mill site at Kennedy Island near Clair and St. Francis. It is some fourteen years since there was a mill there and the new plant will take of a large portion of the lumber cut on the Canadian side on the upper St. John River in both New Brunswick and Quebec. The company have asked the New Brunswick legislature for the privilege of placing piers and booms in the St. John River.

The Quebec & Saguenay Pulp Company's mill at Peribonka, Que., is now being operated by James A. Outtersen, who is a well-known American pulp and paper manufacturer. The mill is situated four miles from the mouth of Little Peribonka River, which empties into the north side of Lake St. John. Thirty tons of groundwood pulp is the daily capacity of the plant and extensive woodland holdings belonging to the company lie to the north of the mill. The manufactured pulp is at present transported across Lake St. John to Roberval in the summer time, but it is expected that the Canadian National Railway will extend its tracks past the mill this summer so that there will be direct rail transportation.

If you want anything in Lumber Products, write:—

BECK LUMBER CO.

PENETANG, - ONTARIO

or "ASK MR. HORNING"

PHONE MAIN 2170 - TORONTO

We handle HORSE SHOE BRAND Lumber, Lath, Timber, Boxes, Shooks and Pails.

Manufactured by C. BECK MFG. CO. Limited.

We Can DRESS, MATCH and RESAW

We Want to Purchase

1", 2" and 3"

Spruce and Pine

also

1½" and 1⅝" x 4' No. 1 Spruce Lath.

In quoting advise full specifications as to grades, widths, lengths and dryness.

CHAS. H. RUSSELL CO.

LIMITED

211 McGill Street, MONTREAL, Que.

H. BOURGOUIN

Dominion Express Bldg., 145 St. James St., Montreal

WHOLESALE LUMBER AND TIMBER

Dressed and Rough

B. C. FIR TIMBERS

Ship Timbers and Planking, Ship Decking, Tank Stock, Bridge Timbers, Fir and Spruce Lumber

Also White and Red Pine, Spruce, Hemlock, Banksian Pine Birch, Maple, Rock Elm, Oak, Yellow Pine, Railway Ties, Fence Posts, Poles and Piling.

DIMENSION OAK CUT TO SPECIFICATION

Prompt shipment Satisfactory stock Good service Write or wire for prices

A. F. B. AUSTIN, Manager

Saw Mill Exhausters

"By-Pass" Blower Systems are Indestructible

"By-Pass" exhausters will handle the green sawdust from your saw mill without clogging or trouble of any kind. Material does not pass through or around fan wheel. Fan is not overhung. Three bearings. No heating or shaking. The best and most economical system made today.

We manufacture and install systems complete

Write for information

Toronto Blower Company

156 Duke St., Toronto

CURRENT LUMBER PRICES—WHOLESALE

TORONTO, ONT.

Prices in Carload Lots, F.O.B. cars Toronto

White Pine;

1 x 4/7 Good Strips	125 00	135 00
1 1/4 & 1 1/2 x 4/7 Good Strips	125 00	135 00
1 x 8 and up Good Sides	180 00	170 00
2 x 4/7 Good Strips	130 00	140 00
1 1/4 and 1 1/2 x 8 and wider		
Good Sides	170 00	180 00
2 x 8 and wider Good Sides	180 00	190 00
1 in. No. 1, 2 and 3 Cuts	95 00	105 00
5/4 & 6/4 No. 1, 2 & 3 Cuts	130 00	135 00
2 in. No. 1, 2 and 3 Cuts	135 00	145 00
1 x 4 and 5 Mill Run	70 00	72 00
1 x 6 Mill Run	72 00	74 00
1 x 7, 9 and 11 Mill Run	72 00	74 00
1 x 8 Mill Run	73 00	75 00
1 x 10 Mill Run	78 00	80 00
1 x 12 Mill Run	80 00	82 00
5/4 and 6/4 x 5 Mill Run	72 00	74 00
2 x 4 Mill Run	72 00	74 00
2 x 6 Mill Run	72 00	74 00
2 x 8 Mill Run	73 00	75 00
2 x 10 Mill Run	78 00	80 00
2 x 12 Mill Run	80 00	82 00
1 in. Mill Run Shorts	56 00	58 00
1 x 4 and up 6/16 No. 1 Mill Culls	54 00	57 00
1 x 10 and up 6/16 No. 1 Mill Culls	60 00	62 00
1 x 12 and up 6/16 No. 1 Mill Culls	60 00	62 00
1 x 4 and up 6/16 No. 2 Mill Culls	42 00	44 00
1 x 10 x 12 6/16 No. 2 Mill Culls	48 00	50 00
1 x 4 and up 6/16 No. 3 Mill Culls	32 00	36 00

Red Pine:		
1 x 4 and 5 Mill Run	58 00	60 00
1 x 6 Mill Run	62 00	64 00
1 x 8 Mill Run	64 00	66 00
1 x 10 Mill Run	67 00	69 00
2 x 4 Mill Run	58 00	60 00
2 x 6 Mill Run	62 00	64 00
2 x 8 Mill Run	64 00	66 00
1 in. Clear and Clear Face	Open	Open
2 in. Clear and Clear Face	Open	Open

Spruce:		
1 x 4 Mill Run	58 00	60 00
1 x 6 Mill Run	60 00	62 00
1 x 8 Mill Run	61 00	63 00
1 x 10 Mill Run	63 00	66 00
1 x 12 Mill Run	66 00	68 00
Mill Culls	48 00	50 00

HEMLOCK, No. 1

(In car load lots f.o.b. Toronto)		
1 x 4 and 5 in. x 9 to 16 ft.	46 00	47 00
1 x 6 in. x 9 to 16 ft.	50 00	52 00
1 x 8 in. x 9 to 16 ft.	52 00	54 00
1 x 10 and 12 in. x 9 to 16 ft.	54 00	56 00
1 x 7, 9 and 11 in. x 9 to 16 ft.	50 00	52 00
2 x 4 to 12, 10 and 16 ft.	52 00	54 00
2 x 4 to 12, 10 and 16 ft.	52 00	54 00
2 x 4 to 12 in., 12 and 14 ft.	52 00	54 00
2 x 4 to 12 in., 18 ft.	56 00	58 00
2 x 4 to 12 in., 20 ft.	58 00	60 00
1 in. No. 2, 6 ft. to 16 ft.	42 00	43 00

FIR FLOORING

Fir flooring, 1 x 3 and 4", No. 1 & 2		
Edge Grain	100 50	
Fir flooring, 1 x 3 and 4", No. 1 & 2		
Flat Grain	85 50	

(Depending upon widths)

1 x 4 to 12 No. 1 & 2 Clear		
Fir, Rough	98 75	106 75
1 1/4 x 4 to 12 No. 1 & 2 Clear		
Fir, Rough	108 00	112 00
2 x 4 to 12 No. 1 & 2 Clear		
Fir, Rough	101 00	108 00
3 x 4 x 4 to 12 No. 1 & 2 Clear		
Fir, Rough	112 75	114 75
1 x 5 & 6 Fir Casing	100 50	
1 x 8 & 10 Fir Base	103 75	
1 1/4 & 1 1/2, 8, 10 & 12" E. G. Stepping		112 00
1 x 4 to 12 Clear Fir, D4S.	91 50	97 50
1 1/4 & 1 1/2 x 4 to 12, Clear Fir, D4S	92 00	100 00
XXX Shingles, 6 butts to 2 in., per square	7 37	
XXXXX Shingles, 5 butts to 2 in., per square	8 60	

LATH

No. 1 White Pine, 4 ft.	Open	
No. 2 White Pine, 4 ft.	"	
No. 3 White Pine, 4 ft.	"	
Mill run white pine, 32 in.	"	
Merchantable spruce lath, 4 ft.	"	

TORONTO HARDWOOD PRICES

The prices given below are for carloads f.o.b. Toronto, from wholesalers to retailers, and are based on a good percentage of long lengths and good widths, without any wide stock having been sorted out. War tax of seven and half per cent. on imported woods, and also the prevailing rate of exchange paid by purchaser.

ASH, WHITE

(Dry weight 3800 lbs. per M. ft.)		
1s & 2s No. 1 Com. No. 2 Com.		
1"	\$220.00	\$170.00
1 1/4"	245.00	215.00
1 1/2"	255.00	225.00
2"	295.00	265.00
2 1/2" and 3"	325.00	310.00
4"	335.00	320.00

ASH, BROWN

4/4	\$165.00	\$105.00	\$80.00
6/4	175.00	115.00	90.00
8/4	200.00	140.00	110.00

BIRCH

(Dry weight 4000 lbs. per M. ft.)

	1s & 2s	No. 1	No. 2
	Com.	Com.	Com.
4/4	\$150.00	\$110.00	\$75.00
5/4 and 6/4	180.00	120.00	85.00
8/4	165.00	130.00	100.00
10/4 and 12/4	205.00	155.00	115.00
16/4	215.00	165.00	120.00

BASSWOOD

(Dry weight 2500 lbs. per M. ft.)

	1s & 2s	No. 1	No. 2	No. 3
	Com.	Com.	Com.	Com.
4/4	\$105.00	\$80.00	\$60.00	\$46.00
5/4 & 6/4	110.00	85.00	70.00	48.00
8/4	113.00	87.00	72.00	50.00

CHESTNUT

(Dry weight 2800 lbs. per M. ft.)

	1s & 2s	No. 1	No. 2
	Com.	Com.	Com.
1"	\$190.00	\$150.00	\$85.00
1 1/4" and 1 1/2"	200.00	160.00	90.00
2"	210.00	165.00	90.00

ELM, SOFT

(Dry weight 3100 lbs. per M. ft.)

4/4	\$105.00	\$70.00	\$60.00	\$48.00
6/4 & 8/4	125.00	85.00	70.00	55.00
12/4	140.00	110.00	90.00	

GUM, RED

(Dry weight 3300 lbs. per M. ft.)

	Plain	No. 1	Quartered	No. 1
	1s & 2s	Com.	1s & 2s	Com.
1"	\$225.00	\$185.00	\$250.00	210.00
1 1/4"	230.00	190.00	265.00	225.00
1 1/2"	235.00	195.00	265.00	225.00
2"	250.00	210.00	275.00	235.00

Figured Gum, \$10 per M. extra, in both plain and quartered.

GUM, SAP

	1s & 2s	No. 1	Com.
1"	\$135.00	\$110.00	
1 1/4" and 1 1/2"	140.00	115.00	
2"	145.00	120.00	

HICKORY

(Dry weight 4500 lbs. per M. ft.)

	1s & 2s	No. 1	Com.	No. 2	Com.
1"	\$175.00	\$120.00	\$70.00		
1 1/4"	185.00	130.00	80.00		
1 1/2"	195.00	140.00	80.00		
2"	215.00	160.00	95.00		

MAPLE, HARD

(Dry weight 4200 lbs. per M. ft.)

	1s & 2s	Com.	Com.	Com.
	No. 1	No. 2	No. 3	
4/4	\$125.00	\$100.00	\$80.00	\$45.00
5/4 & 6/4	140.00	115.00	90.00	50.00
8/4	150.00	125.00	95.00	55.00
12/4	180.00	150.00	105.00	
16/4	225.00	180.00	130.00	

SOFT MAPLE

The quantity of soft maple produced in Ontario is small and it is generally sold on a log run basis, the locality governing the prices.

WHITE AND RED OAK

(Plain sawed. Dry weight 4000 lbs. per M. ft.)

	1s & 2s	No. 1	Com.
4/4	\$230.00	\$180.00	
5/4 & 6/4	235.00	185.00	
8/4	240.00	195.00	
10/4	245.00	205.00	
12/4	250.00	210.00	
16/4	255.00	220.00	

WHITE OAK, Quarter Cut

(Dry weight 4000 lbs. per M. ft.)

	1s & 2s	No. 1	Com.
4/4	\$335.00	275.00	
5/4 and 6/4	350.00	290.00	
8/4	360.00	300.00	

PLAIN WHITE & RED OAK

(Plain Sawed. Dry weight 4000 lbs. per M. ft.)

	1s & 2s	No. 1	Com.
1"	\$200.00	\$150.00	
1 1/4"	210.00	160.00	
1 1/2"	215.00	165.00	
2"	220.00	170.00	
2 1/2"	250.00	190.00	
3"	255.00	195.00	
4"	275.00	210.00	

QTD. CUT WHITE OAK

(Dry weight 4000 lbs. per M. ft.)

	1s & 2s	No. 1	Com.
1"	\$350.00	\$275.00	
1 1/4" and 1 1/2"	360.00	285.00	
2"	370.00	295.00	

QTD. CUT RED OAK

	1s & 2s	No. 1	Com.
1"	\$300.00	\$220.00	
1 1/4" and 1 1/2"	315.00	235.00	
2"	320.00	240.00	

OTTAWA, ONT.

Manufacturers' Prices

Pine good sidings:		
1-in. x 7-in. and up	\$110 00	
1 1/4-in. and 1 1/2-in., 8-in. & up	125 00	
2-in. x 7-in. and up	125 00	
No. 2 cuts 2 x 8-in. and up.	85 00	

Pine good strips:		
1-in.	90 00	
1 1/4-in. and 1 1/2-in.	105 00	
2-in.	105 00	

Pine good shorts:		
1-in. x 7-in. and up	85 00	
1-in. x 4-in. to 6-in.	75 00	
1 1/4-in. and 1 1/2-in.	80 00	
7-in. to 9-in. A sidings	65 00	

Pine, No. 1 dressing sidings	75 00
Pine, No. 1 dressing strips	68 00
Pine, No. 1 dressing shorts	60 00
Pine, 1-in. x 4-in. s.c. strips	57 00
Pine, 1-in. x 5-in. s.c. strips	60 00
Pine, 1-in. x 6-in. s.c. strips	61 00
Pine, 1-in. x 7-in. s.c. strips	63 00
Pine, 1 x 8-in. s.c., 12 to 16 ft.	48 00
Pine, 1-in. x 10-in. M.R.	66 00
Pine, s.c. sidings, 1 1/4 and 2-in.	64 00
Pine, s.c. strips, 1-in.	54 00
1 1/4, 1 1/2 and 2-in.	60 00
Pine, s.c. shorts, 1 x 4 to 6 in.	50 00
Pine, s.c. and bet. shorts, 1 x 5	50 00
Pine, s.c. and bet. shorts, 1 x 6	47 00
Pine, s.c. shorts, 6'-11', 1"x10"	52 00
Pine box boards:	
1"x4" and up, 6'-11'	40 00
1"x3", 12'-16'	44 00
Pine, mill culls, strips and sidings, 1-in. x 4-in. and up, 12-ft. and up	42 00
Mill cull shorts, 1-in. x 4-in. and up, 6-ft. to 11-ft.	38 00
O. culls r & w p	32 00

RED PINE, LOG RUN

mill culls out, 1-in.	36 00	42 00
mill culls out, 1 1/4-in.	36 00	42 00
mill culls out, 1 1/2-in.	38 00	42 00
mill culls out, 2-in.	40 00	42 00
mill culls, white pine, 1"x7" and up	40 00	

MILL RUN SPRUCE

1"x4" and up, 6'-11'	42 00
1"x4" and up, 12'-16'	42 00
1"x9", 10" and up, 12'-16'	48 00
1 1/4"x7" 8-9" and up, 12'-16'	48 00
1 1/4" x 10 and up, 12'-16'	50 00
1 1/4" & 2" x 12" and up, 12'-16'	50 00

Spruce, 1-in. clear (fine dressing and B)	55 00
Hemlock, 1-in. cull	25 00
Hemlock, 1-in. log run	30 00
Hemlock, 2x4, 6, 8, 10, 12/16'	30 00
Tamarac	24 00
Basswood, log run, dead culls out	46 00
Basswood, log run, mill culls out	45 00
Birch, log run	48 00

Soft Elm, common and better, 1, 1 1/2, 2-in. 25 00 30 00

Ash, black, log run	32 00	40 00
1 x 10 No. 1 barn		52 00
1 x 10 No. 2 barn		46 00
1 x 8 and 9 No. 2 barn		42 00

"Hamilton" Lath Machines

"Hamilton" Lath Mill

All iron frame, exceptionally heavy, rigid and strongly braced, top and bottom rolls power driven. Extra wide table.

Carries six 14" saws.

Guaranteed capacity 50,000 lath in ten hours.

*Get Our Special
Catalogue*



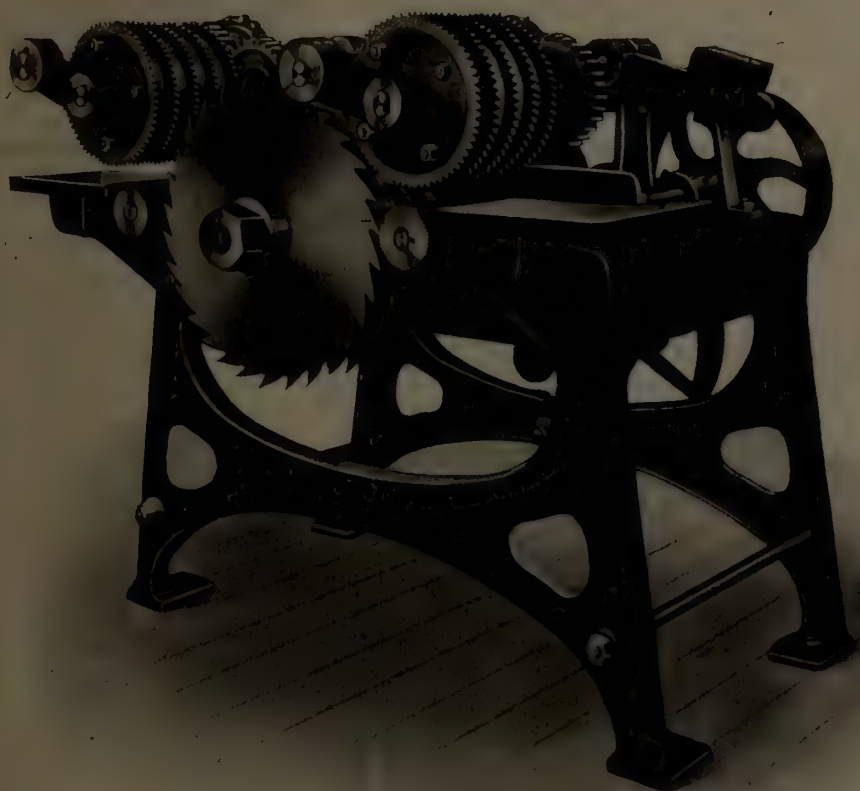
"Hamilton" Lath Bolter

Extra heavy all iron frame, Feed Rolls driven, top and bottom, fitted with adjustable steel guide.

Carries four 20" saws.

Saws readily changed for filing.

*Both of above Machines
Carried in Stock*



William Hamilton Co., Limited

Peterboro, Ontario

Agents:—J. L. Neilson & Co., Winnipeg, Man.

CURRENT LUMBER PRICES—Continued

2 x 12	...
2 x 10	...
2 x 8	...
2 x 6	...
2 x 4	...

All prices
withdrawn.

For 2 inches, rough, add 50 cents.
For S1E only add 50 cents.
For S1S and 2E, S4S or D&M, add \$3.00.
For timbers larger than 8 x 8, add 50c. for each additional 2 inches each way.
For lengths longer than 20 ft., add \$1.00 for each additional two feet.
For selected common, add \$5.00.
For No. 2 Dimension, \$3.00 less than No. 1.
For 1 x 2 and 2 x 2, \$2 more than 2 x 4 No. 1.
For Tamarac add \$3.00.

FIR, HEMLOCK, SPRUCE AND LARCH

Mount'n Stock

No. 1 Dimension and Timbers

2 x 4, 2 x 6, 2 x 8, 8 to 16 ft., S1S1E	...
2 x 4, 2 x 6, 2 x 8, 10 ft., S1S1E	...
2 x 4, 2 x 6, 2 x 8, 12/16, S1S1E	...
2 x 4, 2 x 6, 2 x 8, 18/22, S1S1E	...
2 x 4, 2 x 6, 2 x 8, 24/32, S1S1E	...
2 x 10, 8 ft. to 16 ft., S1S1E	...
2 x 10, 10 ft., S1S1E	...
2 x 10, 18/22, S1S1E	...
2 x 10, 24/32, S1S1E	...
2 x 12, 8 ft. to 16 ft., S1S1E	...
2 x 12, 10, 18, 20	...
2 x 12, 24, 26, 28, 30, 32	...

All prices
withdrawn.

B. C. COAST FIR

Dimension S1S and E.

2 x 4 in., 6 ft.	\$49 50
2 x 4 in., 8, 12 and 14 ft.	50 50
2 x 4 in., 16 ft.	51 50
2 x 4 in., 18 and 20 ft.	52 50
2 x 4 in., 22 to 32 ft.	54 50
2 x 10 in., 8, 12 and 14 ft.	51 75
2 x 10 in., 16 ft.	52 75
2 x 10 in., 18 and 20 ft.	53 75
2 x 10 in., 22 to 32 ft.	55 75
2 x 12 in., 8 to 14 ft.	53 25
2 x 12 in., 16 ft.	54 25
2 x 12 in., 18 and 20 ft.	55 25
2 x 12 in., 22 to 32 ft.	57 25
3 x 3 and 3 x 4 in., 8 to 14 ft.	53 75
3 x 3 and 3 x 4 in., 16 ft.	54 75
3 x 3 and 3 x 4 in., 18 and 20 ft.	55 75
3 x 3 and 3 x 4 in., 22 to 32 ft.	57 75
6 x 6, 6 x 8, 8 x 8, 6 to 16 ft.	56 00
6 x 6, 6 x 8 and 8 x 8, 18 and 20 ft.	56 50
6 x 6, 6 x 8, 8 x 8, 22 to 32 ft.	57 00

Shingles, XXX B. C. Cedar, straight
cars on the rate 7.06
To Coast prices premiums must be con-
sidered over above prices, which vary ac-
cording to items.

BUFFALO & TONAWANDA

WHITE PINE

Wholesale Selling Price

Uppers, 4/4	\$200 00
Uppers, 5/4 to 8/4	200 00
Uppers, 10/4 to 12/4	220 00
Selects 4/4	180 00
Selects 5/4 to 8/4	180 00
Selects 10/4 to 12/4	200 00
Fine Common 4/4	140 00
Fine Common 5/4	145 00
Fine Common 6/4	145 00
Fine Common 8/4	145 00
No. 1 Cuts 4/4	105 00
No. 1 Cuts 5/4	115 00
No. 1 Cuts 6/4	115 00
No. 1 Cuts 8/4	120 00
No. 2 Cuts 4/4	78 00
No. 2 Cuts 5/4	93 00
No. 2 Cuts 6/4	93 00
No. 2 Cuts 8/4	97 00
No. 3 Cuts 5/4	72 00
No. 3 Cuts 6/4	72 00
No. 3 Cuts 8/4	73 00
Dressing 5/4	90 00
Dressing 5/4 x 10	93 00
Dressing 5/4 x 12	98 00
No. 1 Moulding 5/4	120 00
No. 1 Moulding 6/4	120 00
No. 1 Moulding 8/4	120 00
No. 2 Moulding 5/4	104 00
No. 2 Moulding 6/4	104 00
No. 2 Moulding 8/4	104 00
No. 1 Barn 1 x 12	85 00
No. 1 Barn 1 x 6 and 8	77 00
No. 1 Barn 1 x 10	79 00
No. 2 Barn 1 x 6 and 8	71 00
No. 2 Barn 1 x 10	73 00
No. 3 Barn 1 x 6 and 8	63 00
No. 3 Barn 1 x 10	65 00
Box 1 x 6 and up	56 00
Box 1 x 10	57 00
Box 1 x 12	58 00
Box 1 x 18 and up	59 00

The following quotations on hardwoods re-
present the jobber buying price at Buffalo
and Tonawanda.

MAPLE

1s & 2s No. 1 Com.	No. 2 Com.
4/4	117-122 99-104 76-78
5/4 to 8/4	133-135 106-108 76-83
10/4 to 16/4	143-145 118-120 85-87

RED BIRCH

4/4	149-151 118-120 79-81
5/4 to 8/4	152-164 121-123 88-90

SAP BIRCH

4/4	145-149 118-120 79-81
5/4 and up	150-153 121-123 82-84

SOFT ELM

4/4	129-130 109-111 61-65
5, 6 & 8/4	137-139 117-119 69-71

BASSWOOD

4/4	129-131 114-116 56-58
Thicker	133-141 117-124 64-67

PLAIN OAK

4/4	166-171 138-142 74-76
5/4 to 8/4	177-181 143-152 84-87

ASH, WHITE AND BROWN

4/4	147-149 122-126 68-71
5/4 to 8/4	163-167 130-132 82-74
10/4 and up	180-192 145-148 73-78

BOSTON, MASS.

Quotations given below are for highest
grades of Michigan and Canadian white pine
and Eastern Canadian Spruce as required in
the New England market in carloads.

White pine uppers, 1 in.	\$206 00
White pine uppers, 1 1/4, 2 in.	210 00
White pine uppers, 2 1/4, 3 in.	236 00
White pine uppers, 4 in.	246 00
Selects, 1 in.	186 00
Selects, 1 1/4, 2 in.	190 00
Selects, 2 1/4, 3 in.	225 00
Selects, 4 in.	235 00
Fine common, 1 in., 30 per cent. 12	165 00
in. and up	162 00
Fine common, 1 x 8 and up	170 00
Fine common, 1 1/4 to 2 in.	168 00
Fine common, 2 1/4 and 3 in.	215 00
Fine common, 4 in.	225 00
1 in. shaky clear	90 00
1 1/4 to 2 in. shaky clear	95 00
1 in. No. 2 dressing	90 00
1 1/4 to 2 in. No. 2 dressing	90 00
No. 1 Cuts, 1 in.	100 00
No. 1 Cuts, 1 1/4 to 2 in.	105 00
No. 1 Cuts, 2 1/4 and 3 in.	125 00
No. 2 Cuts, 1 in.	70 00
No. 2 Cuts, 1 1/4 to 2 in.	75 00 80 00

Barn Boards, No. 1, 1 x 12	90 00
No. 1, 1 x 10	81 00
No. 1, 1 x 8	79 00
No. 2, 1 x 12	80 00
No. 2, 1 x 10	78 00
No. 2, 1 x 8	77 00
No. 3, 1 x 12	68 00
No. 3, 1 x 10	66 00
No. 3, 1 x 8	65 00

No. 1 Clear

Can. spruce, No. 1 and clear, 1 x	110 00
4 to 9 in.	110 00
1 x 10 in.	110 00
No. 1, 1 x 4 to 7 in.	95 00
No. 1, 1 x 8 & 9 in.	95 00
No. 1, 1 x 10 in.	98 00
No. 2, 1 x 4 & 5 in.	57 00
No. 2, 1 x 6 & 7 in.	60 00
No. 2, 1 x 8 & 9 in.	63 00
No. 2, 1 x 10 in.	68 00
No. 2, 1 x 12 in.	71 00

Spruce, 12 in. dimension	70 00
Spruce, 10 in. dimension	68 00
Spruce, 9 in. dimension	66 00
Spruce, 8 in. dimension	65 00
2 x 10 in. random lengths,	58 00
8 ft. and up	60 00
2 x 12 in., random lengths	60 00 62 00

2 x 3, 2 x 4, 2 x 5, 2 x 6, 2 x 7	53 00 55 00
3 x 4 and 4 x 4 in.	52 00
2 x 8 in.	55 00 58 00
All other random lengths, 7-in.	54 00 55 00
and under, 8 ft. and up	50 00
5-inch and up merchantable	55 00
boards, 8 ft. and up, p 1s	53 00
1 x 2	16 50
1 x 3	16 00
1 1/4 in. spruce lath	16 00
1 1/2 in. spruce lath	16 00

New Brunswick Cedar Shingles

Extras	9 00
Cleaves	8 50
Second Cleaves	6 50
Clear Whites	6 25
Extra 1s (Clear whites in)	5 50
Extra 1s (Clear whites out)	4 75
Red Cedar Extras, 16-in. 5 butts	9 00
to 2-in.	12 00
Red Cedar Eureka, 18-inch, 5	13 00
butts to 2-in.	13 00
Red Cedar Perfections, 5 butts	13 00
to 2 1/4	8 50
Washington 16-in. 5 butts to 2	8 50
in. extra red cedar	8 50

Name the five best
engines in the world and in
most of them, you will find our
metals in the bearings.
Engine builders appreciate the impor-
tance of using a babbitt that must not fail;
we fully realize that importance—that's why we
place quality above price and every other con-
sideration. *There is no speed too high, no
pressure too heavy, no impact too
severe, for Syracuse Babbitts.*

United American
Metals Corp'n

BROOKLYN, New York

Let us help you determine what
babbitt is best adapted to
the requirements of
your machinery.

The world-famous
Winton Engine

SYRACUSE
BABBITTS

QUESTION NO. 8

*What difference does it
make to a bearing if the
babbitt is not absolutely
homogeneous?*

ANSWER

A non-homogeneous
metal is one in which
the ingredients are not
unified, and such parts
of the bearing where
the antimony or cop-
per predominate, are
very liable to score the
shaft. In alloying

SYRACUSE
BABBITTS

The metals are so abso-
lutely unified that every
grain is identical, phy-
sically and chemically,
with every other grain.

Surely it's worth the little
difference in price to know
the bearings in your ma-
chinery are safe and de-
pendable.

Invincible Hewers of Wood

Huther Brothers Saws stand supreme in their field. So complete is this wonderful line evolved from fifty years "knowing how" that we can offer

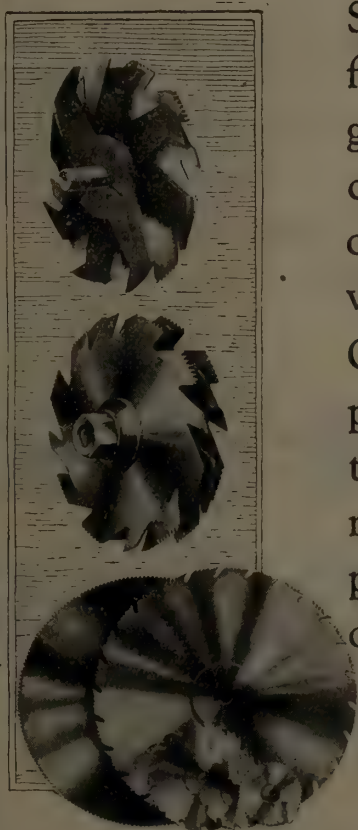
A Circular Saw for Any Kind of Woodworking

no matter whether it be a Mitre Saw, a Dado Head for cutting perfect grooves with or across the grain, Band Saws, Solid Tooth Circular Saws, Lock Corner Cutters, or any one of the other numerous varieties in our line.

Our catalogue showing this complete line will be highly valuable to you as it will acquaint you with many saws that will increase your production and bring down your overhead cost.

Write us for Catalogue and Price List.

**HUTHER BROS.
SAW MFG. CO. INC.
ROCHESTER, N.Y.**



To Wholesalers

WE ARE IN THE BUSH; THEREFORE

We can purchase any of the following stocks for you, on a commission basis, from Mills whom we deal with daily. BIRCH, MAPLE, SPRUCE, for this summer's delivery.

Also: PILINGS, RAILWAY TIES, and HEWN BIRCH TIMBERS.

OUR SPECIALTY

We Manufacture SPRUCE LATH AND BOX SHOOKS.

Prompt attention given to your requirements. Let us show you.

D. Blais & Co., Ltd.

Notre Dame Des Anges, Que.

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For LUMBERMEN, ENGINEERS and CONTRACTORS

"We have the Right Rope for every purpose"

We solicit your enquiries. Write for our catalogue.

Canada Wire & Iron Goods Co., Hamilton

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We make several brands of fire brick made by every known process of manufacture from a selection of various high grade Pennsylvania clays. This enables us to furnish the best adapted fire brick for your boilers, dutch ovens, refuse burners, kilns, etc.

We specialize in fire brick for power plants and if you will advise us whether your boilers are hand fired or stoker fired and kind of fuel used we can then give you the proper brick for your work.

We carry a large stock of our different brands in various sizes and shapes in our Hamilton warehouse, which enables us to ship at once.

We manufacture the following well-known brands:

**"Elkco Special," "Elk Steel,"
"St. Marys," "Keystone" and "Rotex"**

Write for copy of our catalogue,
"Refractory Efficiency Engineering."

Elk Fire Brick Co. of Canada, Ltd.

HIGH GRADE FIRE BRICK and CLAY

Sun Life Bldg., Hamilton, Canada

Representatives for Maritime Provinces:
RHODES, CURRY COMPANY, LTD., Head Office, AMHERST, N. S.
Branches at Halifax, Sydney and New Glasgow, N.S.



Rubber Goods FOR LUMBERMEN

Belting Our long experience in the making of Rubber Belts enables us to specialize on this line. "P.M.S.," "Special Drive" and "Lion" are our leading brands for power transmission.

Packings "Redstone" High Pressure Sheet Packing has proved by test that it will outlast any other similar packing on the market. We make Spiral and Ring Packings, etc., that are equally reliable.

Hose for Steam, Water, etc., in various grades, made especially to give satisfactory and economical service under different conditions.

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Gutta Percha & Rubber, Limited

TORONTO HALIFAX MONTREAL OTTAWA FORT WILLIAM WINNIPEG REGINA SASKATOON
EDMONTON CALGARY LETHBRIDGE VANCOUVER VICTORIA

"GRIPOLY"

The Belt With
a Perfect Grip
and a
Stretchless
Texture



"GRIPOLY"

The Waterproof
Belting
With Edges
that
Cannot Fray

How "Gripoly" Reduces Transmission Costs

By its combined qualities of durability, tensile strength, gripping power and proof against all destructive agencies, "Gripoly" can be said to come as near to a perfect belting for all transmission purposes as it is possible to manufacture.

"GRIPOLY" is British made and is composed of 85 per cent. pure Camel Hair and 15 per cent. long Staple Cotton solidly woven to yield a tremendous strength, and to resist the severest strain. Its edges are triple twisted, and are absolutely indestructible, defying the friction of shifters, guide forks, or flange pulleys.

"GRIPOLY" is impervious to all such agencies as temperature changes, water, acid, steam, oil, etc.

The unvarying and continuous service of "Gripoly" belting eliminates transmission troubles. The fact that it is stretchless, means no loss of power, and its remarkable durability under all conditions of strain, accelerated speed and rough usage makes "Gripoly" the right belt in the right place for all Lumber Mills. On your pulleys "Gripoly" will prevent costly breakdowns and stoppages, will ensure the utmost supply of power, day in and day out, and reduce your overhead expenses to a minimum on belting.

Write for further information

PATENT



Manufactured by
LEWIS & TYLOR LIMITED
OF GREAT BRITAIN

Stocked and Sold by

"CAM-FISH" COMPANY LIMITED

Importers and Distributors of Engineering Supplies

55 Bay Street, Toronto, Canada



Tough as a Tire Tread— This Hose Cover

IN mines, quarries, tunnel work, ship-yards and structural steel work, the tough cover on Goodyear Air Drill Hose and Goodyear Pneumatic Tool Hose has resulted in more work and a lowering of hose cost.

The life of hose in this work depends about 75% on the cover. Dragged over rock and ore and steel girders, tramped on and run over, it takes a tough and well-designed hose to give any length of service.

We have records of Goodyear Air Drill Hose in constant service for 18 months to 2 years.

The cover of white rubber is as tough as a tire tread. It is extra thick. It wears long, even under rough handling.

To balance such a good cover is a specially developed, oil-resisting inner tube; and fabric of extra strength.

So good are Goodyear Pneumatic Tool Hose and Goodyear Air Drill Hose that five-ply is found as satisfactory as six or seven-ply of old-style hose.

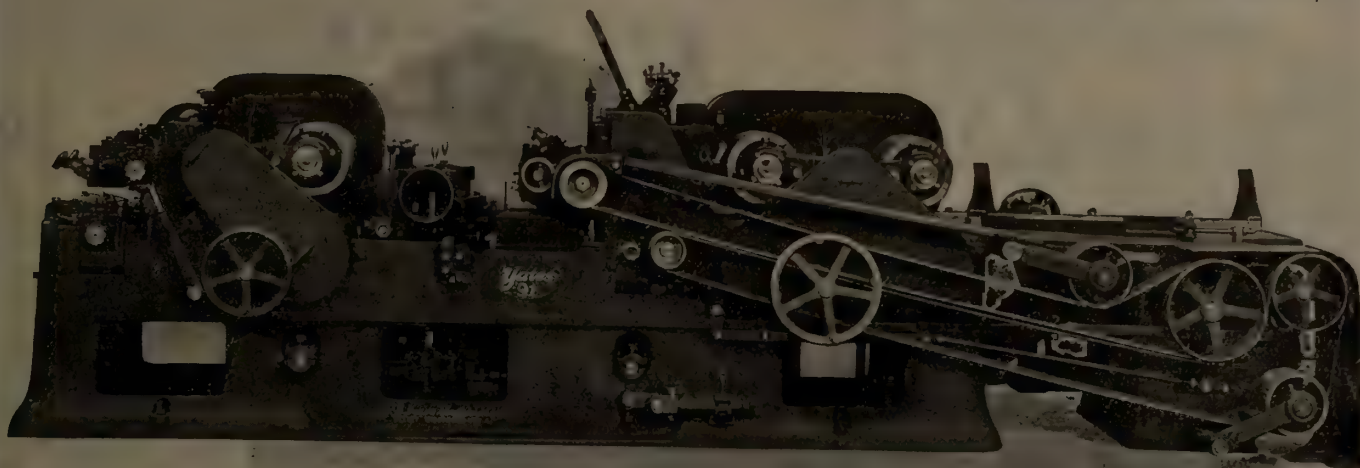
The thoroughness with which Goodyear Air Drill and Pneumatic Tool Hose has been designed and built, is paralleled in every kind of Goodyear Industrial Hose. The problems of each industry have been studied carefully. The solution to those problems has been worked out in the Goodyear laboratories. The Goodyear Industrial Hose man has a mighty interesting story to tell to industrial executives. No obligation on your part if you have him call. Just phone, wire or write the nearest branch.

The Goodyear Tire & Rubber Co. of Canada, Limited

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GOOD YEAR
MADE IN CANADA
INDUSTRIAL HOSE

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Type C-1 Moulder

This machine has made some wonderful records both for quantity and quality of production.

It is designed primarily to make mouldings on a large scale, yet in a smaller mill it can be economically used as moulder, matcher and surfacer.

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We shall be glad to send you details of this "3 in 1" machine. Free and without obligation to you. Send in your request at once.



P. B. Yates Machine Company Ltd.

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*You can't foresee a fire but you can
forestall it with a*

Northern Electric GAMEWELL Factory Fire Alarm System

This System has an Alarm Box in every department of your plant. At the first sign of fire an employee pulls the nearest box. Instantaneously every man and woman is warned—Automatically the nearest city box trips, summoning the City Fire Brigade quicker than any other method.

Be prepared to meet fire that can ruin your business—cause loss of life which no insurance money can repay.

It is to-day's decision which prevents to-morrow's holocaust. Further information and prices gladly furnished by our nearest house.

Northern Electric Company LIMITED

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Your Success Depends on
your Equipment. Use—

The HOLT "Caterpillar"

For General Contracting Work
and Lumbering

F. H. HOPKINS & COMPANY

Head Office: Montreal

Branch: Toronto

USE

THE MOREAU BARKING MACHINE

For Your Pulpwood

The Moreau Barker has been designed to give the lumberman a reliable, smoothly working machine that will operate under all conditions. That it has been doing this is evidenced by the large number of letters we receive from its users expressing their complete satisfaction.



ABOVE IS SHOWN THE MOREAU BARKER
WORKING AT THE RATE OF 2 TO 3 CORDS
PER HOUR, AND HANDLING LOGS FROM
3" TO 50" IN DIAMETER.

La Compagnie Manufacturiere F. X. Bertrand
ST. HYACINTHE, QUE.

MANUFACTURERS OF STEAM ENGINES AND
WOODWORKING MACHINES



Excelsior Cutting Machinery

Manufactured By

**The Elmira Machinery
and Transmission Co.**

Elmira, Ont.

Write for Circular and Prices

Keep in Close Touch with Building Conditions

Lumber, being one of the most important construction materials, is closely connected with the building trades. You can keep in touch with the progress of construction by reading the "Contract Record and Engineering Review." It is published weekly and gives you the latest developments in the building world.

Why not become a regular subscriber—only \$2.00 a year brings it to you for fifty-two issues? Order direct from the publishers.

347-9 Adelaide St., W. Toronto, Ont.

HURLBURT MOTOR TRUCKS

**"The Best Truck Money and Brains
Can Build, Regardless of Cost."**

That is the idea back of the *Hurlburt Truck*.
Intrinsically it means:

An Overpowered Motor
A Frame of 95,000 lbs. Tensile Strength
Longer and Heavier Springs of Silica-Manganese Steel
A Brute of a Rear End
The Smaller Units of Equal Ruggedness
Skilled Workmen—Skillful Results
Clientele of Character
A Truck that Runs and Runs.

The first Hurlburt made eight years ago is still doing a full days work
PRICES ON APPLICATION

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Distributors of Hurlburt Trucks
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Write for catalogues
Service Station, 279 Visitation Street, PHONE UP. 9309

Proctor Veneer Dryer

Dries enormous amount of veneer perfectly flat and pliable at minimum cost, without check or splits. Send for catalog and list of users

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FORMERLY PHILA. TEXTILE MACH. CO.
Philadelphia, Pa.

Proctor
DRYERS

We Ask Permission to Give Quotations on Your
Spring Requirements for

**Tents—Tarpaulins—Straw Ticks
Grey Blankets—Feed Bags**

or Anything Else in Our Line of Manufacture
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J. J. Turner & Sons, Ltd.
PETERBOROUGH, ONT.



Illustrating portable unit of Mathews
Conveyor for unloading cars.

Photo by courtesy of Windsor Lumber Co.,
Ltd., Windsor, Ont.

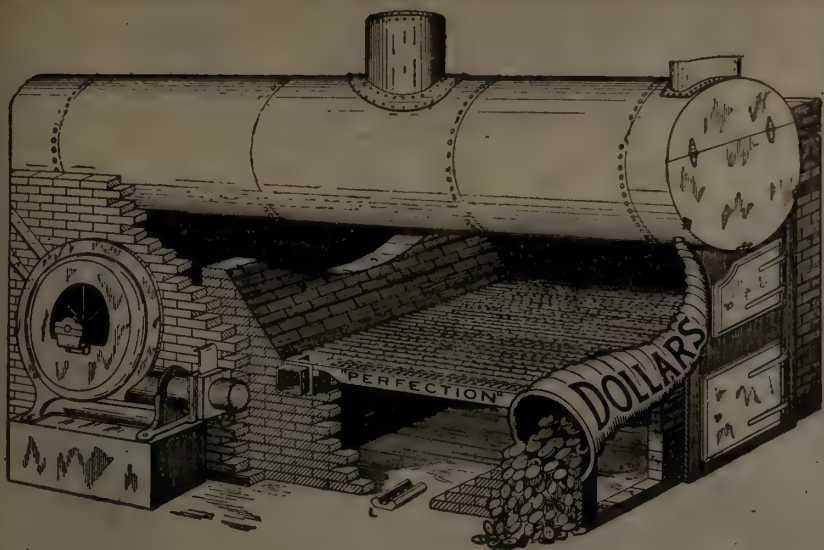
Illustrating permanent installation of
Mathews Lumber Conveyor, between
mill and shipping and distributing
platform.

Photo by courtesy of Vancouver Cedar Mills,
Roche Point, B.C.



Write for Catalogue L.

CANADIAN MATHEWS GRAVITY CARRIER COMPANY, LIMITED
PORT HOPE ONTARIO



Perfection Hollow Blast Grates

18 Years in Service — Thousands in Use

**BURN GREEN SAW DUST:
SAVE & SELL YOUR WOOD**

For every thousand feet of lumber sawn approximately one cord of wood is produced, worth from \$2 to \$4. Consider your additional dividend if you sell this waste wood instead of burning it. Your sawdust alone will produce all the steam you require. Our grates will burn water-soaked or green sawdust and increase the steaming capacity of your boilers from 25 to 30 per cent.

Ask for information and prices.

Perfection Hollow Blast Grate Co.

424 BOARD OF TRADE BLDG., INDIANAPOLIS, IND.

New England Chain Works

Established 1867

Clinton E. Hobbs Co., Proprietors.
Established 1906. Incorporated 1913.



Manufacturers of

**All sizes Wrought Iron and
Steel Chain for Lumber,
Quarry and Railroad re-
quirements, Chain Hoists
and Lifting Appliances.**

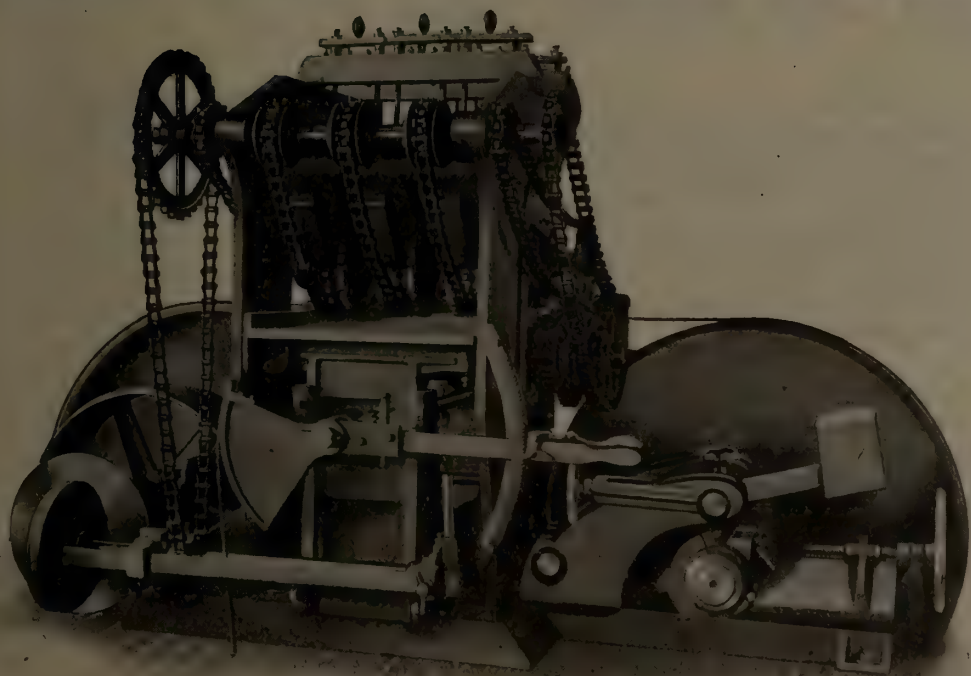
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Factories and Warehouses:

Everett - - - Mass.

SAVE THOSE SLABS



No. 25 SLAB RESAW

It pays to work up your
slabs, edgings, etc., into
lumber with a

Mereen Johnson SLAB RESAW

No sawmill man can af-
ford to pass up his slabs at
the present high prices paid
for lumber.

Let us tell you about our
Resaws.

Ask for Circular

Mereen Johnson Machine Company

MINNEAPOLIS, MINN., U.S.A.

DUPLEX TRUCKS

BUILT FOR BUSINESS



Why The Duplex Limited is Winning Enthusiastic Approval All Over America

WITHOUT question the remarkable success of the Duplex Limited is due to the confidence that truck users all over America have in the Duplex Truck Company as builders of trucks that a business man can consider an investment in practical trucking efficiency.

What does the steady, persistent growth of the Duplex Truck Company signify as regards this Duplex Limited?

For one thing it means that the Limited is designed and built by a company that is known to be successful—a company that is famous for building good trucks.

Medium Capacity—Two Wheel Drive—Complete Electrical Equipment—Pneumatic Tired—High Speed—it is a wonderful truck for general business hauling.

4 Cylinder, enclosed type motor—water cooled—cast enbloc—Bore 4". Stroke 5½". 3 Point Suspension. Pneumatic Cord tires. 145" Wheel Base. Electric Lighting and Starting, Equipped with Windshield, Ammeter; Boyce Motometer; Speedometer; Electric Horn; Tools; Jacks; Rim Wrench; Front Fenders; Alemite High Pressure Lubricating System; Driver's Seat without extra charge.

Talk to the Duplex dealer in your vicinity. Find out for yourself why the Duplex Limited already is known as a very safe investment for a business man.



DUPLEX
FOR BUSINESS

Wherever Logs Are Hauled The Duplex 4-Wheel Drive Hauls Them Better and Cheaper

AS the first link in the transportation of lumber in the raw, the Duplex 4-Wheel Drive has been pre-eminent in the industry ever since trucks have been used for logging.

The Duplex has been preferred from the beginning, first because it is the original and the best exponent of the 4-Wheel-Drive principle, and further because conditions under which logs are transported have not been practicable for rear-wheel-drive trucks.

The Duplex pulls and applies power on all four wheels, thus exerting four times the pulling power of any rear wheel drive truck of equal capacity.

By means of its "all-wheel" pull, this four-wheel drive overcomes the inertia of dead weight more easily,

with less strain in starting; it pulls more economically on the level and more dependably where roads are uneven or where they do not exist at all.

Moreover, the Duplex clearance is 15½ inches as against the conventional 9 inch clearance of other trucks; and its gear housings are above, not under the axles.

Only a lumberman can realize what a superior feature this is in clearing ruts, stumps and stones that would stall the ordinary truck even if it could get the traction.

Buy your truck on the surety of dependable experience in the logging industry over a period of years.

The Duplex dealer can show you facts that will prove beyond doubt why the Duplex 4-Wheel Drive is a better investment.

Duplex Truck Company
Lansing • Michigan

One of the Oldest and Most Successful Truck Companies in America



Packards in the box manufacturing industry. Accurately kept cost records prove the advantage of a Packard over the assembled truck—not only in the amount of work it will do, but in the cost of doing that work.

Does the Lumber Dealer Really Get Economical Transportation

WITH the ever increasing length of his trucking hauls and the necessity for running his trucks on schedule time, the farsighted lumber dealer is beginning to question the apparent economies in buying trucks on a price basis.

He finds on adopting an accurate truck cost system that the truck built to meet an arbitrary price soon eats up the initial saving—in upkeep and repairs alone—when compared with the truck built to give him a dollar's worth of transportation for every dollar invested.

The following National Stand-

ard Truck Cost System facts on the performance of over 1700 Packard Trucks in 1919 have a *vital significance* for the truck user.

An average saving in gasoline of 10 per cent—due to greater efficiency in operation with the aid of the National Standard System.

The National Standard System used in connection with Packard trucks has shown it possible to reduce cost per ton mile.

Truck owners who have used the System for a year or more, and have compared the Packard with other trucks, are *standardizing* on Packard.

The driver finds the Packard easier all around to handle.

Less vibration because of the smooth-running Packard engine, the construction of the worm drive, and the placing of 85 to 95 per cent of the live load on the rear axle.

Easier handling on the hills, owing to Packard high tractive force on the road and four-speed transmission graded up by regular steps.

The lumber dealer who is interested in increasing his profits by reducing his transportation costs, will see the significance of these facts when applied to his own business.

“Ask the Man Who Owns One”

PACKARD MOTOR CAR COMPANY, Detroit

The G. Walter Green Co., Limited

**Manufacturers of
Saw, Shingle, Lath Mill and
General Machinery**

This cut represents our No. 2 Bolter, which is specially designed for cutting up small round timber into lath bolts, broom handles, pickets, short lumber or, in fact, anything that could be manufactured from small cheap material.

The machine is made quite rigid, the mandrel being 1 11-16" steel, the drive pulley 9 x 8. On our standard machine we supply a 24" saw. The carriage, which is automatic, is driven by a positive friction feed, and can be controlled by hand the same as a saw mill.

We also build this bolter with lath mill attached. This machine is known as our No. 2 combined Lath Mill and Bolter.



PETERBOROUGH—————**ONTARIO**

Gunns

Better Food And Better Work

Beef, Veal, Mutton,
Barrelled Beef
Barrelled Pork
Dry Salt Meats
Butter, Cheese
Oleomargarine, Lard
Eggs, Poultry, Headcheese
Canned Meats, Mincemeat
Pork and Beans,
Beans, Sausage

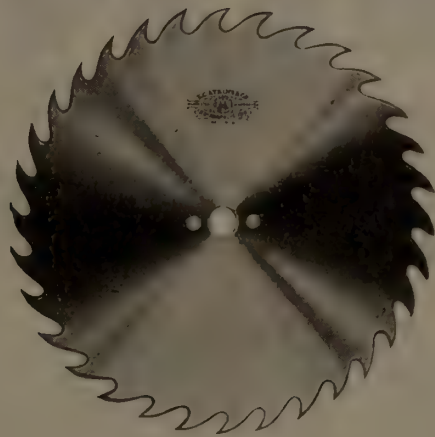
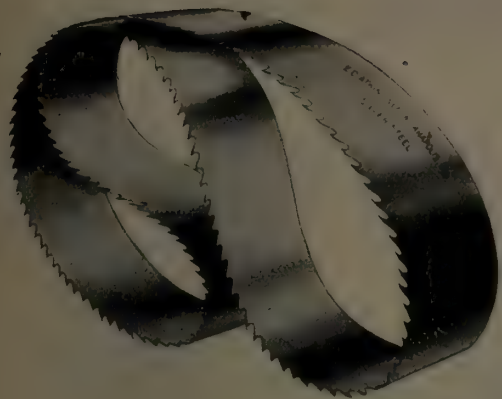
The Best proves itself the cheapest when investing in food for the lumber camp. Nothing backs up the men for maximum labor as does wholesome appetizing food. We understand the provisioning of the camp and appreciate its problems. Let us solve them for you. We have perfect facilities for promptness of shipment.

"EASIFIRST"

"Once used, always used," because it is more economical than many other cooking fats and makes most delicious pastry.

GUNNS LIMITED
WEST TORONTO

ATKINS STERLING QUALITY SAWS



Atkins Service is Yours

No matter where you are sawing, Atkins service is prepared to look after your every need in saws and supplies. If you do not know our nearest agents write direct and we will see that you are accommodated. Atkins service extends from coast to coast, supplying camps and mills with all conceivable kinds of saws for their use. We have studied the needs of the lumber industry in all its phases, and are pleased at all times to offer advice and suggestions in your saw problems. We would like you to think of Service when you think of Atkins—the very utmost in modern efficient saw service. Why not make this service your own?



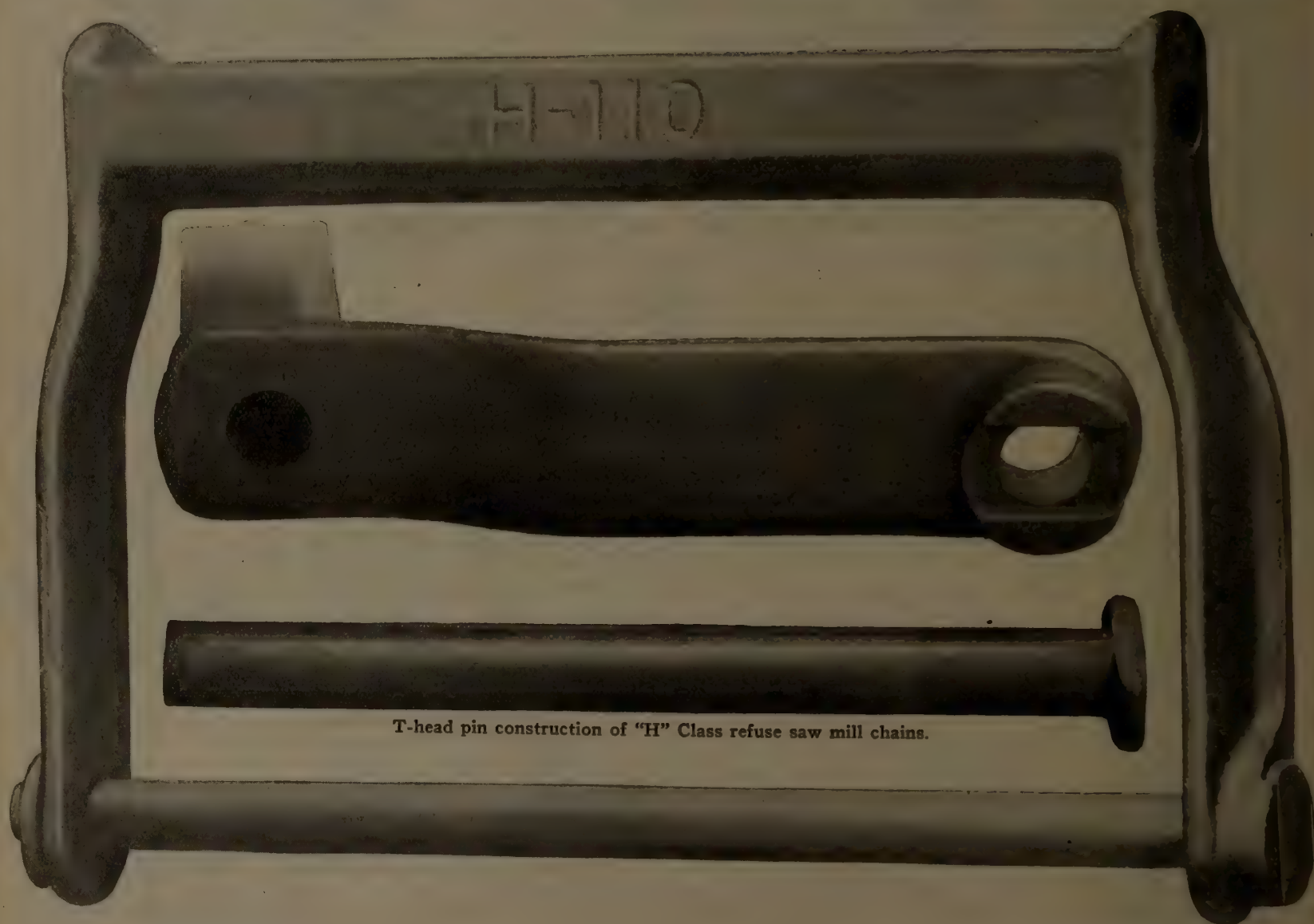
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E. C. ATKINS & CO.

Factory: HAMILTON, ONT. Branch: 109 Powell St., VANCOUVER, B.C.

LINK-BELT

Chains for Saw Mills



T-head pin construction of "H" Class refuse saw mill chains.

Link-Belt "H" Class chains for sawdust and refuse conveyor service, are provided with a T-head rivet held securely between lugs on the side bar, as shown in the illustration

This successful Link-Belt construction adds greatly to the long life and efficiency of the conveyor. It is one of the many advantages of Link-Belt Chains. This trade >————< mark identifies genuine Link-Belt..

**CANADIAN
LINK-BELT CO., LIMITED**

WELLINGTON & PETER STS., TORONTO

Stock also carried at 1195 St. James Street, Montreal



Shavings and work are enemies. Shavings are banished here, hence work has a clear and easy field.

Will you sacrifice work to shavings or shavings to work? The most successful, the largest, best-informed planing-mill men have decided the question. This picture tells the story—one of many. They look to



***Which Is
More
Important—
the Shavings
or the Work?***

Note the picture. A large Berlin Planer with six cutters in the Canadian Pacific Railway Co.'s Angus Shops. This floor wasn't specially "swept up" for the occasion, but shows actual working condition, without the lumber pile. Sturtevant equipment is responsible.

Sturtevant
(TRADE MARK)

Planing-Mill Exhausters

for quickly, economically and entirely removing all dust, shavings and litter as they are formed, directly from the tool.

Write for
Catalog
185C

In every detail—large face of pulleys, large-size bearings, ground shafts, foundations independent of feet, convertibility, and other Sturtevant features, Sturtevant Planing-Mill Exhausters are the unqualified and distinctive leaders in their field.

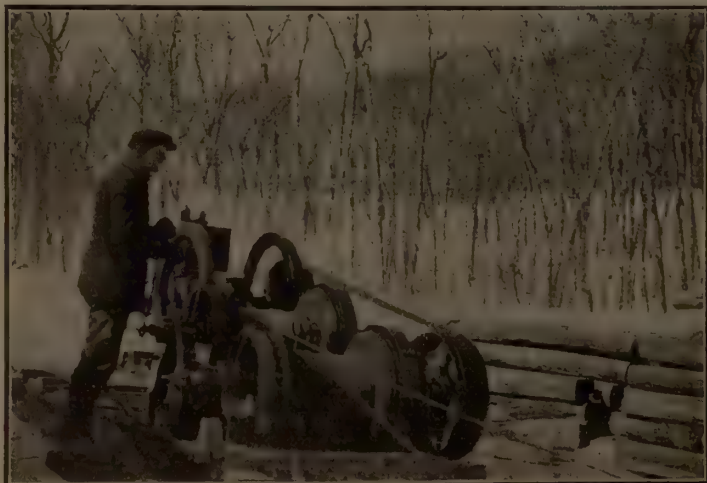
B. F. STURTEVANT CO. OF CANADA, LIMITED

HEAD OFFICE and WORKS, GALT, ONT.

SALES OFFICES, TORONTO and MONTREAL

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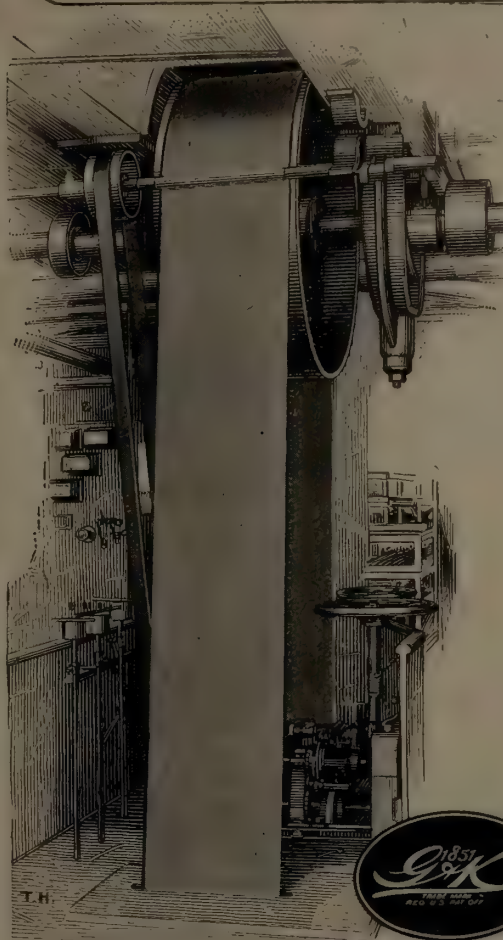
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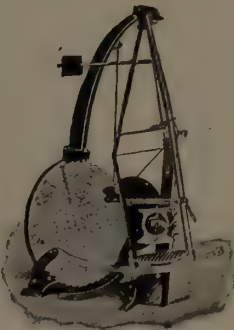


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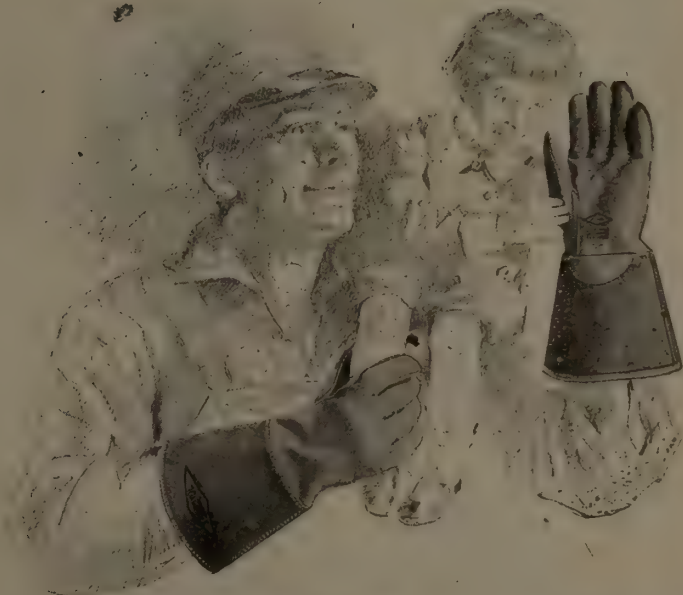
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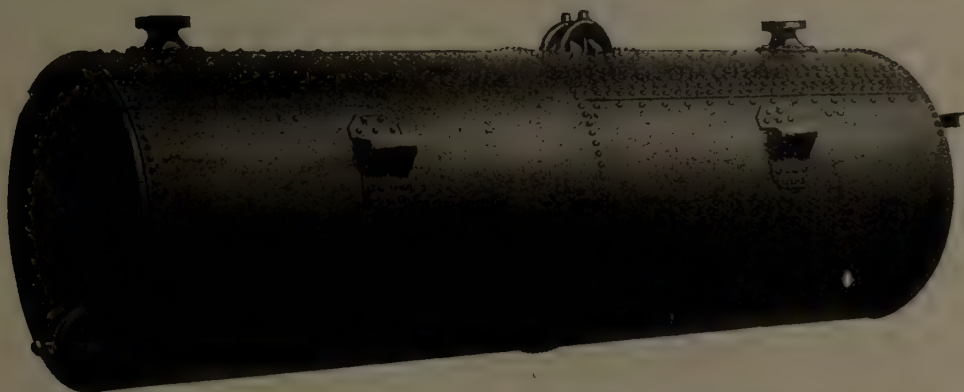
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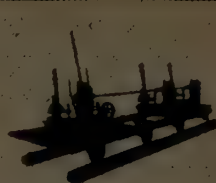
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By attaching the Nigger Bar to one cylinder only, one motion of the operating lever turns the log and a quite distinct and separate motion is required to load it.

The stroke of the cylinder controlling the loading motion is made very short and thus further precludes the possibility of a serious mishap.

The Kendall Nigger is constructed to be powerful and rapid in action. The cylinders are 10 in. and 8 in. in diameter, pistons are steam cushioned at both ends of stroke, valves are adjustable to permit increase or decrease of operating speed without affecting the power in the machine.

Nigger Bar is of wrought iron, dogs are extra wide, top dog is winged, a steel roller is supplied. No floor plate is necessary. All lever and crank connections are made short and direct, so that the machine gives instant response to the movements of the sawyer's lever.

A great many of the Niggers are already in use in mills, where speed and accuracy on the log deck are essential, but where a medium weight carriage is operated. If your conditions are similar the WATEROUS KENDALL NIGGER will give unequalled satisfaction.

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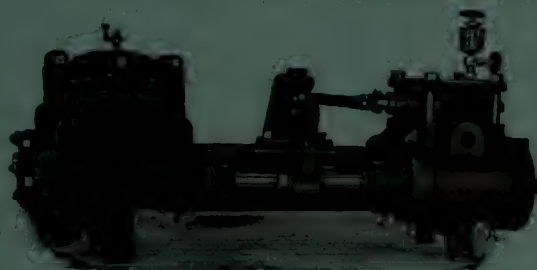
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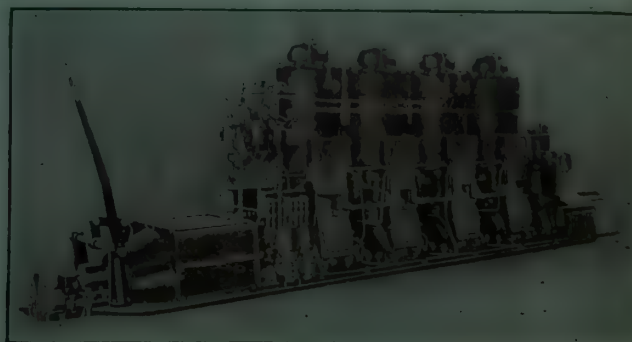
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- 1—AMERICAN FIG. 640, FOUR SIDED BOSS TIMBER SIZER, capacity 30" wide, 20" thick, 8 feed rolls, straight knives on all heads, only three years old, good as new.
- 1—AMERICAN No. 229, FIG. 660, 9 x 6 HARDWOOD FLOORING MACHINE, equipped with six knife round top and bottom heads, knife setting and jointing attachments, thoroughly overhauled, in first class condition.
- 1—AMERICAN No. 229, FIG. 660, 9 x 6 HARDWOOD FLOORING MACHINE, same as above.
- 1—AMERICAN FIG. 8442, No. 26, 10" x 4" FOUR SIDED FAST FEED OUTSIDE MOULDER, with slip on and off top and bottom heads, latest type machine, complete, overhauled and in A1 condition.
- 1—AMERICAN FIG. 8442, No. 26, 10" x 4" FOUR SIDED FAST FEED OUTSIDE MOULDER, same as above.
- 1—AMERICAN FIG. 8442, No. 26, 10" x 4" FOUR SIDED FAST FEED OUTSIDE MOULDER, same as above.
- 1—AMERICAN FIG. 8412, No. 22, 10" x 4" FOUR SIDED OUTSIDE MOULDER, in first class condition.
- 1—AMERICAN FIG. 8521, No. 5, 8" x 4" HOUSTON FOUR SIDED OUTSIDE MOULDER, overhauled and in A1 condition.
- 1—AMERICAN FIG. 8601, 6" x 4", FOUR SIDED OUTSIDE MOULDER, new.
- 1—AMERICAN FIG. 5014, No. 111, 54" BALL BEARING BAND RESAW, carrying blades up to 7" wide, capacity 30" vertically using extended rolls, 22" without extended rolls; from 1/8" to 20" horizontally, will centre split a 16" timber; cut a veneer from 12" stock, rates of feed from 32 to 192 feet per minute; only three years old; in first class condition.
- 1—AMERICAN FIG. 5859, No. 3 DOUBLE CUT-OFF SAW, capacity between saws 8" to 6' 9", 4" thick, 30" wide, equipped with two 16' saws and power adjustment to movable table; new machine.
- 1—AMERICAN FIG. 5610, No. 25 EDGING AND RIPPING SAW, complete with countershaft; new machine.
- 1—AMERICAN FIG. 541, No. 4 CIRCULAR RESAW, with 24" saw, in good working order.

- 1—AMERICAN FIG. 5701, No. 2 SELF-FEED CIRCULAR RIP SAW, capacity 25" wide, 8" thick, equipped with 14" saw and countershaft.
- 1—AMERICAN FIG. 604, HEAVY SWING SAW, right hand to hang from ceiling, equipped with 48" saw and shield, almost new. 84 feet of ROLLER TABLE for use with above SWING SAW.
- 1—AMERICAN FIG. 618, No. 7 1/2 COMBINATION SAW BENCH, with full set of gauges, without dado head, in first class condition.
- 1—AMERICAN FIG. 6390, No. 1 DOUBLE ARBOR UNIVERSAL SAW BENCH, with tilting table, full set of rip, cross-cut and mitre gauges, including one 16" rip saw and one 16" cut-off saw, countershaft, in A1 condition.
- 1—AMERICAN FIG. 6390, No. 1 DOUBLE ARBOR UNIVERSAL SAW BENCH, same as above.
- 1—AMERICAN FIG. 575, No. 2 HAND FEED RIP SAW, with countershaft.
- 1—AMERICAN FIG. 6312, CROSS-CUT SAW BENCH, movable saw operated by foot treadle, capacity 10 1/2" x 2 1/2", particularly adapted for cutting off crating stock; in A1 condition.
- 1—AMERICAN FIG. 514, 36" BALL BEARING BAND SAW, with wire screen guards for top and bottom wheels; in first class condition.
- 1—AMERICAN FIG. 824, 24" BUZZ PLANER, fitted with square cylinder, power feed attachment and countershaft; in A1 condition.
- 1—AMERICAN FIG. 937, No. 1 SINGLE SPINDLE SHAPER, with plain countershaft; in first class condition.
- 1—AMERICAN FIG. 1110, No. 6 DOUBLE DISC SANDER, 36" diameter discs; in first class condition.
- 1—AMERICAN FIG. 1126, No. 9 UNIVERSAL KNIFE GRINDER, capacity for knives 31" long, two sided knife bar, one side fitted with clamps for holding thin high speed knives, one side slotted and fitted with bolts for holding ordinary thick knives; in A1 condition.
- 1—AMERICAN FIG. 1127, No. 9 UNIVERSAL KNIFE GRINDER, same as above.
- 1—AMERICAN FIG. 1145, No. 2 DOUBLE END EMERY GRINDER, bench type, complete with countershaft; in A1 condition.

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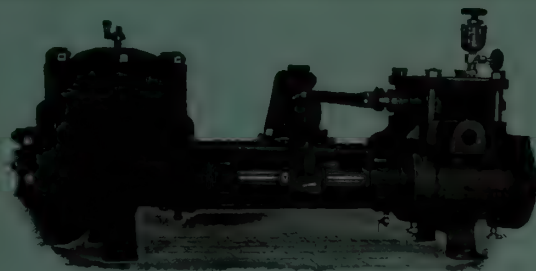
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Heavy Crude
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Unexcelled as equipment for Tugboats, Barges or vessels of any description.

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In Sizes from 5 to 500 B.H.P.

GARLOCK-WALKER'S List of Wood Working Machinery in Stock

Manufactured by

American Wood Working Machinery Co.

If you scan any Second Hand Machinery lists it is seldom you will find an "AMERICAN" machine on it, which is the finest kind of recommendation for the "AMERICAN" line.

THE GARLOCK-WALKER MACHINERY COMPANY have a few in their stock rooms as listed below. They are lucky to have them and you will be lucky to get them.

It is hard for us to make reasonable delivery on new machines these days. So if you want an "AMERICAN" machine of the type listed below don't be afraid to purchase it of GARLOCK-WALKER.

- 1—AMERICAN FIG. 640, FOUR SIDED BOSS TIMBER SIZER, capacity 30" wide, 20" thick, 8 feed rolls, straight knives on all heads, only three years old, good as new.
- 1—AMERICAN No. 229, FIG. 660, 9 x 6 HARDWOOD FLOORING MACHINE, equipped with six knife round top and bottom heads, knife setting and jointing attachments, thoroughly overhauled, in first class condition.
- 1—AMERICAN No. 229, FIG. 660, 9 x 6 HARDWOOD FLOORING MACHINE, same as above.
- 1—AMERICAN FIG. 8442, No. 26, 10" x 4" FOUR SIDED FAST FEED OUTSIDE MOULDER, with slip on and off top and bottom heads, latest type machine, complete, overhauled and in A1 condition.
- 1—AMERICAN FIG. 8442, No. 26, 10" x 4" FOUR SIDED FAST FEED OUTSIDE MOULDER, same as above.
- 1—AMERICAN FIG. 8442, No. 26, 10" x 4" FOUR SIDED FAST FEED OUTSIDE MOULDER, same as above.
- 1—AMERICAN FIG. 8412, No. 22, 10" x 4" FOUR SIDED OUTSIDE MOULDER, in first class condition.
- 1—AMERICAN FIG. 8521, No. 5, 8" x 4" HOUSTON FOUR SIDED OUTSIDE MOULDER, overhauled and in A1 condition.
- 1—AMERICAN FIG. 8601, 6" x 4", FOUR SIDED OUTSIDE MOULDER, new.
- 1—AMERICAN FIG. 5014, No. 111, 54" BALL BEARING BAND RESAW, carrying blades up to 7" wide, capacity 30" vertically using extended rolls, 22" without extended rolls; from 1/8" to 20" horizontally, will centre split a 16" timber; cut a veneer from 12" stock, rates of feed from 32 to 192 feet per minute; only three years old; in first class condition.
- 1—AMERICAN FIG. 5859, No. 3 DOUBLE CUT-OFF SAW, capacity between saws 8" to 6' 9", 4" thick, 30" wide, equipped with two 16" saws and power adjustment to movable table; new machine.
- 1—AMERICAN FIG. 5610, No. 25 EDGING AND RIPPING SAW, complete with countershaft; new machine.
- 1—AMERICAN FIG. 541, No. 4 CIRCULAR RESAW, with 24" saw, in good working order.
- 1—AMERICAN FIG. 5701, No. 2 SELF-FEED CIRCULAR RIP SAW, capacity 25" wide, 6" thick, equipped with 14" saw and countershaft.
- 1—AMERICAN FIG. 604, HEAVY SWING SAW, right hand to hang from ceiling, equipped with 48" saw and shield, almost new. 84 feet of ROLLER TABLE for use with above SWING SAW.
- 1—AMERICAN FIG. 616, No. 7 1/2 COMBINATION SAW BENCH, with full set of gauges, without dado head, in first class condition.
- 1—AMERICAN FIG. 6390, No. 1 DOUBLE ARBOR UNIVERSAL SAW BENCH, with tilting table, full set of rip, cross-cut and mitre gauges, including one 16" rip saw and one 16" cut-off saw, countershaft, in A1 condition.
- 1—AMERICAN FIG. 6390, No. 1 DOUBLE ARBOR UNIVERSAL SAW BENCH, same as above.
- 1—AMERICAN FIG. 575, No. 2 HAND FEED RIP SAW, with countershaft.
- 1—AMERICAN FIG. 6312, CROSS CUT SAW BENCH, movable saw operated by foot treadle, capacity 10 1/2" x 2 1/2", particularly adapted for cutting off crating stock; in A1 condition.
- 1—AMERICAN FIG. 514, 36" BALL BEARING BAND SAW, with wire screen guards for top and bottom wheels; in first class condition.
- 1—AMERICAN FIG. 824, 24" BUZZ PLANER, fitted with square cylinder, power feed attachment and countershaft; in A1 condition.
- 1—AMERICAN FIG. 937, No. 1 SINGLE SPINDLE SHAPER, with plain countershaft; in first class condition.
- 1—AMERICAN FIG. 1110, No. 6 DOUBLE DISC SANDER, 36" diameter discs; in first class condition.
- 1—AMERICAN FIG. 1126, No. 9 UNIVERSAL KNIFE GRINDER, capacity for knives 31" long, two sided knife bar, one side fitted with clamps for holding thin high speed knives, one side slotted and fitted with bolts for holding ordinary thick knives; in A1 condition.
- 1—AMERICAN FIG. 1127, No. 9 UNIVERSAL KNIFE GRINDER, same as above.
- 1—AMERICAN FIG. 1145, No. 2 DOUBLE END EMERY GRINDER, bench type, complete with countershaft; in A1 condition.

In addition to the machines listed above, we have a complete line of high grade new and used machinery for any and all purposes.

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Merch. in 8/4", 10/4", 12/4", avg. length 18' in
Box in 8/4", 10/4", 12/4", avg. length 16' Transit

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2 x 10— " 150,000' Even lengths.
2 x 12— " 200,000' Strong 16', 18' & 20'



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100,000	"	1 x 6	-	10/16	" " "
50,000	"	1 x 7, 8, 9 & 10	-	10/16	" " "
100,000	"	2 x 6	-	10/16	MILL RUN WHITE PINE
100,000	"	2 x 8	-	10/16	" " "

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A Double Band Mill at Springfield, N.S.,	Capacity 120,000 ft. per day	A Box Shook Factory at Bridgewater, N.S.,	Capacity 50,000 ft. per day
A Rotary and Gang at Mill Village, N.S.,	" 40,000 ft. per day	A Dry Kiln at Bridgewater, N.S.,	" 100,000 ft. per day
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28,900	52,500	27,500	13,500	12,300	8,400	3,000	3,000	32,300	10,000	9,000	2,300	24,200	39,000	170,200	110,700
Clear	Clear	Clear	Clear	Clear	Clear	Clear	Clear	Clear	Clear	Clear	Clear	Clear	Clear	Clear	Clear
No. 1	No. 1	No. 1	No. 1	No. 1	No. 1	No. 1	No. 1	No. 1	No. 1	No. 1	No. 1	No. 1	No. 1	No. 1	No. 1
48,000	44,200	18,000	20,000	41,800	11,800	3,000	3,000	10,000	1,000	2,300	6,800	30,400	30,400	30,400	30,400
Com.	Com.	Com.	Com.	Com.	Com.	Com.	Com.	Com.	Com.	Com.	Com.	Com.	Com.	Com.	Com.
WHITE ASH				CHESTNUT				FIGURED RED GUM				PLAIN WHITE OAK			
1 in.	1 1/4 in.	1 1/2 in.	2 in.	1 in.	1 1/4 in.	1 1/2 in.	2 in.	1 in.	1 1/4 in.	1 1/2 in.	2 in.	1 in.	1 1/4 in.	1 1/2 in.	2 in.
39,000	85,000	18,900	56,300	16,900	160,800	116,500	59,200	1,000	1,000	2,100	2,500	25,150	35,000	30,300	61,300
Clear	Clear	Clear	Clear	Clear	Clear	Clear	Clear	Clear	Clear	Clear	Clear	Clear	Clear	Clear	Clear
No. 1	No. 1	No. 1	No. 1	No. 1	No. 1	No. 1	No. 1	No. 1	No. 1	No. 1	No. 1	No. 1	No. 1	No. 1	No. 1
74,000	120,000	15,000	51,000	1,500	77,200	88,000	64,300	3,800	3,800	6,000	6,000	122,000	51,000	25,000	25,000
Com.	Com.	Com.	Com.	Com.	Com.	Com.	Com.	Com.	Com.	Com.	Com.	Com.	Com.	Com.	Com.
BASSWOOD				CYPRESS				SAP GUM				QUARTERED RED OAK			
1 in.	1 1/4 in.	1 1/2 in.	2 in.	1 in.	1 1/4 in.	1 1/2 in.	2 in.	1 in.	1 1/4 in.	1 1/2 in.	2 in.	1 in.	1 1/4 in.	1 1/2 in.	2 in.
70,700	251,300	94,600	27,600	20,000	3,400	41,100	24,000	76,400	34,000	3,000	1,500	48,500	67,000	166,800	94,800
Clear	Clear	Clear	Clear	Clear	Clear	Clear	Clear	Clear	Clear	Clear	Clear	Clear	Clear	Clear	Clear
No. 1	No. 1	No. 1	No. 1	No. 1	No. 1	No. 1	No. 1	No. 1	No. 1	No. 1	No. 1	No. 1	No. 1	No. 1	No. 1
225,000	235,500	31,800	9,000	20,000	10,800	11,300	8,000	34,000	600	2,500	6,400	1,200	96,000	49,500	61,800
Com.	Com.	Com.	Com.	Com.	Com.	Com.	Com.	Com.	Com.	Com.	Com.	Com.	Com.	Com.	Com.
CHERRY				SOFT ELM				HICKORY				QUARTERED SAP GUM			
1 in.	1 1/4 in.	1 1/2 in.	2 in.	1 in.	1 1/4 in.	1 1/2 in.	2 in.	1 in.	1 1/4 in.	1 1/2 in.	2 in.	1 in.	1 1/4 in.	1 1/2 in.	2 in.
160,500	6,500	21,000	2,100	2,700	33,500	10,500	10,400	3,200	6,400	2,500	4,400	14,500	1,100	3,200	6,400
Clear	Clear	Clear	Clear	Clear	Clear	Clear	Clear	Clear	Clear	Clear	Clear	Clear	Clear	Clear	Clear
No. 1	No. 1	No. 1	No. 1	No. 1	No. 1	No. 1	No. 1	No. 1	No. 1	No. 1	No. 1	No. 1	No. 1	No. 1	No. 1
197,200	4,600	36,700	2,700	6,000	31,200	11,300	5,400	1,000	2,050	9,300	14,200	11,000	7,580	7,200	7,200
Com.	Com.	Com.	Com.	Com.	Com.	Com.	Com.	Com.	Com.	Com.	Com.	Com.	Com.	Com.	Com.

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much-felt want
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30 M' 1 x 4 —10/16' M. R. White Pine

30 M' 1 x 5 " " " "

1 Car 1 x 10 " " " "

1 " 2 x 6 " " " "

2 Cars 2 x 8 " " " "

3 " 2 x 10 " " " "

2 " 2 x 12 " " " "

100 M' 1 x 4 up 10/16' Merch. White Pine

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TORONTO OFFICE:—712-20 Bank of Hamilton Bldg.

Montreal Office:—203 McGill Bldg.

Mills: Byng Inlet, Ont.

PETRIE'S LIST

of
NEW and USED
WOOD TOOLS
for Immediate Delivery

Band Saws

32" Sidney, Famous, pedestal.
60" Fay & Egan, band re-saw.

Saw Tables

No. 642 C.M.C. double carriage cut-off.
(2).
No. 5 Sidney, Famous, combination.
4' Sidney, Famous, combination.
Galt, iron frame cut-off (2).
MacGregor-Gourlay power feed cut-off.
Greenlee automatic cut-off.
McKenzie, saw table (2).
7' Williams, swing saw.
No. 4 Sidney, Famous, swing.
No. 648 C.M.C., swing.
Bench type, jig or scroll saw.
Scroll saw, overhead attachment.
28" Canadian, steel frame, airmotor cut-off.

Saw Arbors

No. 7 Superior, 26"-30" saws.
No. 6 Superior, 24"-26" saws (2).
No. 4 for 20"-26" saws.

Wood Planers

26" double surfacer, with chip breaker.
24" Crescent, single surfacer.
24" pony planer.
24" Champion planer and matcher, with moulding attachment.
18" Sidney, Famous, single.
12" Pedestal, buzz planer.
12" Petrie, buzz planers, safety heads (4).

Moulders

13" Clark-Demill four side.
12" Woods, four-side, inside.
10" Houston, four-side.
10" Goldie & McCulloch, three-side.
8" Dundas four side.
6" MacGregor-Gourlay, three side.
6" Dundas sash sticker.

Mortisers

Cowan, upright, power.
No. 1 Defiance, D handle mortiser.

Boring Machines

Gear driven, post borer.
Fay, single spindle, horizontal.

Clothespin Machinery

Humphrey automatic lathes (5).
Humphrey double slotters (2).

Sawmill Machinery

Boss, automatic shingle machine.
Vaughan, gasoline driven, drag saw.
Champion, friction, drag saw.

Miscellaneous

MacGregor Gourlay 12 spindle dove-tailer.
"Stangel" dovetailer.
No. 1 Ballantine dowel machine.
Hand feed, bench dowel machines (3).
48" Berlin, three drum sander.
M.21 Cowan door clamp.
M.137 Cowan sash clamp.
No. 1 Defiance, axle shoulder shaper.
Single spindle wood shaper.
No. 1 Defiance, wheel rim finishing machine.
No. 1 Defiance, automatic, spoke driver.
No. 3 Defiance, rim and felloe rounding machine.
Fay tenoner, double heads.
Bowmanville, double head tenoner.
Dundas, wood frame tenoner.
Wood frame equalizer.
4-head rounding machines (3).
3" x 7" universal wood trimmer.
20" American wood scraper.
Cut-off arbor for tenoner.
No. 21 Covell, band saw filing clamp.
Cowan veneer screw press.

Ask to see our large stock of used supplies—belting, pulleys, machine shop equipment, mill supplies, pipe and fittings. Most of this material is as good as new and can be bought at greatly reduced prices.

H. W. PETRIE, LTD.
Front St. W., TORONTO, ONT.

Watson & Todd Limited OTTAWA

WHITE PINE
RED PINE

Registered



Trade Mark

Export Trade
Our Specialty

Registered



Trade Mark

The Harris Tie & Timber Co.

Limited
Ottawa - Canada

Lumber - Lath - Shingles
Cedar Poles and Posts
Railway Ties - - Piles

KEEWATIN LUMBER CO., LTD.

Manufacturers of White and Red Pine, Spruce and Poplar Lumber, Boxes, Shooks, Lath and Ties.

Dry White Pine Uppers and Factory Plank
Dry White Pine Common Boards
Also BOX and CRATING STOCK
in PINE, SPRUCE and POPLAR

Saw Mills, Planing Mills and Box Factories at
Keewatin and Kenora, Ontario

Correspondence solicited

General Office - KEEWATIN, ONTARIO

We have almost anything you want in—

White Pine, Norway, Spruce and Hemlock

— Our Stock of White Pine Consists of —

1 x 4	2 x 4	3 x 6
1 x 5	2 x 6	3 x 8
1 x 6	2 x 8	3 x 10
1 x 8	2 x 10	3 x 12
1 x 10	2 x 12	
1 x 12		

One by four and up Mill Cull.

5/4 by four and up Mill Cull.

One by ten and twelve Mill Cull.

JAMES G. CANE & CO., 411 McKinnon Building
TORONTO, ONTARIO

Stratford Special No. 1 Marine Oakum

is guaranteed to meet specifications of

U. S. NAVY DEPARTMENT
U. S. SHIPPING BOARD
NATIONAL BUREAU OF STANDARDS
CANADIAN GOVERNMENT

and receives the highest classification of the American Bureau of Shipping and of Lloyds Register of Shipping.

Canadian remittances accepted at par.

STRATFORD SERVICE and QUALITY

are worth more than the price asked.

GEO. STRATFORD OAKUM CO.
Jersey City, N. J.

Canadian Hardwoods

For 1920 Delivery

**We will take your entire
cut of Hardwood lumber.
Good prices and cash ad-
vances.**

The Pedwell Hardwood Lumber Co.
79 Spadina Ave. TORONTO

F. N. WALDIE, President.

R. S. WALDIE, Vice-President.

W. E. HARPER, Secretary.

The Victoria Harbor Lumber Co., Ltd.

Manufacturers of

Lumber and Lath

Mills at Victoria Harbor, Ont.

HEAD OFFICE.
12-14 Wellington Street East, TORONTO, ONT.

RIGHT GRADES

QUICK SHIPMENTS



Canadian Western Lumber Co.

FRASER MILLS, B.C.

Eastern Sales Office—Toronto—L. D. Barclay and E. C. Parsons

ALBERTA

Edmonton—T. R. Griffith

SASKATCHEWAN

Moose Jaw
Chas. R. Skene

MANITOBA

Winnipeg—Hugh Cameron
Brandon—D. T. McDowell

MASON, GORDON & CO.

80 St. Francois Xavier Street

Montreal, Que.

BRITISH COLUMBIA PRODUCTS

(Wholesale Only)

FIR Timber and Finish, CEDAR Shingles and Lumber

Vancouver Office 304 Pacific Building, Hubert C. Gordon, Representative

MUIR & KIRKPATRICK

Manufacturers and Shippers

EASTERN--NORTHERN AND WESTERN SPRUCE

ALSO

WHITE--RED AND JACK PINE

MILLS SAWING ALL THE TIME

HEAD OFFICE

1325-6-7-8 BANK OF HAMILTON BUILDING
TORONTO, CANADA

David Gillies,
President.

J. S. Gillies,
Managing Director.

D. A. Gillies,
Secretary-Treasurer.

GILLIES BROS., Limited
BRAESIDE - ONTARIO

WHITE and RED PINE and SPRUCE
LUMBER and LATH

DRY STOCK

WELL SAWN

PROMPT SHIPMENT

Mills and Head Office
BRAESIDE, ONT.

D. D. Earing,
Morristown, N.Y.

Guy E. Robinson,
Aeolian Bldg., 42nd St. W., New York City.



FRASER COMPANIES, Limited

Bleached Sulphite Pulp Mill. Saw Mills (all Band Saw Mills). Shingle Mill

HERE THEY ARE ON THE MAP



Mills and Railway Connections

Saw and Shingle Mills.	Railway Connections.	Saw and Shingle Mills.	Railway Connections.
Cabano, Que.	Temiscouata Ry.	Baker Brook, N.B....	C. N. Ry., Temiscouata Ry.
Notre Dame du Lac, Que.	Temiscouata Ry.	Plaster Rock, N.B....	C. P. Ry.
Glendyne, Que.	C. N. Ry.	Fredericton, N.B....	C. P. Ry. and C. N. Ry.
Estcourt, Que.	C. N. Ry.	Nelson, N.B....	C. N. Ry.
Edmundston, N.B....	C.P.R., C.N.R. and Temiscouata Ry.	Campbellton, N.B....	C. N. Ry.
Magaguadavic, N.B.	C. P. R.		
Bleached Sulphite Mill, Edmundston, N. B. Railway Connection, C.P.R., C.N.R. and Temiscouata Ry.			

Bleached Sulphite. Rough and Dressed Spruce. White Cedar Shingles. Railway Ties
Piano Sounding Board Stock a Specialty.

Selling and Purchasing Offices :-- EDMUNDSTON, N. B.

BRITISH COLUMBIA SPRUCE

In All Sizes and Grades

We are Specialists in this Line—Write us.

R. P. Shannon Lumber Company

408 Pacific Building

VANCOUVER, B. C.



Our NEW TIMBER MILL

(Capacity 100,000 Feet Ten Hours.) NOW IN OPERATION

We solicit your enquiries for

Heavy Construction Material and Yard Stock

ANY SIZE TIMBERS UP TO 100 FT.

Give us an opportunity to prove to you that we have earned a reputation for Quality and Service.

Timberland Lumber Co., Limited

Head Office: Westminster Trust Bldg., NEW WESTMINSTER, B. C.

Mills at South Westminster, on B.C.E.R.

Shipments by C.P.R., C.N.R., G.N.R., N.P.R., and C.M. & St. P. Ry.

British America Mills and Timber Co., Ltd.

Manufacturers of

Pacific Coast Timber Products

FIR TIMBERS

"Shamrock" Brand Red Cedar Shingles

General Offices, VANCOUVER, B.C.

Ontario Sales Representative: D. WILLIAMS, 40 Major St. Toronto, Ont.

HEAPS & SONS

High Grade

LUMBER and SHINGLES

Our Policy:

QUICK SHIPMENT — GOOD STOCK

General Office:

Metropolitan Building - VANCOUVER, B. C.

Thurston-Flavelle, Limited

MANUFACTURERS OF

British Columbia Red Cedar Exclusively

Cedar Bevel Siding, Finish, V-Joint and Mouldings

Straight or mixed cars with XXX and XXXXX Shingles.

Stocks carried at Lindsay, Ont., for quick shipment

Ontario Agents:

Gull River Lumber Co., Ltd., Lindsay, Ont.

Quebec and Maritime Provinces Agents:

Rose-McLaurin Limited, 2 Toronto St., Toronto.

Full particulars from our Eastern Agents.

Head Office and Mills, Port Moody, B. C.



Our new planing mill recently completed.

BUY B.C. FIR and HEMLOCK

We solicit correspondence and inquiries from
THE EASTERN CANADIAN TRADE

For fir yard stock, B. C. or Hemlock Shiplap and Boards, timbers any size and length up to 90 feet.

We also specialize in mixed cars of high-grade fir uppers and mouldings and are also manufacturers of fir doors.

Robertson & Hackett Sawmills, Ltd.

Established 1888

Mills and Office: FALSE CREEK, VANCOUVER, B.C.

BRITISH COLUMBIA FOREST PRODUCTS

The British Columbia Lumber Commissioner

Is now located in new offices
at

No. 1 Adelaide St., East
GROUND FLOOR

and will be pleased to meet dealers
and others interested in

British Columbia Woods

PHONE MAIN 6872

NOTE—We do not quote Prices



We are able to supply you
in the following high-grade
lumber :

**Fir Timbers,
Lumber, Lath,
Cedar, Shingles,
Fir Flooring,
Ceiling, Finish,
Kiln Dried**

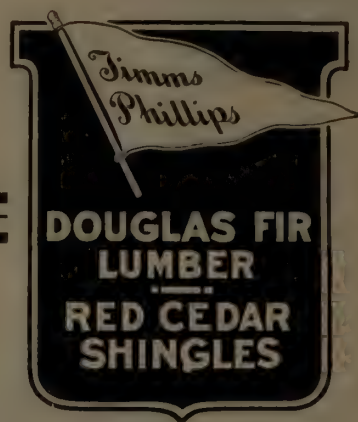
Our excellent facilities per-
mit immediate shipment.

Let us fill your needs.

**GENOA BAY
LUMBER COMPANY**
GENOA BAY B. C.

**DEALERS IN
Lumber, Lath, Mouldings, Sash,
Doors, Etc.**

Phone 25 Duncan
Telegraph Address, Duncan, B.C.
Code, A.B.C. 5th Edition



Think it Over

Canada's building programme for 1920 according to authentic estimated reports will total \$300,000,000.
Think it over.

Douglas Fir will play a most important part in this building activity.
Think it over.

Douglas Fir and Red Cedar Shingles are "safe bets" for 1920, but supply is low and demand high.
Think it over.

When you have thought it over, we want you to wire us your enquiries.

Timms, Phillips & Co.

Limited

Yorkshire Building, - VANCOUVER

DOMINION LUMBER SALES LTD.

Sole Selling Agents for Two Operating Saw Mills and Two Shingle Mills

We can make immediate shipment of any quantity of Fir Timbers, all sizes.

We have in transit or ready for immediate shipment several cars of 2x, 3x and 5x, high grade shingles.

2 cars of Clear Fir 2" x 6" and wider. One mixed car 1", 2" and 3" in 6" and wider.

2 cars Clear Fir 1 5/8" x 6" and wider.

D. WILLIAMS, 40 Major Street, TORONTO REPRESENTATIVE

WIRE YOUR ORDERS AT OUR EXPENSE

209 Winch Building,

VANCOUVER, B.C.

British Columbia Red Cedar Shingles

ARROW BRAND

XXX 6/2, Sixteen Inch All Clear and
All Vertical Grain XXXXX 5/2

White Pine

Cedar Spruce Hemlock
Douglas Fir



Manufacturers
and
Wholesalers

Eastern Representative:
R. G. CHESBRO, 1304 Bank of Hamilton Bldg.
Phone Main 5345
TORONTO, ONT.

Mills at
Ruskin, Eburne Nakusp,
Summit, Vancouver

ALLEN-STOLTZE LUMBER CO., LTD.

Vancouver, British Columbia

FIR COMMON LUMBER

Hemlock Boards

Cedar Boards

Federal XXX Shingles



Long Fir Piling

Coast and Mountain
Stocks

FEDERAL LUMBER CO., LTD.

470 GRANVILLE ST.

(Wire or Write)

VANCOUVER, B.C.



WE ARE CUTTING LOGS LIKE THESE EVERY DAY—ANY LENGTH UP TO 120 FEET—WE LOG AND MANUFACTURE OUR OWN TIMBER—CAPACITY 80,000 FEET

Our Specialties:

Long Fir Timber—Planking Decking

Cutting orders for 2" in long lengths either Common or Clear (obtained as side cut).

Planer capacity 6" x 30". We do not operate dry kiln, but can arrange to air-dry in our yard to requirements.

Our Mill is on Canadian Pacific Railway with Rail Connection (Five Miles) to Tidewater on Alberni Canal. Navigable for all Vessels

BAINBRIDGE LUMBER CO., Ltd.

Cable Address: Bainbridge, B.C. Telephone and Postal Service at Bainbridge

A Page from Johnny's Diary

After dinner last Saturday, Sam Snooks cum over tu our hous and askt me tu cum for a wok, and we went down to see where they were fillin in the Bay to mak that Harbor improvement we reed about in the papurs, and we got down to the foot of Spadina Avenue where there is a lot of lumber piled round and the railroad traks run in among the lumber piles and Sam sed say Jack I thot there wusnt any dry lumber the way foks tok, and I sed well they ought to cum down here, lets go over to that place over there with the sign up in front saying The Gall Lumber Company Hardwood Lumber, so we went over and as it wus Saturday afternoon there wus only the engineer there that runs the dry kilns that dries the lumber, and we askt him about the diffrent kinds of lumber we saw in big piles, and we saw big piles of dry lumber what he told us were—well there were a lot of bords he called plain Oak and quartered Oak, sum of it as wide as nineteen inches, and then there was White-wood and Bay Poplar and Chestnut, and if I hadnt rit sum of it down I goodnt of remembered, there was Mahogany, Walnut—oh diffrent kinds of Walnut, Circasian, Black and Brazilian, then Sap Gum and Red Gum, but you coodnt chew it like Gum, but only chew about the price nowadays.

Then there wus Soft Elm and Rock Elm, and we askt him if there wus any slippry Elm but he sed not he didnt think so, but there wus Maple cut from trees like they get the Maple Sugar from and Birch like they make chairs and furniture out of, and Basswood and Beech—Say dont you like Beech Nut Butter on your bred? Oh boy!

Then there wus Soft Maple and Cherry and Butternut. Gosh amighty! I never new there wus so many kinds of lumber, and Sam sed he never new before eether. By hek, there wus White Ash and Black Ash and all kinds of what they call Hardwood lumber that they load out every day by the carloads, and Oh Gee they had two big places they call dry kilns where they kiln dry lumber if people want it dun by the carloads. It goes in one end on big trucks and they shoot steam into it and then hot air and it cums out the uthur end all dry and is loaded into cars. Oh Gosh, Ill tell the world when I hear anybody say they cant get dry lumber to just go to the Gall Lumber Company at the Foot of Spadina Avenue, Toronto, or just telephone them, their number the Engineer told me was Adelaide 148.

Yours Jack.

TRANSIT CARS

Car No. 118634—2 x 4—6/22 No. 2 Common B. C. Fir, S4S 1 3/4 x 3 3/4.

One transit car, mixed widths, No. 1 Common Fir Boards, S1S 3/4.

One transit car 1 x 8 and 10 No. 1 Common Fir Shiplap.

One transit car 1 x 8 and 10 No. 2 Common Fir Shiplap.

Car No. C. P. 34747, shipped March 8th, containing 12 x 12, lengths 24/36, No. 1 Common Fir Timbers.

Car No. 57096, shipped April 8th, containing 213M Victoria Brand XX Shingles.

Immediate shipment straight and mixed cars of XXX and XX B. C. Red Cedar Shingles.

R. G. CHESBRO

Lumber Manufacturer's Agent
PHONE MAIN 5345
Bank of Hamilton Bldg., TORONTO

To Wholesalers

WE ARE IN THE BUSH; THEREFORE

We can purchase any of the following stocks for you, on a commission basis, from Mills whom we deal with daily. BIRCH, MAPLE, SPRUCE, for this summer's delivery.

Also: PILINGS, RAILWAY TIES, and HEWN BIRCH TIMBERS.

OUR SPECIALTY

We Manufacture SPRUCE LATH AND BOX SHOOKS.

Prompt attention given to your requirements. Let us show you.

D. Blais & Co., Ltd.
Notre Dame Des Anges, Que.

WANTED

We are in the market for all kinds of
RAILROAD TIES
CEDAR FENCE POSTS, SWITCH TIES & PILING

Write us for prices

Canadian Tie & Lumber Co.
LIMITED
511 TEMPLE BLDG. TORONTO, ONT.

EMERY & CORUNDUM WHEELS

VITRIFIED
SILICATE

A dependable product of high quality which will give you maximum service. A cool cutting, fast working wheel with a minimum friction.

**Brantford
Emery Wheel
Co., Ltd.**
Brantford, Ontario

The Rat Portage Lumber Co., Limited, Vancouver

MANUFACTURERS OF

Douglas Fir, Spruce, Cedar and Hemlock Lumber

Rough Timbers, Dimension, Flooring, Ceiling, Siding, Interior and Exterior
Finish of all kinds including Mouldings. Fir, Spruce and Cedar Lath

Prompt shipment of Fir timbers in all sizes and up to 100 feet in length

AIR DRIED CEDAR SHINGLES

We specialize in supplying air dried Cedar Shingles, these cost more than kiln dried Shingles but make a better roof and last much longer

I offer the following stock for immediate shipment :

1	Car	5/8	Quartered White Oak, No. 1 Common and Selects (In transit).
5	"	4/4	" " " FAS, all the wide in.
5	"	4/4	" " " No. 1 Common.
2	"	4/4	" " " No. 2 Common.
10	"	4/4	Plain White Oak, No. 2 Common.
5	"	8/4	" " " No. 1 Common.
2	"	4/4	" " " FAS.
8	"	12/4	" " " Com. and Btr., 50 per cent. 10 in. and wider.
5	"	6/4	Chestnut, FAS.
5	"	6/4	Sound Wormy Chestnut.
3	"	8/4	" " " "
1	"	5/4	" " " "
1	"	5/4	FAS
7	"	4/4	Sound Wormy Chestnut.
1	"	4/4	x 18 and up, FAS Sap Gum.
1	"	8/4	No. 1 Com. and Btr. Quartered Red Gum (In transit).

Write, wire or phone for prices.

PERCY E. HEENEY, Wholesale Lumber
207 Weber Chambers, KITCHENER, Ont.

I HAVE IT

All Grades in White Pine
Lath A Specialty

Milling in Connection

E. J. MOORES, Jr.

MIDLAND CANADA

LET'S GET TOGETHER

Planing Mill Stock

CYPRESS

Soft, Dry Stock, Finest Grades—
All Thicknesses— 4/4, 5/4, 6/4, 8/4, 10/4, 12/4

Yellow Pine Finish

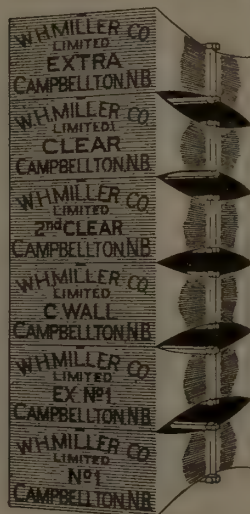
Kiln Dried, Soft, Short Leaf Kind

Stock Widths $\left. \begin{matrix} 4/4 \\ 5/4 \\ 6/4 \\ 8/4 \end{matrix} \right\}$ by 4", 6", 8", 10", 12"

Also OAK, ASH, POPLAR, GUM

WISTAR, UNDERHILL & NIXON

Real Estate Trust Bldg., Philadelphia, Pa.



We Specialize in—

**New Brunswick
White Cedar Shingles**

We also manufacture
**Spruce and Pine Lumber,
Lath, Cedar Ties, etc.**

Shipments by Rail and Water.

W. H. MILLER CO., LTD.
Campbellton, N. B.

River Ouelle Pulp & Lumber Co.

Manufacturers of

SPRUCE

Lumber Lath Pulpwood

Head Office and Mills at:

St. Pacome, Que., Canada
On I. C. Ry. 75 Miles East of
Quebec City

Also Mills at:

Crown Lake, Powerville Riv. Manie
On Nat. Transcontinental Ry.

Gregertsen Brothers Co.

Suite 1560-61 McCormick Bldg.

Chicago, Illinois

Phone: Harrison 8610-8611

Yards: ————— Cairo, Ill.

Exchange seems to be going down and possibly you will be able to buy some of our Cypress again. We have good stocks in our Cairo yard — two million feet — anything from 1 to 4 in.

Have in transit for our Cairo yard straight cars of 1 in. — 1 $\frac{1}{4}$ in. — 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ in. — 2 in. — 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ in. and 3 in. 1st and 2nd Clears, Selects and No. 1 Shop which we can divert to you.

We can ship from Cairo in ten days. Our lumber is dry and high grade.

Write us for prices. You need the lumber and we have it.

Some long items in our Cairo yard:

100,000 ft. 1 x 6 in. No. 1 Common.

100,000 ft. 1 x 6 in. No. 2 “

25,000 ft. 5-4 x 14 in. and wdr. 1st and 2nd Clears.

25,000 ft. 6-4 x 14 in. “ “ “

25,000 ft. 8-4 x 14 in. “ “ “

WE HAVE EVERYTHING YOU WANT FOR MIXED CARS.

WE ARE THE CYPRESS SPECIALISTS

When in the market for “CYPRESS” remember “GREGERTSENS”

California White Pine California Sugar Pine and Arizona Soft Pine

Best Stock for Factory and Pattern Lumber

Ask LOUIS WUICHET Inc.

Room 712 Railway Exchange, CHICAGO, ILLINOIS

ROSE-MCLAURIN LIMITED WHOLESALE LUMBER

We make a specialty of
British Columbia Lumber Products
and solicit your enquiries

Representing
THURSTON FLAVELLE LTD.
CEDAR LUMBER AND
SHINGLES
In Quebec and Maritime Provinces

SALES OFFICE
2 Toronto St.,
TORONTO
HUGH A. ROSE, Manager.
Phone Main 6752

True Blue Service

WE are constantly striving to give our customers the greatest possible service—as our big Service Yard at Logansport indicates.

Furthermore, we sell only high quality lumber—for quality products are always best.

This service and quality are very real. They must be, because it is with them that we assure satisfaction. And every single one of our customers must be satisfied.

You will find it to your advantage to buy hardwood backed up by such service and of such quality that satisfaction is a foregone conclusion. And it is—when you buy of us.

John I. Shafer Hardwood Co.
South Bend, Ind.



Wanted in Any Quantity

**4/4" Red and White Oak
Maple Beech and Birch**

Send us particulars of
your cuts

**The Seaman-Kent
Company Limited**

Manufacturers of

**Beaver Brand Hardwood Floorings—
in
Maple, Birch, Beech, Plain and
Quarter Cut Oak**

263 Wallace Ave. - Toronto



Here We Are Again

Fort Coloung, March 6, 1920.

MacLean Machine Works,
Campbell's Bay, Que.

Dear Sirs:—

I am well satisfied with the feed-works I bought from you. I have used it for three seasons and I find it perfectly satisfactory. It runs my carriage steady at slow or fast feed.

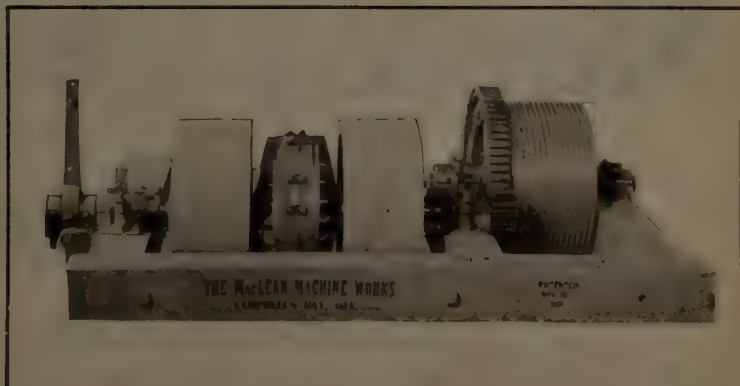
I would not use any other.

Yours truly,

A. PROUDFOOT.

Mr. Proudfoot replaced a steam feed with one of our machines and states he saved enough wood in three months to pay for machine.

FULL PARTICULARS ON REQUEST.



THE MACLEAN MACHINE WORKS, Campbell's Bay, Que.

Frank H. Harris Lumber Company, Limited

Manufacturers and Wholesalers of

Yellow Pine and Southern Hardwoods

Yellow Pine in Transit at all Times

Mills: { High Point, Miss.
Lake, Miss.

Office: 814 Excelsior Life Building, TORONTO,
Canada.



Manufacturers and Wholesalers of
ALL FOREST PRODUCTS

We Specialize in Canadian Hardwoods
and Ship Timber

Correspondence Solicited

300 CROWN OFFICE BLDG., TORONTO
Telephone Main 2806 Cable Address "Halbro" Toronto

MILLMEN

We pay best prices for
Canadian Hard and Soft Woods

Let us hear from you!

Lumber Market & Exchange

Telephone Main 7185

34 Victoria Street TORONTO

ALABAMA HEWN OAK TIMBER:—
HARDWOOD LOGS:—



THE S. K. TAYLOR LUMBER COMPANY
Exporters Mobile, Alabama, U.S.A. Cables "Taylor, Mobile"

Plunkett-Webster Lumber Co.

33 West 42nd St., New York

Cash Buyers of Well

Manufactured Hardwoods

Manley Chew

Midland, Ontario

MANUFACTURER OF

White and Red Pine,
Hemlock, Maple, Birch
and Beech. Fibre Boards

W.C. Edwards & Co. Limited

Lumber Merchants & Manufacturers OTTAWA — CANADA

White and Red Pine, Spruce, Hemlock, Lath, Shingles, Boxes,
Box Shooks, Factory Material

Shall be glad to quote on your requirements.

Planing Mill, Ottawa and Rockland

DRESSING IN TRANSIT

Our new and efficient facilities make it possible to do your milling in transit quickly and at low cost. Prompt service is assured by three railway lines.

We are always glad to quote you very attractive prices and show you the quality of our work.

Ask Lumbermen who know and they will tell you to

TRY

Renfrew Planing Mill
Renfrew, Ontario



British Columbia Forest Products

Fir Western Hemlock Spruce

With modern equipment and shipping facilities we are in a position to handle your orders in a satisfactory manner.

Our stock undergoes careful supervision to ensure **QUALITY LUMBER.**

Daily Capacity 135,000 ft.

Canadian Puget Sound Lumber & Timber Co.
VICTORIA — LIMITED — B.C.

H. M. ELLIS, LTD.

Manufacturers of

Long Fir Timbers

Mill: Lombard, B. C. Office: 118 Pacific Bldg., Vancouver

EXCELSIOR LUMBER CO.

33 RICHMOND ST. WEST, TORONTO

Lumber

Lath

Crating

and other Forest Products

New Ontario Colonization Co., Ltd.

MANUFACTURERS

Lumber, Lath & Rosed Spruce Pulpwood

Spruce, Tamarack

Whitewood, Poplar

MILLS NOW

SAWING

COMPLETE PLANING MILL EQUIPMENT

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Mills: JACKSONBORO, ONT.

On Transcontinental Ry.

The Fesserton Timber Co., Ltd.

Manufacturers & Wholesalers of

Lumber, Lath, Etc.

Well Assorted Stocks

of

White Pine

Red Pine

Hemlock

Spruce

Hardwoods

With the present shortage of dry lumber it will be to your advantage to avail yourself of our present stock. Get in touch with us now.

Let us know your requirements. We shall be pleased to quote you prices. We possess first rate facilities for shipment.

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Western Office:
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The Oliver Lumber Co.

of Toronto Limited

Wholesale Dealers in

WHITE PINE

and

HARDWOODS

Office:

SUITE 24 AND 25, 6 KING ST. W.

TORONTO, ONT.

Joseph Oliver
President

J. O. Oliver
Secretary

The Powell-Myers Lumber Co.

MANUFACTURERS

Auto and Wagon Rims

also Hardwood Lumber

Main Office: SOUTH BEND, INDIANA

Mills: Argos, Rochester and Wyatt, Indiana



BUFFALO

HARDWOOD LUMBER DEALERS

Atlantic Lumber Company HARDWOODS

WEST VIRGINIA SOFT RED AND WHITE OAK
Our Specialty: West Virginia and Pennsylvania Cherry
1055 Seneca Street

Taylor & Crate

Hardwoods of All Kinds

A stock of 18,000,000 to 20,000,000 feet of hardwoods
carried at all times at our two big Buffalo Yards
Established 50 Years Rail or Cargo Shipments

Standard Hardwood Lumber Co. Hardwoods

Prompt Shipment { From Buffalo Yards or
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8 Million Feet Dry Stock on Hand 1333 Clinton St.

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We Specialize in Brown Ash and Elm
Car or Cargo Shipments Cor. Niagara and Arthur Sts.

Hugh McLean Lumber Co. Hardwoods of All Kinds

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SAP AND RED GUM
Established 25 Years 940 Elk Street

Yeager Lumber Company, Inc.

SPECIALTIES
Oak, Poplar, Ash, Maple
932 Elk Street

Miller, Sturm & Miller

1142 SENECA STREET
Hardwoods of All Kinds

Buffalo Hardwood Lumber Co.

J. B. WALL, Pres. M. M. WALL, Treas. T. H. WALL, V.-Pres.
940 Seneca St. For Sale—
We Specialize in— 10 Cars of Aromatic
WHITE ASH Red Cedar
Anyone handling any of this stock, write us.
We also handle a complete stock of Plain Oak, Quar.
Oak, Maple, Poplar, Red Cedar, etc.

G. Elias & Bro., Inc.

Established 1881
All Kinds of Hardwood Lumber
And in addition we carry a full line of
White Pine, Yellow Pine, Spruce, Hemlock and Fir Timber,
Lumber, Millwork and Boxes—Maple and Oak Flooring
CAREFUL ATTENTION TO MIXED CAR ORDERS

Blakeslee, Perrin & Darling

A Complete Stock of Seasoned Hardwoods
including Ash, Basswood, Birch, Cherry, Chestnut,
Cypress, Elm, Gum, Hickory, Maple, Plain and
Quartered Oak, Poplar and Walnut.
1100 Seneca Street

British Timber Importers and Merchants

BROWNING & COMPANY

(Established over a Century)

IMPORTERS of and
AGENTS for

— ALL KINDS OF —
**CANADIAN
WOOD GOODS**

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OFFERS OF AGENCIES INVITED

BRITISH IMPORTERS

**CANADA CAN
SUPPLY YOU**

Britain's greatest store-house of timber, Canada, offers the logical market for British importers. The "Canada Lumberman" is the medium through which British importers can reach the complete lumber and timber industry of the Dominion in all its phases. The "Canada Lumberman" will, through the use of its advertising columns, bring you into close touch with the whole trade, which can only be reached by the nationally read lumber journal of Canada.

The Canada Lumberman and Woodworker
347 Adelaide Street West, - TORONTO, CANADA

Sample copies, detailed information, advertising rates, will be gladly supplied. Address the Publishers direct, 347 Adelaide Street West, Toronto, Canada, or

Our London Office—16 Regent St. S. W. 1.

NEW ZEBRA, WOOD, WESTERN UNION, and PRIVATE CODES USED.

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W. N. HILLAS & COMPANY
WOOD BROKERS
FOR EVERY CLASS OF TIMBER

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To the Lumber Companies of Canada:

You have the Goods. Place your Lists with full particulars in our hands. We are in daily touch with all the Buyers in the United Kingdom.

PLEASE NOTE. We pay cash against all documents, and take the whole of the Delcredere risk on Buyers.

COX, LONG & CO., LTD.

ARE THE EXPORTERS OF THE



BRAND

White Pine Quebec Hardwoods
Red Pine Quebec Spruce

ALSO LOWER PORT SPRUCE

(BEST STOCKS)

LONDON: (Head Office) 17 Sherborne Lane, E.C. 4
Cables: "Lignitic" London

MONTREAL: 433 Coristine Building

LUMBER ^{and} TIMBER

Carefully Selected and Graded

Basswood—We offer, subject to prior sale, two or three cars 1st and 2nd, 10% No. 1 Common, 11½" x 9" and up x 6' to 16'.

Stocks at Our Mill—Large quantities of 2 x 4, 2 x 6, 2 x 8, 2 x 9, and 2 x 10" Spruce, in all lengths.

Fir Timber—We have a fine stock of Fir timber. Send us all you enquiries for anything from the Coast, as we have a representative there who will attend promptly to requests for quotations.

We have at the following mills:—

DAAQUAM & LAC FRONTIERE

Quebec Central Railway.

100 M feet Spruce, 2" x 4", Green, 5th and better.

STE. GERMAINE

2 cars Spruce, 5th & btr., 2" x 5" x 8' to 13'
1 car Spruce, 5th & btr., 2" x 6" x 8' to 13'
2 cars Spruce, 5th & btr., 2" x 7" and up by 8' to 13'

NOMINIGUE,

C. P. R.

300 M ft. Hemlock, 3" x 4" and up
200 M ft. Spruce, 3" x 4" to 8" x 12" to 16', strong 16'.

2 cars 3 x 4 and 5 } Spruce,
2 cars 3 x 6 } strong 14' to
1 car 3 x 7 } 16' long.
1 car 3 x 8

This could be resawn and dressed in transit.

MONT LAURIER, QUE.

C. P. R.

58 M ft. Spruce, 5th & btr., 1 x 4 and up by 6' to 16'
90 M ft. Spruce, 5th and btr., 2 x 5 and up by 6' to 16'

MONT JOLI,

C. N. R.

100 M ft. Spruce, 2" x 3", could be dressed in transit.

The James Shearer Co., Limited

Wholesale and Retail Dealers
in Lumber and Timber

OFFICE AND YARDS:
225 St Patrick St. MONTREAL

L. N. GODFREY COMPANY

Wholesale Lumber

We buy extensively to be shipped in car and cargo lots CANADIAN Lumber of all kinds including—

SPRUCE, PINE, HEMLOCK

ALSO HARDWOODS

Douglas Fir and Cedar Lumber

Red and White Cedar Shingles, Laths, Etc.

We handle Canadian and New England SPRUCE in all sizes and grades

Also 1 in., 2 in. and 3 in. CULL SPRUCE.

We ship from some of the Largest Mills in America

Quantities of

MAPLE, OAK AND BIRCH FLOORING

Short and Long Leaf Southern Pine

60 Congress St., BOSTON, MASS.

51 EAST 42nd ST., NEW YORK CITY, N.Y

Anderson Shreiner & Mawson

Wholesale Lumber

Rooms 5-6 Phoenix Bldg.
43 Victoria Street
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WANTED

We are in the Market for
All Kinds of Hardwood
and Softwood Lumber

Highest Prices Paid

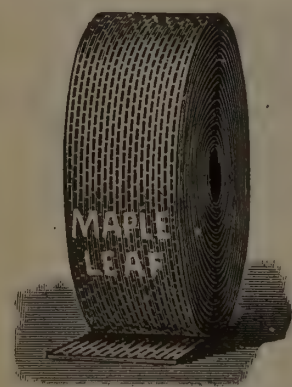
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KING LAKE and EAGLE LAKE, ONT.

Write or Wire Us, or Phone Main 1604

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"MAPLE LEAF" BRAND Stitched Cotton Duck Belting

Strong Durable Economical True Running



Being thoroughly waterproof, it is equally good for running in wet or dry places. As a main drive belt, "MAPLE LEAF" cannot be excelled, and for conveyors it is in great demand. A trial belt will convince you.

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The Best for all Kinds of Belts

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LIMITED

HAMILTON

ONTARIO

CANADA

200,000 ft. No. 1 Common and Better Birch

1 1/2" thick, usual National Grading, 1918/19 sawing

British Columbia XXX Shingles

Three cars in transit

British Columbia Fir Timber

Prompt shipment from Mill

Eastern Canada Sawmills, Ltd.

MANUFACTURERS AND EXPORTERS OF
ROUGH AND DRESSED LUMBER

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'Phone M-6417

Cutting Capacity 300,000 Ft. per Day

McFADDEN & MALLOY

Red & White Pine **LUMBER** In Any Quantities

The above is supplied by us in all standard grades and dimensions. All lumber is of guaranteed quality and grade as ordered. Our location and facilities enable us to give our

patrons the utmost in service and prompt shipments. Let us quote on your requirements. You will find our prices right, and our product satisfactory.

Mills at: - SPRAGGE, ONT. & BLIND RIVER, ONT.

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of all kinds of Timber
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QUARTERED WHITE OAK		POPLAR	
30,000'	5/8" No. 1 Common and Better.	19,500'	4/4" No. 1 Com., 12" and up.
24,000'	3/4" No. 1 Common and Better.	3,000'	8/4" 1sts & 2nds, Sap no defect.
150,000'	3/4" No. 1 Common.	2,800'	8/4" 1sts and 2nds, 18" and up.
50,000'	3/4" No. 2 Common.	5,000'	12/4" No. 1 Com. and Btr.
QUARTERED RED OAK		ASH	
15,000'	4/4" 1sts and 2nds.	23,000'	4/4" No. 2 Common.
100,000'	4/4" No. 1 Common.	12,000'	5/4" No. 2 Common.
50,000'	5/4" 1sts and 2nds.	15,000'	6/4" No. 2 Common and Better.
30,000'	5/4" No. 1 Common.		
15,000'	6/4" 1sts and 2nds.	CHERRY	
30,000'	6/4" No. 1 Common.	25,000'	4/4" No. 2 Common and Better.
PLAIN RED OAK		WALNUT	
50,000'	4/4" No. 2 Common.	60,000'	1/2" No. 1 Common and Better.
10,000'	5/4" No. 1 Common and Better.	65,500'	5/8" No. 1 Common and Better.
40,000'	6/4" No. 1 Common and Better.	75,000'	4/4" No. 1 Common.
15,000'	8/4" 1sts and 2nds.	HICKORY	
15,000'	8/4" No. 1 C. & B. Red & White.	15,000'	6/4" No. 2 Common and Better.
BASSWOOD		20,000'	7/4" No. 2 Common and Better.
20,000'	4" No. 2 Common and Better.	10,000'	8/4" No. 2 Common and Better.

Milling in Transit

"We have now started our dressing mill and would be pleased to receive your shipments."

SAVOIE & COMPANY

MANSEAU, QUE.

On Can. Govt. Ry. 110 miles East of Montreal

Campbell, Welsh & Paynes

Wholesale Lumber

BANK OF HAMILTON BUILDING
TORONTO, CANADA

Books For Sale

Special Prices

Baughman's "Buyer & Seller." The handiest labor-saving book for lumbermen ever devised. Desk size, 300 pages, \$3.50. Pocket edition, 188 pages, \$1.50. "Climax" tally book, bound in sheep, with hand straps. Size 4¼ x 8½, 110 pages. Price \$2.00.

"Scribner's Lumber and Log Book," 1919 edition, price 45c.

"The Kiln Drying of Lumber," a Practical and Theoretical Treatise, by Harry Dow-

ald Tiemann, M.E., M.F. Published by J. B. Lippincott Co. 316 pages, illustrated. Price \$5.00.

"Tudor Lumber Price and Freight Reckoner," just published by Tudor B. Carre. Price, \$3.00.

Utilization of Wood-Waste (Second Revised Edition), by Ernst Hubbard. Published in 1915 by Scott, Greenwood & Sons. 102 pages, illustrated. Price \$2.00.

CANADA LUMBERMAN

347 Adelaide Street West

TORONTO



Elevated Steel Water Tanks
Provide Real Protection
Reduce Insurance Rates

Our All Steel Elevated Water Tanks will not rot out, leak, burn or burst—they last a lifetime, and operate successfully in the coldest latitudes.

CANADIAN CHICAGO BRIDGE & IRON CO., Ltd.

MONTREAL, QUE., 260 St. James St.

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Gloucester Lumber & Trading Co.

BATHURST, N. B.

Manufacturers and Wholesalers

— of —

Pine and Spruce

SAWN LUMBER

Lath and Shingles

The Literary Digest

THE SATURDAY
EVENING POST

1920

House & Garden

Electrical World

The Superior Herringbone Drive
of unique planetary type for all
transmissions requiring a change of speed

Railway Age

Manufacturers Record
of AmericaTHE
MARINE ENGINEEREngineering
News-RecordTHE
AMERICAN
ARCHITECTTelling the Nation of
Long-Bell Quality

It is the aim of The Long-Bell Lumber Company to establish the widest possible recognition of this trade-mark as representing uniform high quality in lumber products:

Long-Bell
THE MARK ON QUALITY
Lumber

To that end such magazines of national circulation as these are used in our 1920 advertising campaign. In addition 17 farm papers carry the Long-Bell message to their readers.

The Long-Bell Lumber Co.

R. A. Long Bldg. KANSAS CITY, MO.

Yellow Pine White Pine Hardwoods
Oak Flooring Creosoted Products
Standardized Millwork.



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OF
THE AMERICAN INSTITUTE OF
ARCHITECTS

National Builder

FEBRUARY, 1920 PRICE 25 CENTS
AMERICAN
BUILDER

MARINE
ENGINEERING

THE
ARCHITECTURAL
FORUM



NOVEMBER
1919

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CARPENTER

Labor Fought
For Peace and
Gave the Best
of Both Worlds

Western
Contractor



PUBLISHED WEDNESDAYS IN NEW YORK
FOUNDED EIGHTEEN HUNDRED SEVENTY SIX

ESTABLISHED 1870



PROVISIONS for the Camp

THE Lumberman makes no more important purchases than the provisions of his camp. It is therefore highly important that he should be well posted on many facts concerning the various foodstuffs in regard to prices, probable shortages, etc.

It is only in this way that orders can be placed intelligently and with the greatest economy.

To follow the Food Markets so closely in order to get this information entails a great amount of time—more, in fact, than the busy lumberman can afford.

It is to supply the Lumberman with this desired information that we prepare each month a special Letter and Price List. This, we send to buyers throughout the country to whom it proves invaluable.

You, too, may benefit by this service by simply sending in a request. It will cost you nothing and will surely effect a saving in your provision account.

Where requested we shall be pleased to quote specially on Requisitions, giving market conditions or sending samples.

Our fifty years' experience in this line enables us to assure you of the most efficient service.

Let us hear from you.

*Please address your order to
MR. J. LAPORTE, Special Sales Dept.*

LAPORTE, MARTIN LIMITEE
Wholesale Grocers

584 St. Paul Street West

- Montreal



Words Words Words

¶ "Let me write the copy and my office boy can make the advertising contracts." This remark is attributed to Mr. C. W. Post, of Grape Nuts fame. That he carried this fundamental truth into his own business is evidenced by the fact that in a remarkably short time he made known to many millions of people his own products.

¶ Carlyle has very aptly said, "Words, right words, bring mind in harmony with mind." Therefore a desirable and harmonious state of mind can only be created by forcible copy and effective illustration.

¶ Your copy is the brain of your advertising space. Are you getting the most out of it?

¶ If you think not, we will place at your disposal the services of men skilled in the production of strong, forcible copy.

OUR SERVICE DEPARTMENT

is organized for the benefit of our advertisers, is fully equipped to handle the writing of your copy, the preparation of any art work you may require, and the making of any necessary engravings. The staff is fully experienced, and many national advertisers have their advertisements prepared by our Service Department. No charge is made for writing copy.

¶ If you feel your copy could be improved and made more attractive, just send on the data you think would be helpful to us. We will then prepare copy suggestions for your approval.

¶ Why not take advantage of the service we offer?

Canada Lumberman & Wood Worker

347 Adelaide St., West, TORONTO

E. M. NICHOLSON & CO.

"BIRCH"

BOARD OF TRADE BLDG., MONTREAL.

WE WANT TO BUY

Hard Maple, Birch, Rock Elm, Soft Elm, and if necessary can take green

We are also in the market for—

Lath Outputs, Spruce, Hemlock, Pine, and Basswood Stocks.

Communicate with us before closing

Russell Harris Lumber Company
34 Victoria Street, Toronto. Telephone Main 4700

We are always in the market to buy Soft Elm, Maple, Birch and other Hardwoods. Also Spruce, Pine, Poplar or Balm for crating.

Established Twenty Years

Liberal Prices Fair Inspection
Prompt Payment

*Advances to reliable parties if needed,
send us list of anything you have to sell.*

The Manufacturers Lumber
Company Limited

Stratford - Ont.

Standing Timber

FOR SALE

THE undersigned offer for sale, all their remaining timber lands and town property situated in the town of Parry Sound, Ont.

Special Prices

We have sold quite a number of timber parcels but still have some good bargains left in Townships of McDougall, Foley, McKellar, Monteith, Carling, Christie, Allen, Secord, Falconbridge and Street.

The Parry Sound Lumber Co.

26 Ernest Ave.

Limited

Toronto,

Canada

WANTED

Stocks of Hemlock, Spruce and Pine
All Grades

Advances made during operations

ARTHUR N. DUDLEY

Manufacturer and Wholesaler

109 Stair Building,

TORONTO, ONT.

Birch Maple Spruce

J. A. AIRD

WHOLESALE DEALER IN

Rough and Dressed Lumber

Lath and Shingles ∴ ∴

Room 703 Power Building
83 CRAIG ST., W.

Phone Main 7193
MONTREAL, QUE.

BLIND BUYERS



A Straightforward Talk on Buying Babbitts

"Blind Buyers" is a term which we believe it is permissible to use to emphasize the lack of insight of some buyers when purchasing Babbitt metals. No buyer knows all about every product used in his plant, and he cannot be expected to know all about Babbitt metals. For this reason, although he may order most of his requirements efficiently, he may actually be "blind" in connection with his Babbitt purchases, and will be thankful to us for pointing it out to him.

"**S**CRAP or virgin metals"—that is the question. Whether to buy the cheap-priced so-called Babbitt metals—mixed from remelted scrap, *or*

To buy a Babbitt, alloyed from prime virgin metals, at a bit more per pound, which has honesty in back of it—in the very fact that it *is* what it purports to be.

This is the manner in which a buyer *should* argue with himself when about to buy Babbitt. However, few buyers consider what is put into a Babbitt. The average buyer figures that "metal is metal" and, to him, the only distinction is that of price per pound. He might be surprised or even skeptical when we tell him that most of the

metal makers use all the scrap they can in manufacturing Babbitt Metal Alloys.

Buyers usually argue that the Babbitt they are using is doing the work required of it. This is not sound argument. **Low grade material cannot produce a high-grade product.** It will not have equal wearing ability. You cannot afford to pass by the better Babbitts which do not have to be replaced so often.

A cent or two or three added to the cost per pound of your bearings makes little difference in the buying cost, but will save you that slight additional cost many times over on the increased production of your machinery due to the lesser number of shut-downs for re-babbling, besides saving the labor expense.

Longer Wear per Bearing Means Lower Cost per Year

A trial case will convince you that you can economize best by using the world-renowned

STANLEY PROCESS

LIONROYAL — STERLING — SOVEREIGN GENUINE — HARMONY — METALLOY — HARD GENUINE

BABBITTs

SOLDERS—PHOSPHOR TIN—PHOSPHOR COPPER—BRAZING SPELTER
GALVANIZING FLUX—ALUMINUM SOLDER—PIG TIN—LEAD
ANTIMONY—COPPER—SPELTER—BISMUTH



BRITISH SMELTING & REFINING Co. Limited.
Drummond Building ~~~~~ Montreal.

CURRENT LUMBER PRICES—WHOLESALE

TORONTO, ONT.

Prices in Carload Lots, F.O.B. cars Toronto

White Pine:		
1 x 4/7 Good Strips	\$120 00	\$130 00
1 1/4 & 1 1/2 x 4/7 Good Strips	120 00	130 00
1 x 8 and up Good Sides	155 00	165 00
2 x 4/7 Good Strips	125 00	135 00
1 1/4 and 1 1/2 x 8 and wider	165 00	175 00
Good Sides	175 00	185 00
2 x 8 and wider Good Sides	175 00	185 00
1 in. No. 1, 2 and 3 Cuts	110 00	120 00
5/4 & 6/4 No. 1, 2 & 3 Cuts	130 00	135 00
2 in. No. 1, 2 and 3 Cuts	135 00	145 00
1 x 4 and 5 Mill Run	70 00	72 00
1 x 6 Mill Run	72 00	74 00
1 x 7, 9 and 11 Mill Run	72 00	74 00
1 x 8 Mill Run	73 00	75 00
1 x 10 Mill Run	78 00	80 00
1 x 12 Mill Run	80 00	82 00
5/4 and 6/4 x 5 Mill Run	72 00	74 00
2 x 4 Mill Run	72 00	74 00
2 x 6 Mill Run	72 00	74 00
2 x 8 Mill Run	73 00	75 00
2 x 10 Mill Run	78 00	80 00
2 x 12 Mill Run	80 00	82 00
1 in. Mill Run Shorts	56 00	58 00
1 x 4 and up 6/16 No. 1 Mill Culls	55 00	58 00
1 x 10 and up 6/16 No. 1 Mill Culls	45 00	47 00
1 x 12 and up 6/16 No. 1 Mill Culls	50 00	52 00
1 x 4 and up 6/16 No. 2 Mill Culls	45 00	47 00
1 x 10 x 12 6/16 No. 2 Mill Culls	50 00	52 00
1 x 4 and up 6/10 No. 3 Mill Culls	32 00	36 00
Red Pine:		
1 x 4 and 5 Mill Run	56 00	58 00
1 x 6 Mill Run	60 00	62 00
1 x 8 Mill Run	62 00	64 00
1 x 10 Mill Run	65 00	67 00
2 x 4 Mill Run	56 00	58 00
2 x 6 Mill Run	60 00	62 00
2 x 8 Mill Run	62 00	64 00
1 in. Clear and Clear Face	Open	
2 in. Clear and Clear Face	Open	
Spruce:		
1 x 4 Mill Run	56 00	58 00
1 x 6 Mill Run	58 00	60 00
1 x 8 Mill Run	59 00	61 00
1 x 10 Mill Run	61 00	64 00
1 x 12 Mill Run	64 00	66 00
Mill Culls	46 00	48 00

HEMLOCK, No. 1

(In car load lots f.o.b. Toronto)

1 x 4 and 5 in. x 9 to 16 ft.	46 00	47 00
1 x 6 in. x 9 to 16 ft.	50 00	52 00
1 x 8 in. x 9 to 16 ft.	52 00	54 00
1 x 10 and 12 in. x 9 to 16 ft.	54 00	56 00
1 x 7, 9 and 11 in. x 9 to 16 ft.	50 00	52 00
2 x 4 to 12, 10 and 16 ft.	52 00	54 00
2 x 4 to 12, 10 and 16 ft.	52 00	54 00
2 x 4 to 12 in., 12 and 14 ft.	52 00	54 00
2 x 4 to 12 in., 18 ft.	56 00	58 00
2 x 4 to 12 in., 20 ft.	58 00	60 00
1 in. No. 2, 6 ft. to 16 ft.	42 00	43 00

FIR FLOORING

Fir flooring, 1 x 3 and 4", No. 1 & 2 Edge Grain	\$106 00	\$110 00
Fir flooring, 1 x 3 and 4", No. 1 & 2 Flat Grain	91 00	92 00

(Depending upon widths)

1 x 4 to 12 No. 1 & 2 Clear Fir, Rough	\$98 75	\$106 75
1 1/4 x 4 to 12 No. 1 & 2 Clear Fir, Rough	108 00	112 00
2 x 4 to 12 No. 1 & 2 Clear Fir, Rough	101 00	108 00
3 & 4 x 4 to 12 No. 1 & 2 Clear Fir, Rough	112 75	114 75
1 x 5 & 6 Fir Casing	106 00	
1 x 8 & 10 Fir Base	110 00	
1 1/4 & 1 1/2, 8, 10 & 12" E. G. Stepping	118 00	
1 1/4 & 1 1/2, 8, 10 & 12" F. G. Stepping	106 00	
1 x 4 to 12 Clear Fir, D4S	91 50	97 50
1 1/4 & 1 1/2 x 4 to 12, Clear Fir, D4S	97 00	105 00
XX Shingles, 6 butts 1 to 2", per M.	6 65	
XXX Shingles, 6 butts to 2 in., per M.	8 25	
XXXXX Shingles, 5 butts to 2 in., per M.	9 65	

LATH

No. 1 White Pine, 4 ft.	Open	
No. 2 White Pine, 4 ft.	"	
No. 3 White Pine, 4 ft.	"	
Mill run white pine, 32 in.	"	
Merchantable spruce lath, 4 ft.	"	

TORONTO HARDWOOD PRICES

The prices given below are for carloads f.o.b. Toronto, from wholesalers to retailers, and are based on a good percentage of long lengths and good widths, without any wide stock having been sorted out. Quotations include war tax and rate of exchange.

ASH, WHITE

(Dry weight 3800 lbs. per M. ft.)

1s & 2s	No. 1 Com.	No. 2 Com.
1"	\$220.00	\$170.00
1 1/4"	245.00	215.00
1 1/2"	255.00	225.00
2"	345.00	285.00
2 1/2" and 3"	375.00	350.00
4"	385.00	360.00

ASH, BROWN

4/4	\$165.00	\$105.00	\$80.00
6/4	175.00	115.00	90.00
8/4	200.00	140.00	110.00

BIRCH

(Dry weight 4000 lbs. per M. ft.)

	1s & 2s	No. 1 Com.	No. 2 Com.
4/4	\$145.00	\$105.00	\$70.00
5/4 and 6/4	155.00	115.00	80.00
8/4	160.00	125.00	95.00
10/4 and 12/4	200.00	150.00	110.00
16/4	210.00	160.00	115.00

BASSWOOD

(Dry weight 2500 lbs. per M. ft.)

	1s & 2s	No. 1 Com.	No. 2 Com.	No. 3 Com.
4/4	\$105.00	\$80.00	\$60.00	\$46.00
5/4 & 6/4	110.00	85.00	70.00	48.00
8/4	113.00	87.00	72.00	50.00

CHESTNUT

(Dry weight 2800 lbs. per M. ft.)

	1s & 2s	No. 1 Com.	Sound	Wormy
1"	\$205.00	\$160.00	\$95.00	
1 1/4" and 1 1/2"	215.00	170.00	100.00	
2"	225.00	175.00	105.00	

ELM, SOFT

(Dry weight 3100 lbs. per M. ft.)

4/4	\$105.00	\$70.00	\$60.00	\$48.00
6/4 & 8/4	125.00	85.00	70.00	55.00
12/4	160.00	130.00	110.00	

GUM, RED

(Dry weight 3300 lbs. per M. ft.)

	Plain	No. 1 Com.	Quartered	No. 1 Com.
1s & 2s				
1"	\$225.00	\$185.00	\$250.00	210.00
1 1/4"	230.00	190.00	265.00	225.00
1 1/2"	235.00	195.00	265.00	225.00
2"	250.00	210.00	275.00	235.00

Figured Gum, \$10 per M. extra, in both plain and quartered.

GUM, SAP

	1s & 2s	No. 1 Com.
1"	\$135.00	\$110.00
1 1/4" and 1 1/2"	140.00	115.00
2"	145.00	120.00

HICKORY

(Dry weight 4500 lbs. per M. ft.)

	1s & 2s	No. 1 Com.	No. 2 Com.
1"	\$175.00	\$120.00	\$70.00
1 1/4"	185.00	130.00	80.00
1 1/2"	195.00	140.00	80.00
2"	215.00	160.00	95.00

MAPLE, HARD

(Dry weight 4200 lbs. per M. ft.)

	1s & 2s	No. 1 Com.	No. 2 Com.	No. 3 Com.
4/4	\$115.00	\$90.00	\$70.00	\$35.00
5/4 & 6/4	130.00	105.00	80.00	40.00
8/4	140.00	115.00	85.00	45.00
12/4	170.00	140.00	95.00	
16/4	210.00	165.00	115.00	

SOFT MAPLE

The quantity of soft maple produced in Ontario is small and it is generally sold on a log run basis, the locality governing the prices.

PLAIN WHITE & RED OAK

(Plain sawed. Dry weight 4000 lbs. per M. ft.)

	1s & 2s	No. 1 Com.	No. 2 Com.
4/4	\$270.00	\$220.00	
5/4 & 6/4	275.00	225.00	
8/4	280.00	235.00	
10/4	285.00	245.00	
12/4	290.00	250.00	
16/4	300.00	260.00	

WHITE OAK, Quarter Cut

(Dry weight 4000 lbs. per M. ft.)

	1s & 2s	No. 1 Com.
4/4	\$375.00	\$300.00
5/4 and 6/4	385.00	315.00
8/4	395.00	325.00

QTD. CUT RED OAK

	1s & 2s	No. 1 Com.
4/4"	\$325.00	\$245.00
5/4" and 6/4"	340.00	260.00
8/4"	345.00	265.00

OTTAWA, ONT.

Manufacturers' Prices

Pine good sidings:

1-in. x 7-in. and up	\$150 00
1 1/4-in. and 1 1/2-in., 8-in. & up	190 00
2-in. x 7-in. and up	200 00
No. 2 cuts 2 x 8-in. and up.	95 00

Pine good strips:

1-in. x 4-in. and up	\$125 00
1 1/4 in. and 1 1/2-in.	145 00
2-in.	150 00

Pine good shorts:

1-in. x 7-in. and up	135 00
1-in. x 4-in. to 6-in.	110 00
1 1/4 in. and 1 1/2-in.	135 00
2-in.	140 00
7-in. to 9-in. A sidings	80 00

Pine, No. 1 dressing sidings	95 00
Pine, No. 1 dressing strips	90 00
Pine, No. 1 dressing shorts	75 00
Pine, 1-in. x 4-in. s.c. strips	72 00
Pine, 1-in. x 5-in. s.c. strips	73 00
Pine, 1-in. x 6-in. s.c. strips	74 00
Pine, 1-in. x 7-in. s.c. strips	74 00
Pine, 1 x 8-in. s.c. 12 to 16 ft.	48 00
Pine, 1-in. x 10-in. M.R.	78 00
Pine, s.c. sidings, 1 1/2 and 2-in.	75 00
Pine, s.c. strips, 1-in.	65 00
1 1/4 1 1/2 and 2-in.	70 00
Pine, s.c. shorts, 1 x 4 to 6 in.	60 00
Pine, s.c. and bet., shorts, 1 x 5	62 00
Pine, s.c. and bet., shorts, 1 x 6	65 00
Pine, s.c. shorts, 6'-11', 1"x10"	68 00

Pine box boards:

1"x4" and up, 6'-11'	52 00
1"x3", 12'-16'	60 00

Pine, mill culls, strips and sidings, 1-in. x 4-in. and up, 12-ft. and up	55 00
Mill cull shorts, 1-in. x 4-in. and up, 6-ft. to 11-ft.	45 00
O. culls r & w p	38 00 40 00

RED PINE, LOG RUN

mill culls out, 1-in.	36 00	52 00
mill culls out, 1 1/4-in.	36 00	52 00
mill culls out, 1 1/2-in.	38 00	52 00
mill culls out, 2-in.	40 00	52 00
mill culls, white pine, 1"x7" and up	45 00	

MILL RUN SPRUCE

1"x4" and up, 6'-11'	50 00	52 00
1"x4" and up, 12'-16'	50 00	52 00
1"x9"-10" and up, 12'-16'	54 00	56 00
1 1/4" x 7, 8 and 9" and up, 12'-16'	54 00	56 00
1 1/4 x 10 and up, 12'-16'	54 00	60 00
1 1/2" & 2" x 12" and up, 12'-16'	54 00	60 00

Spruce, 1-in. clear (fine dressing and B)	60 00	63 00
Hemlock, 1-in. cull	35 00	37 00
Hemlock, 1-in. log run	45 00	47 00
Hemlock, 2x4, 6, 8, 10, 12/16'	53 00	58 00
Tamarac	34 00	36 00
Basswood, log run, dead culls out	52 00	56 00
Basswood, log run, mill culls out	54 00	58 00
Birch, log run	48 00	50 00

Soft Elm, common and better, 1, 1 1/2, 2-in.	60 00	70 00
Ash, black, log run	62 00	65 00
1 x 10 No. 1 barn	57 00	62 00
1 x 10 No. 2 barn	51 00	56 00
1 x 8 and 9 No. 2 barn	47 00	52 00

Lath per M:

No. 1 white pine, 1 1/2-in. x 4 ft.	Open
No. 2 white pine	Open
Mill run white pine	17 00
Spruce, mill run 1 1/2-in.	15 00
Red pine, mill run	14 00
Hemlock, mill run	12 00 13 00

White Cedar Shingles:	
XXXX, 18-in.	12 00
Clear butt, 18-in.	10 00
18-in. xx	7 00

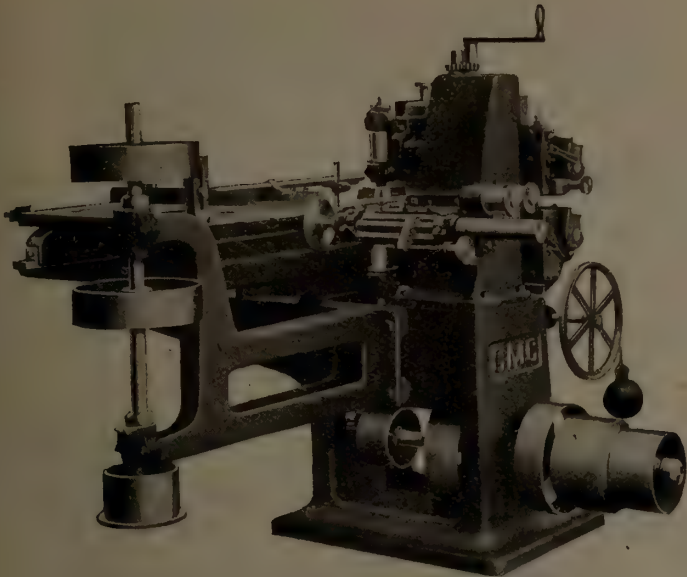
Spruce logs (pulp)	20 00 28 00
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QUEBEC, QUE.

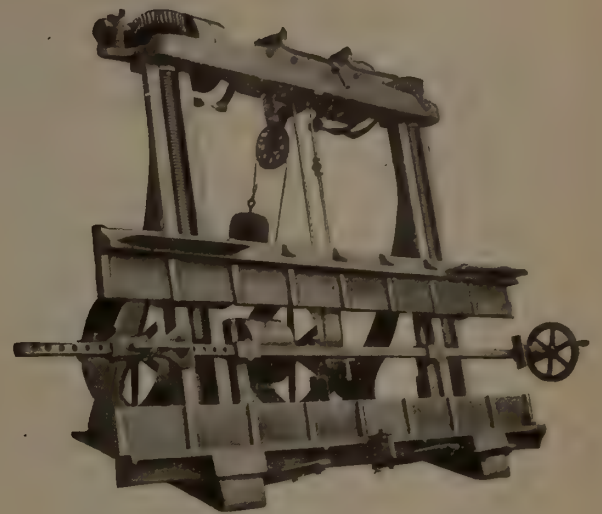
WHITE PINE

(At Quebec)

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No. 504—MEDIUM TENONER

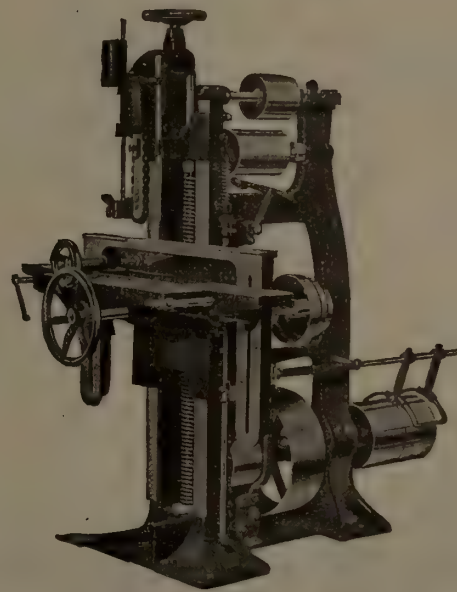


No. 520—POWER DOOR CLAMP



DOOR MACHINERY

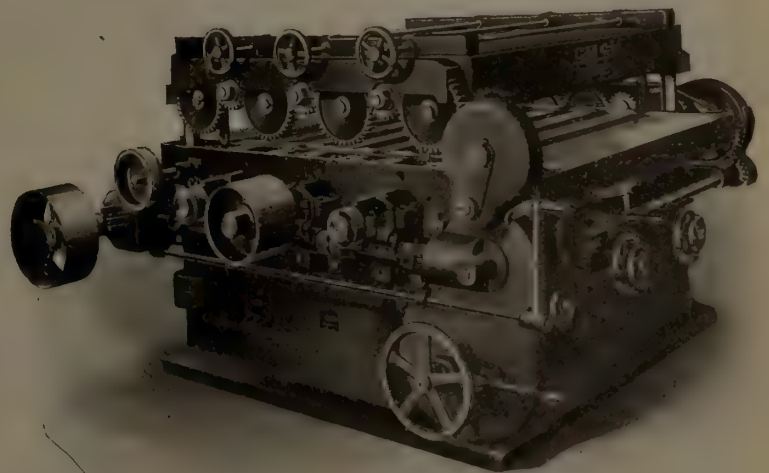
We manufacture a large number of machines adapted to door making, a few of which are illustrated herewith. Besides these we are putting upon the market the ONLY UP-TO-DATE DOUBLE END TENONER BUILT IN CANADA. It will excel in convenience and effectiveness and will be the equal if not the superior of any similar machine that can be imported. Further details furnished upon request.



No. 541—HEAVY CHAIN SAW MORTISER



No. 521—HEAVY DOOR CLAMP



No. 402—THREE DRUM ROLL FEED SANDER

CANADA MACHINERY CORPORATION

LIMITED

GALT

- - -
ONTARIO

Toronto Office and Warerooms—Brock Avenue Subway

CURRENT LUMBER PRICES—Continued

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Shingles, XXX B. C. Cedar, straight
 on 60c rate 7 76
 Coast prices on Common listed, all cur-
 rent quotations f.o.b. 50c rate.

BUFFALO & TONAWANDA

WHITE PINE

Wholesale Selling Price

Uppers, 4/4	\$200 00
Uppers, 5/4 to 8/4	200 00
Uppers, 10/4 to 12/4	220 00
Selects 4/4	180 00
Selects 5/4 to 8/4	180 00
Selects 10/4 to 12/4	200 00
Fine Common 4/4	140 00
Fine Common 6/4	145 00
Fine Common 8/4	145 00
Fine Common 5/4	145 00
No. 1 Cuts 4/4	105 00
No. 1 Cuts 5/4	115 00
No. 1 Cuts 6/4	115 00
No. 1 Cuts 8/4	120 00
No. 2 Cuts 4/4	78 00
No. 2 Cuts 5/4	93 00
No. 2 Cuts 6/4	93 00
No. 2 Cuts 8/4	97 00
No. 3 Cuts 5/4	72 00
No. 3 Cuts 6/4	72 00
No. 3 Cuts 8/4	73 00
Dressing 5/4	90 00
Dressing 5/4 x 10	93 00
Dressing 5/4 x 12	98 00
No. 1 Moulding 5/4	120 00
No. 1 Moulding 6/4	120 00
No. 1 Moulding 8/4	120 00
No. 2 Moulding 5/4	104 00
No. 2 Moulding 6/4	104 00
No. 2 Moulding 8/4	104 00
No. 1 Barn 1 x 12	85 00
No. 1 Barn 1 x 6 and 8	77 00
No. 1 Barn 1 x 10	79 00
No. 2 Barn 1 x 6 and 8	71 00
No. 2 Barn 1 x 10	73 00
No. 3 Barn 1 x 6 and 8	63 00
No. 3 Barn 1 x 10	65 00
Box 1 x 6 and up	56 00
Box 1 x 10	57 00
Box 1 x 12	58 00
Box 1 x 13 and up	59 00

The following quotations on hardwoods re-
 present the jobber buying price at Buffalo
 and Tonawanda.

MAPLE

1s & 2s No. 1 Com. No. 2 Com.	
4/4	117-122 99-104 76-78
5/4 to 8/4	133-135 106-108 76-83
10/4 to 16/4	143-145 118-120 85-87

RED BIRCH

4/4	149-151 118-120 79-81
5/4 to 8/4	152-164 127-129 88-90

SAP BIRCH

4/4	145-149 118-120 79-81
5/4 and up	150-153 121-123 82-84

SOFT ELM

4/4	129-130 109-111 61-65
5, 6 & 8/4	137-139 117-119 69-71

BASSWOOD

4/4	129-131 114-116 56-58
Thicker	133-141 117-124 64-67

PLAIN OAK

4/4	168-171 138-142 74-76
5/4 to 8/4	177-181 148-152 84-87

ASH, WHITE AND BROWN

4/4	147-149 122-126 68-71
5/4 to 8/4	163-167 130-132 82-74
10/4 and up	190-192 145-148 73-78

BOSTON, MASS.

Quotations given below are for highest
 grades of Michigan and Canadian white pine
 and Eastern Canadian Spruce as required in
 the New England market in carloads.

White pine uppers, 1 in.	\$206 00
White pine uppers, 1 1/4, 2 in.	210 00
White pine uppers, 2 1/2, 3 in.	236 00
White pine uppers, 4 in.	246 00
Selects, 1 in.	186 00
Selects, 1 1/4, 2 in.	190 00
Selects, 2 1/4, 3 in.	225 00
Selects, 4 in.	235 00
Fine common, 1 in., 30 per cent. 12	
in. and up	165 00
Fine common, 1 x 8 and up	162 00
Fine common, 1 1/4 to 2 in.	168 00
Fine common, 2 1/4 and 3 in.	215 00
Fine common, 4 in.	225 00
1 in. shaly clear	90 00
1 1/4 to 2 in. shaly clear	95 00
1 in. No. 2 dressing	90 00
1 1/4 to 2 in. No. 2 dressing	90 00
No. 1 Cuts, 1 in.	100 00
No. 1 Cuts, 1 1/4 to 2 in.	105 00
No. 1 Cuts, 2 1/4 and 3 in.	125 00
No. 2 Cuts, 1 in.	70 00
No. 2 Cuts, 1 1/4 to 2 in.	75 00

Barn Boards, No. 1, 1 x 12	90 00
No. 1, 1 x 10	81 00
No. 1, 1 x 8	79 00
No. 2, 1 x 12	80 00
No. 2, 1 x 10	78 00
No. 2, 1 x 8	77 00
No. 3, 1 x 12	68 00
No. 3, 1 x 10	66 00
No. 3, 1 x 8	65 00

No. 1 Clear

Can. spruce, No. 1 and clear, 1 x	
4 to 9 in.	110 00
1 x 10 in.	110 00
No. 1, 1 x 4 to 7 in.	95 00
No. 1, 1 x 8 & 9 in.	95 00
No. 1, 1 x 10 in.	98 00
No. 2, 1 x 4 & 5 in.	87 00
No. 2, 1 x 6 & 7 in.	90 00
No. 2, 1 x 8 & 9 in.	63 00
No. 2, 1 x 10 in.	68 00
No. 2, 1 x 12 in.	71 00

Spruce, 12 in. dimension	70 00
Spruce, 10 in. dimension	64 00
Spruce, 9 in. dimension	66 00
Spruce, 8 in. dimension	65 00
2 x 10 in. random lengths,	
8 ft. and up	58 00
2 x 12 in. random lengths	60 00

2 x 3, 2 x 4, 2 x 5, 2 x 6, 2 x 7	53 00
3 x 4 and 4 x 4 in.	52 00
2 x 8 in.	55 00
All other random lengths, 7-in.	
and under, 8 ft. and up	54 00
5-inch and up merchantable	
boards, 8 ft. and up; p 1s ..	50 00
1 x 2	55 00
1 x 3	53 00
1 1/2 in. spruce lath	19 50
1 1/2 in. spruce lath	18 00

New Brunswick Cedar Shingles

Extras	9 00
Clears	8 50
Second Clears	6 50
Clear Whites	6 25
Extra 1s (Clear whites in) ..	5 50
Extra 1s (Clear whites out) ..	4 75
Red Cedar Extras, 16-in. 5 butts	
to 2-in.	9 00
Red Cedar Eucakas, 18-inch, 5-	
butts to 2 in.	12 00
Red Cedar Perfections, 5 butts	
to 2 1/4	13 00
Washington 16-in. 5 butts to 2	
in. extra red cedar	8 50

DISSTON-SAWS

THE BEST KNOWN SAW IN
THE WORLD

Each year finds a greater number of
 leading mills using Disston Saws ex-
 clusively. Mill operators know that
 the success of their mill—the quality
 and quantity of lumber they turn out
 —depends on the saw they use.

It is natural, therefore, for them to
 choose Disston Saws—the acknow-
 ledged standard in quality for 80 years.

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TORONTO, CANADA

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Increase Your Boiler Efficiency

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Co., Limited
MONTREAL

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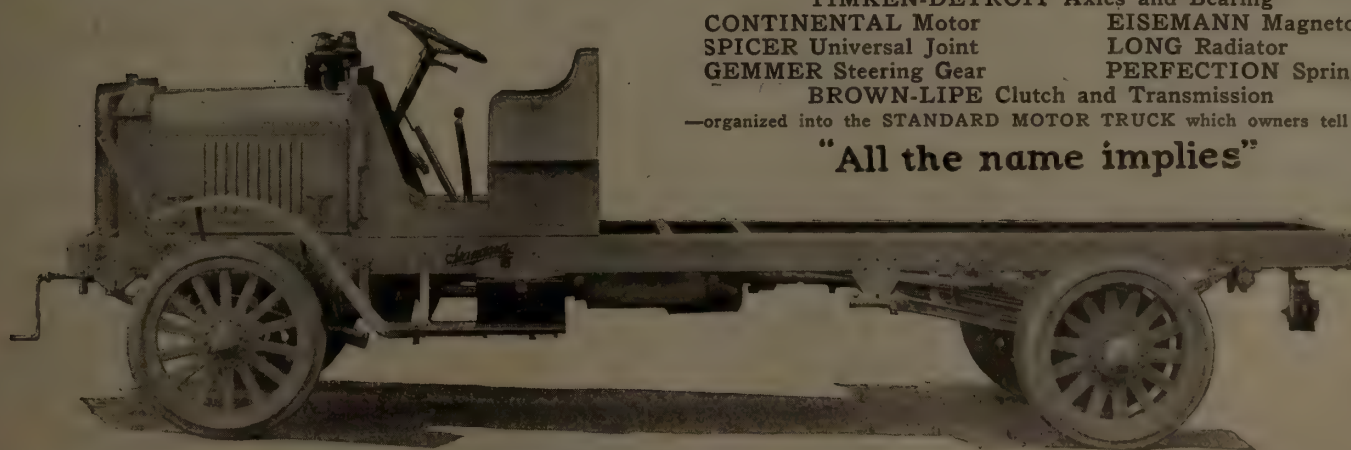
Renew your Roofs for 10 years by using our Plastic and Liquid Stormtight Cement and use **Solignum** English Wood Preservative and Stain on all unpainted Walls and Shingles at a quarter cost of paint.

FLINTEX made in Canada will solve your concrete troubles.

Standard

THE STANDARD OF STANDARDS

You buy these Standard Units when you buy a STANDARD MOTOR TRUCK:—



3 1/2 Ton Specially Adapted for Lumbermen

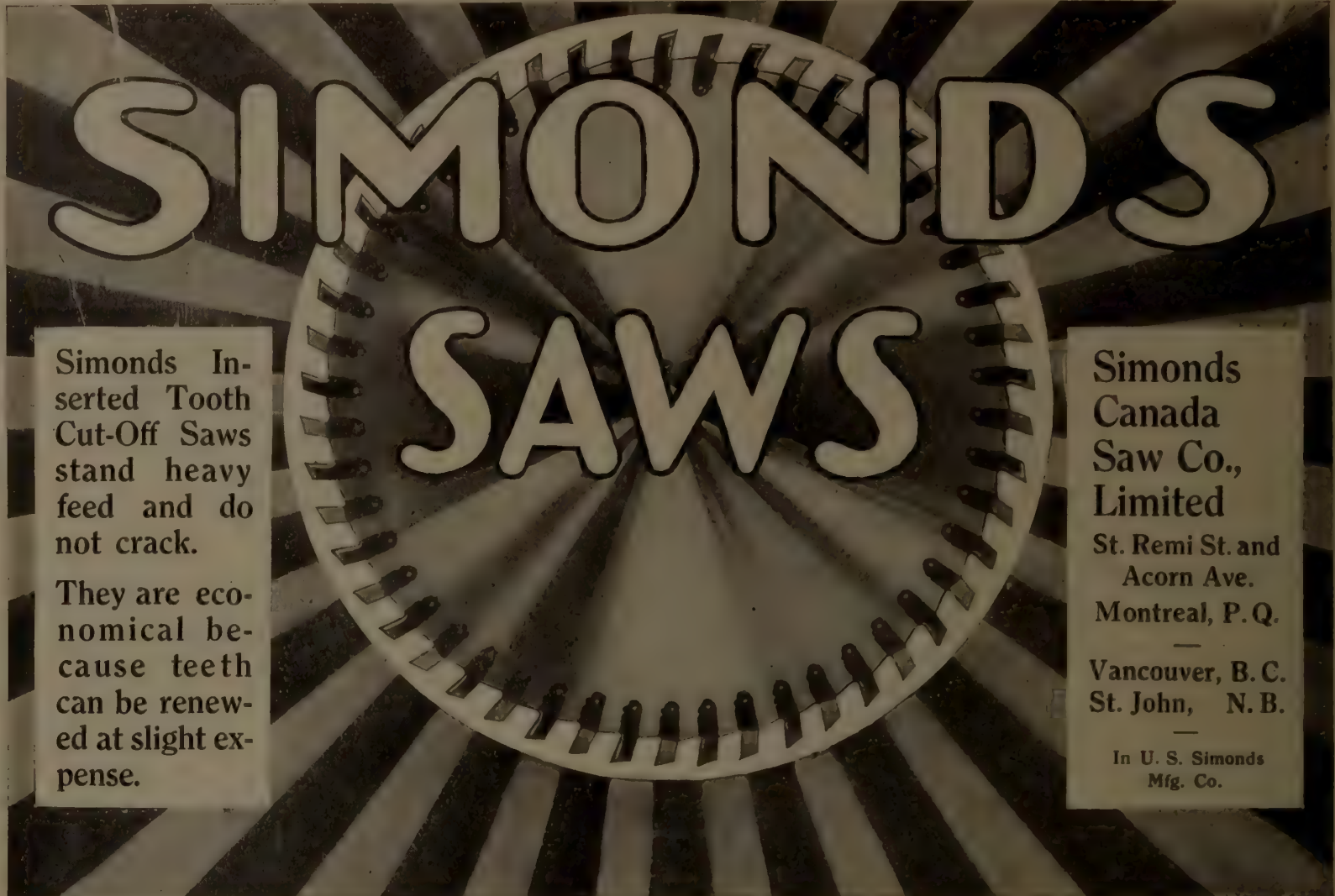
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CONTINENTAL Motor	LONG Radiator
SPICER Universal Joint	PERFECTION Springs
GEMMER Steering Gear	BROWN-LIPE Clutch and Transmission

—organized into the STANDARD MOTOR TRUCK which owners tell us is

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SAWS

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They are economical because teeth can be renewed at slight expense.

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Vancouver, B. C.
St. John, N. B.

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In U. S. Simonds
Mfg. Co.

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IF that is your problem, remember that it is our business, too. We do a tremendous lumber camp trade and are fully acquainted with the food requirements of logging camps. We shall be glad to quote you on any lines you need this year, and will submit special quotations if you will drop us a card. We can supply you with all that's best in provisions and fresh meats, and give you a service you will appreciate

**WRITE OR WIRE US AT OUR
EXPENSE—TODAY**

**LONG CLEAR BACON
BARRELED PORK
SAUSAGE
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"PEERLESS" SHORTENING
MINCEMEAT, ETC.**

THE DAVIES COMPANY
WILLIAM LIMITED

MONTREAL

TORONTO

WINNIPEG

Canada Lumberman

and Woodworker

The National Lumber Journal for Forty Years

Issued on the 1st and 15th of every month by

HUGH C. MACLEAN, LIMITED, Publishers

THOS. S. YOUNG, Managing Director

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"The Canada Lumberman and Woodworker" is published in the interest of, and reaches regularly, persons engaged in the lumber, woodworking and allied industries in every part of Canada. It aims at giving full and timely information on all subjects touching these interests, and invites free discussion by its readers.

Advertisers will receive careful attention and liberal treatment. For manufacturing and supply firms wishing to bring their goods to the attention of owners and operators of saw and planing mills, woodworking factories, pulp mills, etc., "The Canada Lumberman and Woodworker" is undoubtedly the most direct and profitable advertising medium. Special attention is directed to the "Wanted" and "For Sale" advertisements.

Authorized by the Postmaster-General for Canada, for transmission as second-class matter.

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Vol. 40

Toronto, May 1, 1920

No. 9

Dispelling Illusions of Forest Assets

Human nature the world over is peculiar in its conceptions and tendencies. There is nothing more interesting than the study of mankind, and nothing so deceptive as one's isolated view of self. For any individual to pick up his daily paper and read of accidents, deaths, plagues and fires that are befalling others and imagine that he, his family and his interests are immune and that whatever unhappiness and disaster, bereavement and illfortune may swoop upon others, no such a visitation will ever come to him and his, is sheer folly. It is a sense of false security, a short-sighted egotism or a blind, unreasoning attitude that frequently drives otherwise sane and thoughtful men into an early grave or bankruptcy or causes them to become wards of the state. It is the same way in connection with matters of health. While disease and weakness may seize others, some are convinced that they are so unusually strong and active that their very appearance or superior mould is a sort of prophylactic against any constitutional trouble or physical downfall.

Again, there is the business man who imagines that he will always be a leader in the race, the merchant who thinks he is going to stay for decades at the forefront of his competitors, the producer who thinks he can hold the field forever and last, but not least, the lumberman and also the consumer of forest products who assumes that the supply of wood goods will never end; that the sources are apparently inexhaustible. No shortage has been experienced in the past and none is likely to be encountered in the future! It is only when our health is gone that we appreciate what proper care and exercise might have done to safeguard and conserve it.

We have put too much verbal stress and emphasis on our natural resources and this is especially true in connection with Canada's forests. The populace should listen to men who have made a

lifelong study of the situation; men who are not alarmists or theorists, who read aright the signs of the times and make logical observations concerning the future.

Dr. Howe, Acting Dean of the Faculty of Forestry, Toronto University, is an authority in his profession and has spoken before representative business assemblies, boards of trade, chambers of commerce, bankers, financiers and others on the forest resources of Canada. A recent address delivered by him and published in the last edition of the "Canada Lumberman" is worthy of more than passing interest. He makes it very clear that the day of cheap lumber and cheap paper is past and that values will likely increase rather than decrease. It will cost more in the future than in the past to build homes, buy furniture and purchase vehicles, pianos, phonographs and other creations in which wood plays a prominent part. The highest note struck is that where Dr. Howe points out the urgent and specific need for a reinvestment of a portion of our forest revenues into the public domain by establishing large nurseries and planting with trees much of the barren and non-agricultural lands of Canada. The promotion of new growth must be encouraged if readily accessible forests are to be made continuously productive, and if Canadians would maintain the perpetuity and prosperity of the lumber and pulpwood interests which stand third in the great national output and development of the Dominion.

Practical progressive forestry is to-day one of the liveliest propositions that is engaging the attention of pulp and paper companies, and there is no movement worthy of greater encouragement or more hearty support on the part of federal and provincial governments, county councils and even township bodies. To employ a colloquial expression, is it not high time that Canadians should cease "kidding themselves" about the alleged inexhaustibility of our timber wealth and the delusion of a net annual forest growth.

Talking to the Public Wisely and Well

The retail lumberman is not generally a good advertiser. He believes his product is a staple one and that everybody knows about it. There are no changing styles, color schemes, new materials or anything of the character which call for a seasonable appeal as in many other lines of merchandise. Lumber is lumber, lath is lath, shingles are shingles, doors are doors. The selection may be widened somewhat and the prices go up, but beyond this there is not a great deal that can be said one way or the other in connection with his business. This specious argument has been in vogue for a long time and now would be an opportune time for the alert yardman to do something in changing the viewpoint of the public, remembering that people are interested in something more than the mere goods. They would like to know what he has to offer, what his service affords, what his delivery facilities are, what he can present in the way of estimates, plans and practical suggestions in the building line, etc. He might even go further and tell just why lumber of all kinds is high to-day—not as a justification for its exalted value or in defence of his own business, but as a helpful, and timely talk. This sort of information is particularly seasonable and if well presented is a means of educating the public on a point regarding which a number of complaints are heard. The most common error is that generalities are too plentiful, and no one seems to want to go to the trouble and take the public into confidence.

The man who is frank and above board in his activities and relationships, is the one who reaps just measure and esteem in the long run. He invites trust and respect which, in other words, means business. He establishes a reputation and standing for fair, open dealing, and taking his customers into his confidence is a good move at a time when people in most lines, while not kicking unreasonably against high prices, like to know the when, where, why of the present upward trend. Such particulars may not result in lower values, but in a measure they make the price graduation seem easier.

We believe that the retail lumberman who is following such a course is the one who is inviting patronage rather than the side-steper who indolently says, "You know everything is up now on ac-

count of the war and the scarcity of supplies." This rejoinder is too vague and empty in character. People want a few basic facts and concrete reasons rather than meaningless observations. Ordinary patrons like to be instructed and he, who is using his advertising space this end at the present time is benefiting himself and conferring a favor on many who never see a trade journal and naturally look to their tradesmen in each line for any enlightenment that comes to them. They prefer to deal with a man in whom they have implicit trust and feel that he is protecting their interests as well as his own through the present period of stress and uncertainty.

Editorial Short Lengths

Have you donned overalls? No reason, now why some of those who have, should not go to work in a lumber yard or around a saw-mill. Greater production is the cry and call of the hour. Are you doing your part—in overalls of course?

* * *

Anyone, who cares at one fell swoop to make a name for himself as a prophet, should go into the predictive business and tell builders, retail lumber dealers and others just what price No. 1 and No. 2 white pine lath will command about July 1st.

* * *

If there is one live section of the Ontario Retail Lumber Dealers' Association, it is that of District No. 6—better known as the Orangeville branch. These gatherings are held every three months and many matters of mutual interest discussed. The result is that all the members are not only well acquainted with one another personally but also with the trend of the trade situation, retailing problems that crop up from time to time, the best manner of keeping their business well in hand, furnishing better service and carrying representative stocks.

* * *

The next issue of the "Canada Lumberman" will contain an illustrated and interesting contribution on the expansion of the railway tie industry in Canada. Much timely information will be presented on the subject. The articles in the April 15th number on the demand for cedar poles being revived and the probable price which lath will command this season aroused much favorable comment. In succeeding numbers various phases of forest products development will be discussed in able articles, including posts, piling, pulpwood, timbers, hardwood flooring, shingle production and other allied lines.

* * *

The extraction of turpentine from Douglas fir, a new industry in forest products, has been established on Cortez Island by a number of ranchers, and a company is being organized to actively develop the business. A royalty of one dollar per barrel is asked by owners of timber and it is estimated that about eight barrels of pitch is the average production per acre. No tree smaller than ten inches in diameter is tapped and some of the larger trees yield great returns, one producing 48 gallons at one tapping. About two-thirds of a gallon of high grade turpentine is obtained from a gallon of sap, the residue being commercially marketable.

* * *

A call for wholesale and retail lumbermen to band together to remedy the abnormal conditions in the lumber trade was contained in a resolution adopted by the Retail Lumbermen's Association of Philadelphia recently which is as follows and will be read with interest:

"Whereas, These conditions have been caused by decreased production, abnormal advances in wages, transportation difficulties, increased manufacturing costs and strong demand; and

"Whereas, The retail lumbermen realize that speculative prices in lumber are detrimental to their interests, the interests of their customers and the building business in general; therefore, be it

"Resolved by the Retail Lumbermen's Association of Philadel-

phia, That it urge upon all its members to do everything possible to restore normal conditions; and be it further

"Resolved, That the retail lumbermen, being unable to remedy these conditions themselves, hereby call upon all lumber manufacturers and wholesalers to lend their best influence and efforts to assist us to this end."

* * *

Some idea of the volume of current timber sales is reflected in an advertisement contained in a current issue of the British Columbia Gazette and referred to by Hon. T. D. Pattullo, minister of lands, last month. Seven sales in the Vancouver forest district aggregating \$110,000 are noted in the government publication.

* * *

If there is one delusion more delusive than another it is probably the one that prevails to the effect that that the net annual growth of timber in Canada is largely replacing from year to year that which is cut or burned. The fallacy of this belief was ably answered in a recent edition of the "Canada Lumberman" by Frank J. D. Barnjum of Annapolis Royal, N. S., who has for years devoted special study and attention to Canadian problems. He is a sane, earnest authority on the question of the wood resources of the eastern provinces and by voice and pen is sounding a warning note to which it would be well to give heed. He points out that it is high time Canadians began to look at the question of a rapidly vanishing timber supply squarely in the face and note where we are heading before it is too late, for, as he well says, a treeless continent is unthinkable. "Annual growth" is a beguiling bogey.

* * *

The fact that the Laurentide Company, Limited, Grand'Mere, has taken over the seaplanes loaned by the Government to the St. Maurice Forest Protective Association insures a further trial being given to this form of forest protective work. It is no secret that some of the directors of the Protective Association are sceptical as to the value of seaplanes in forest protective work, having regard to the cost, and the fact that the association has not financed the work for a second season is significant of the opinion of the directors as to the experiment.

Mr. Ellwood Wilson, forester of the Laurentide Company, is a most enthusiastic advocate of the use of seaplanes not only from the protective point of view, but from the standpoint of mapping the forests, and of getting a better idea of the forest area than is possible by ground work. Aerial photography has proved of great value in this connection, enabling various kinds of trees, roads, camps, portages, etc., to be readily and clearly distinguished. The whole work is yet in its infancy, and although a certain amount of data was obtained last season in the St. Maurice district, it was not sufficient to demonstrate as to whether the seaplanes will accomplish all that their advocates claim for this form of protective work, or whether they are the failures which others insist that they have proved to be. It is, therefore, fortunate that companies like the Laurentide and Price Brothers are in a position to continue the experiment. Probably it will be found that the place of seaplanes will be as an auxiliary to the ordinary fire protective methods, which have undoubtedly done much to save our forests from fires and thus conserve our forest resources.

The Hardest-Worked Letter

The most unfortunate letter in the alphabet, some say, is the letter "e," because it is always out of cash, forever in debt, never out of danger and in hell all the time. That's all true. Still it is never in war, always in peace, and always in something to eat. It is the beginning of existence, the commencement of ease and the end of trouble. Without it there would be no life, no heaven. It is the centre of honesty and is always in love. It is the beginning of encouragement and endeavor and the end of failure.

Wholesale Lumbermen Discuss Taxation

Favor Tax on Gross Sales of One Half of One Per Cent in Place of Business Profits Levy—Mr. Denton Speaks on the Legality of Various Contracts



A. E. Eckardt, Toronto,
Vice Chairman, W.L.D.A.

The monthly meeting of the Wholesale Lumber Dealers' Association, Inc., which was held on Friday, April 16th, at the Albany Club, Toronto, was largely attended. The session was one of the most interesting that the association has as yet had. The chair was occupied by Mr. A. E. Eckardt, vice-chairman, the chairman, Mr. A. C. Manbert, being out of the city. The chief event of the evening was an address delivered by Mr. Frank Denton, K.C., on the subject of "Contracts."

Several matters of routine business were disposed of early in the evening, and a discussion followed in regard to the Business Profits War Tax. Mr. A. E. Clark reported that he had been in attendance at a meeting of the members of the Canadian Lum-

bermen's Association, the day previous, at which this subject had come up for discussion, and at which it had been decided to suggest to Sir Henry Drayton, Minister of Finance, that a tax upon gross sales should be substituted for the Business Profits War Tax.

Several of the members present joined in the discussion on the subject, and while it was recognized that a tax upon gross sales had some quite important faults, particularly the burden it would place upon a party whose business might be carried on temporarily at a loss, it could be expected for practical purposes to work out satisfactorily. In the first place it would insure a steady revenue to the government in good years and bad years. The Business Profits Tax would only bring in revenue in years in which there were profits. A tax upon gross sales would be much simpler to impose, as it would not require expert auditing. It could be collected more promptly than the Business Profits War Tax. It would extend more equitably to all parties, including manufacturers and merchandizers as well as brokers and professional men. During the discussion of the subject it appeared to be the general feeling that a committee should be appointed and a resolution prepared and sent to the Finance Minister. On motion of Mr. McBean, seconded by Mr. Frank Kent, this suggestion was carried and the chairman named a committee consisting of Mr. A. E. Clark, Mr. W. C. Laidlaw, and Mr. Frank Kent.

Favor Federal Tax on Gross Sales

After this committee had retired and considered the subject for some time they returned with the following resolution:

"That the Wholesale Lumber Dealers' Association, Inc., after careful consideration, at a regular meeting of the association wish to place themselves on record as strongly opposed to any re-enactment in the form of a Business Profits War Tax Act. As an alternative plan, in order to raise the necessary revenue required, by the Government, they would suggest a tax on gross sales of about one-half of 1 per cent., and they respectfully submit this as their recommendation."

On motion of Mr. A. E. Clark, seconded by Mr. W. C. Laidlaw, the above resolution was carried, and a copy was sent to Sir Henry Drayton, Minister of Finance, after the meeting, a copy was also sent to the secretary of the Canadian Lumbermen's Association.

On motion of Mr. D. Barclay, seconded by Mr. Alex Read, a resolution of condolence was carried to be sent to the wife and family of the late W. D. Lummis.

Report on Open Competition Plan

Mr. H. G. McDermid made an interesting report upon the open competition plan as operated by the American Hardwood Association, which recently resulted in an injunction of the Court being operated was based upon the collection of information by the secretary regarding prices at which members sold their stock during the

previous week or month, the information being furnished in tabular form to all members about ten days later. Action had been brought against the association on the ground that members were using this information to assist them in advancing prices. While the association and its legal advisers felt perfectly satisfied that the final result of this action would be all right and their course would be found to be justified the present situation is that the practice cannot be continued until a judgment of the Higher Court has been handed out. Mr. McDermid's report on this subject was of particular interest because of the fact that the address to be delivered by Mr. Denton would deal with a subject of rather similar interest.

The chairman then aroused considerable approval by drawing the attention of the Entertainment Committee to the fact that they should soon get busy upon the details for the summer picnic of the members of the association to Grimsby Park which had been decided upon at a previous meeting. Mr. Donald Barclay, one of the members of the Entertainment Committee, undertook to get busy upon this matter.

No Market For Hardwood Lath

Mr. G. B. VanBlaricom, editor of the "Canada Lumberman," reported to the association that he had recently received an enquiry from a Quebec manufacturer asking about the possibility of marketing hardwood lath in Ontario. A general discussion took place on hardwood lath and it was the opinion of those present that there was no demand for such an article, that it could not be employed profitably or successfully and in any event would prove too costly to use. It was explained that hardwood slabs and edgings were generally cut into pickets of various sizes for chair legs, supports, etc.

Mr. Denton Speaks on "Contracts"

The address delivered by Mr. Frank Denton, K. C., was a brief and remarkably clear outline of the law of contracts in Ontario. It would not be possible to condense the address without spoiling it. One of the outstanding points which he made related to the essentials of a good contract, the chief ones being that "Two minds must come together" and "There must be a certainty about what is wanted." Mr. Denton then outlined the Statute of Frauds and its effect upon contracts. Then he devoted his attention to an outline of the situation created by the various laws on contracts, which prevail in different provinces of Canada, and in the different cities of the Union which complicates the situation when the parties to a contract are situated in different provinces, or in one province and one of the cities of the Union. The important matter under such conditions was to determine the exact place in which the contract was made. Frequently this developed many very fine points of law.

At the conclusion of the address the chairman tendered thanks of the association to Mr. Denton and the meeting then adjourned.

Northern Ontario Now Making Real Progress

The New Ontario Colonization Co., whose mills are at Jacksonboro, Ont., say that their stock of pulpwood and sawlogs on hand is about the same as last year. They have started operating for the season. All the company's output of lumber of last year has been shipped.

The call for pulpwood and other lines of forest products at the present time is particularly good and the New Ontario Colonization Co. intend to take care of the demand as far as they are able to do so. Their pulpwood is of spruce and they have not yet put out any poplar. Owing to the scarcity and cost of getting out wood, the prices for the rossed product will be unusually high this year.

The company are making some very material changes to their planing mill and rossing plant as to their sawmill, and intend during the early spring and summer to build a number of houses for the men as well as carry out some works of a public character for the convenience and comfort of the residents of Jacksonboro.

Mr. W. K. Jackson, of Buffalo, president of the New Ontario Colonization Co., in a letter to the "Canada Lumberman," says. "We feel that Northern Ontario will make some real progress during the present year. We have a number of settlers coming in on our lands and they are planning to build houses and improve the surroundings."

New Brunswick Takes Front Rank in Forestry

Regulations in Regard to Cutting and Disposal of Timber are Well Enforced— Separating Agricultural Soils From Forest Areas—Splendid Progress

By C. McKay, St. John, N.B.

"The N. B. government is to be congratulated upon its progressive and far-sighted forest legislation and upon the later developments in organization, timber sales policy, forest survey, land classification and forest research. No province of Canada has a more progressive forest policy than New Brunswick."

This quotation from a recent report of the Committee on Forests of the Conservation Commission of Canada is an interesting tribute to the administration of Hon. E. A. Smith, Minister of Lands and Mines for the province. In spite of the fact that Hon. Mr. Smith has been carrying on under war conditions his department has executed an extraordinary amount of work in the way of developing a system of fire protection, and conducting forest surveys and land classification. In connection with this latter work the Department has undertaken the classification of the soil of the Crown Lands into various classes, according to their suitability or unsuitability for agriculture. This is a novel departure for eastern Canada, and that it is an important step in the right direction is attested by the fact that a recent publication of the United States government, entitled "Employment and National Resources," says: "Land classification is one of the fundamental lessons Canada has to teach. The Province of New Brunswick has made an excellent start in this line. All the Crown Lands are being covered systematically by a soil survey, showing clearly the relative fertility of the various areas."

Again one of the leading foresters of the United States who is attached to the University of Michigan, showed his interest in this particular work by addressing a letter to the Minister in which he said: "So far as I know this is the first instance in America where a real effort has been made to separate the agricultural soils from the forest areas prior to the development of the country."

Expect Stumpage of Million Dollars

The provincial government owns over 7,000,000 acres of land, or about one-fourth of the area of the province, and it is expected that next season the government's revenues from the stumpage of timber cut on these ungranted lands will be upwards of one million dollars. Of course, there are large areas of private lands covered with forests. While the Minister of Lands is not able to extend all the regulations which apply to the public lands to private lands he has a certain authority over them in matters relating to fire protection, and there is now a good deal of co-operation between his officials and the owners of private lands for fire protection purposes and conservation.

In the work of administration the Minister is assisted by a Forestry Advisory Board, composed of Colonel Loggie, the Deputy Minister, G. H. Prince, the Provincial Forester, and two of the biggest-lumber operators in the province, D. J. Buckley of Newcastle, representing the lessees of Crown Lands, and Archibald Fraser of Edmundston, representing the owners of private forest lands. This Board meets regularly and deals with matters of organization, management and direction of the Forestry Service in general—methods of counting and scaling logs cut on Crown Lands, elimination of unnecessary waste in logging, prevention of cutting of undersized timber, and the adoption of improvements for the purpose of better fire protection, such as ranger cabins, telephone lines, look-out and fire fighting tool caches.

The Powers of General Executive

The general executive officer is the Provincial Forester, who now has charge of forest protection, forest surveys, land classification, enforcement of cutting regulations, scaling timber, and also the enforcement of the fish and game laws. His powers are more comprehensive than those of any other forestry official in Canada. Under him is a permanent force of forest inspectors and forest rangers, whose duties are to see that the logging and scaling operations are observed, to enforce the fish and game laws, and to protect the forests from fires. These men are selected by competitive examination, and are required to give six months satisfactory service before receiving a permanent appointment. According to the Minister the organization of this force is going forward satisfactorily, especially since the return of many experienced woodsmen and scalers from the war, it being the policy of the Department to fill vacancies and new positions with returned men who qualify at the regular examinations. Last year 38 rangers counted and scaled approximately 220 million feet of logs. Last winter the force was increased to 42, and it is estimated

that the cut will be over 300,000,000 feet. In the dry season additional men are employed as fire wardens, and during the hunting and fishing season additional game wardens are also engaged.

The New Brunswick Forestry Service has attracted much attention and favorable comment in the press of Canada and the United States, and Dr. C. D. Howe of the Conservation Commission recently stated "that in no other province of Canada are the regulations in regard to the cutting and disposal of timber so well enforced."

Half Centre An Acre For Protection

In order to provide a Forest Fire Protection Service, the New Brunswick Government levies a tax of one-half a cent per acre on its forest lands. During the height of the fire season last year the Provincial Forester had at his disposal the following staff:

Forest Rangers and Inspectors	40
Temporary Fire Wardens	32
Co-operative Fire Wardens	60
Voluntary Fire Wardens	154
Road Commissioners	490
Total number actively interested in Fire Protection..	776

In the work of fire protection the Department has the active co-operation of the holders of leases to cut timber on the Crown Lands. Last year these licensees offered the services of 60 of their woods superintendents who were appointed co-operative Fire Wardens and given the same authority as the Government Wardens to call out men to suppress fires. All the Road Commissioners of the Province have instructions to call out all the men under them and extinguish fires in their districts. The Voluntary Fire Wardens, who are leading citizens in their districts, also have authority to call out men to fight fires in their neighborhood. Owing to this extensive system of supervision, out of 409 fires reported last year, 342 were promptly suppressed without any serious damage.

Two years ago an Act was passed requiring a permit from a Forest Ranger or Fire Warden before setting out slash or clearing fires. Machinery for the enforcement of this Act is not yet fully in order, but its value has already been demonstrated. During last season 2,053 fire permits were issued, and only in five instances did the fires escape and require extra assistance to extinguish them, while of 36 fires reported set without a permit 28 got beyond control and resulted disastrously not only to those who violated the Act, but to the people in the neighborhood as well. The greatest fire of the season, which burned thirty houses, caused a loss of over \$100,000, and nearly roasted a dozen families, was caused by an unauthorized settler's fire.

How Propaganda Work Is Conducted

In order to develop interest in fire protection the Forestry Service carries on a considerable amount of propaganda. All over the province posters direct attention to the important features of the fire laws and permit system, appeal to the people's interest in their greatest natural resource, and warn them to always put out camp fires and be careful with matches and cigarettes. Over 8,000 telephone directories in rural New Brunswick carry the following advertisement:

"If you see a fire put it out. If you cannot, notify the nearest Fire Warden. If you fail to locate him, telephone to the Chief Fire Warden, Crown Lands Office, Fredericton." This notice is credited with splendid results.

As the agricultural exhibitions throughout the Province the Forestry Service has been working on the plan of having a booth, containing a forest fire protection scene, a game exhibit and a pulp paper exhibit, all designed to bring to the attention of the public the importance of the forest and game resources and the need of protection and conservation. At the Chatham Exhibition a live deer was on view, and this proved a great attraction for the children who brought their parents along.

Most of the envelopes used for Departmental correspondence are stamped with short catchy sentences regarding the importance of fire protection, and tens of thousands of posters are displayed in places of vantage. Here are samples:

A tree will make a million matches,
A match will burn a million trees.

Lumber Retailers Talk on Timely Problems

Outlook For Present Year is Promising—Necessity of New Vision in Regard to Prices—Getting Profit on Replacement Values Strongly Advocated

At the recent meeting of the members of District No. 6 (Orangeville and vicinity) in Toronto several important matters were considered. J. A. Matthews, of Orangeville, presided, and different trade topics were considered.

In reviewing market conditions, J. B. Mackenzie, of Georgetown, said that he believed there would be a genuine shortage of shingles this year and that in spite of the temporary easing off in prices, they would all be able, throughout the year, to do a satisfactory business in shingles.

The labor market in Georgetown was an important matter, Mr. Mackenzie reported. On the first of March he had voluntarily increased the wages of his men by one dollar a day. His great problem now would be to raise his prices accordingly. "We have all

were getting. In this matter several others of the dealers present reported similar experiences. Most people were now becoming convinced that high prices were here to stay and were coming into the market for building materials. He was all the time devoting as much attention as he could to educating his community in regard to the price situation and he had found that reasonable presentation of the actual market facts was being accepted.

A. W. Merkley reported that he believed also that the high prices were here to stay. Last year the public had considerable doubt on this score and had not been so ready to go on with building operations. This year it was different. He estimated that in his district there was at least one half more building going on than last year.

The situation of the farmer came up for considerable discussion and Mr. Mackenzie reported that the farmers were not worrying so much about the prices as about the scarcity of labor. He was of the opinion that if the industrial activity in the larger centres should wane the dealers in the smaller communities would have a period of steady business which would be improved by the greater availability of labor.

An important point which was emphasized by several of the dealers present was the wisdom of keeping continually in mind the necessity for obtaining a profit on the replacement value of the material they sold.

Difference of opinion developed regarding the present situation of the shingle market, some dealers believing that they should only buy such shingles as they needed for their current trade, others believing that shingles were a good buy for future business.

Referring to the labor situation, Mr. Udney Richardson, of Elora, reported that he had been obliged to adopt a nine-hour day, as the other employers in Elora had done so. The men on the farms also wanted higher wages.

The last matter discussed was the trade outlook. "What do you think the conditions are for the near future?" Mr. Mackenzie asked. "Have we anything to fear?"

"Not for this year," replied Mr. Henderson, of Cheltenham, and others agreed with him. One dealer stated that in his opinion there never had been a time when things were better, or the outlook more promising for them. They should all be able to make a fair profit on the replacement value of the stock they sold.

The next meeting of the branch will be held at Harriston, Ont., the home of Mr. John Howes, on the first of July.



J. A. Matthews, Orangeville, Ont.
Chairman of District No. 6, O.R.L.D.A.

got to get a new vision in regard to prices," he said. "We must get it into our minds that our expenses are higher and that we must get that much more margin in order to get our money back."

Another matter of importance was in connection with quotations on bills. He had made it a rule for several months past that, when a man came with a bill, the prices quoted upon it were for immediate acceptance. It must be taken and paid for immediately. He was not doing business in "futures" any more. That is today, the customer must take the material and pay for it within 30 days. Conditions were just right for this policy now. He did not mean everyone would always be ready to take immediate delivery and make payment at once, but they all felt that prices were going higher and that they would be wise to secure the material quickly.

Quoting on Thirty Day Limit

A. W. Merkley, of Milton, suggested that it might be pretty hard to keep all customers down to a thirty day basis, to which Mr. Mackenzie replied that he was referring to cases in which he figured upon bills. Their figures were quoted only on a thirty day basis. He was carrying out the same plan in connection with doors. He told his customers that the doors would have to be taken away and stored if they could not immediately put them into the buildings. This way of doing business seemed to be abroad in the air just now, he said. He thought that the dealers were in exactly the same position as labor. Laborers did not seem to care whether you employed them or not, they were insisting upon their increased wages. Dealers should adopt the same attitude towards their customers, that is to say, should make it clear that they did not care whether a prospective customer took their goods or not, but if he did, it should be under the conditions which he had outlined.

Mr. Mackenzie referred also to the catalogue house prices. He did not find that this competition was having any effect upon business. The catalogue houses had to buy their materials at the prevailing high prices and the prices that they were asking were just as high and in many cases much higher than those which the dealers

Canadian Lumbermen in Auld Ireland

The "Timber Trades Journal" of London, Eng., contains the following, of particular interest, in a recent issue under the caption of "The Canadians in Ireland":—

Since the appearance of the article on the Canadian Saw Mills in Ireland, and their "Stacks of Lumber," we have been inundated with inquiries concerning them. Having had, at the time, only a limited knowledge of their business methods, we were unable to give much assistance to our readers. The article stated, it will be remembered, that they apparently had no organization for the disposal of their stocks. But further inquiry now tends to show that their intention is to follow their more or less usual practice, which is the felling, hauling and breaking down of heavy timber into handy sizes, and then either sell in bulk or by auction.

Re-sawing is therefore not considered by them at all. And this is easily understood when one takes into account that the requirement of this country is particularly the squared timber. In pre-war days, of course, the prevailing custom was to import the plank from Canada and elsewhere, and consequently there was, in this country, but small attention paid to proper equipment for the handling of heavy timber in the round. It appears to us, therefore, that the Canadian has filled a gap in our home timber manipulation by his introduction into the British Isles of his expert Canadian methods and Canadian machinery for dealing quickly and cheaply with the heavy log. The great shortage of timber to-day, and (to the eye of the keen observer) the limited prospect ahead of obtaining the necessary supplies from abroad at anything like a reasonable price, has compelled the timber trade to recognize the now undisputed value of our home-grown woods. The Canadians, too, seem to know their value, as rumours are afloat that they are at present negotiating some important timber concessions in Ireland.

Why Lumbering is Very Hazardous Business

Over Ninety Per Cent. of Companies in West Have Never Paid Any Dividends And Some No Interest on Bond Issues, Declares Secretary Poole

Owing to the many attacks appearing in the press with regard to the attitude of lumber manufacturers in the matter of exports of lumber, high prices, etc., it is only fair that the public should understand the true facts touching one of the most important industries of Canada, says I. R. Poole, of Vancouver, B. C., Secretary of the Mountain Lumber Manufacturers' Association, who, in a recent and timely article, the "Lumber Industry: Some Reasons Why Prices are High," adds:

From 1908 to 1912, the retail dealers of Alberta, Saskatchewan and Manitoba bought immense quantities of lumber in the United States—about \$10,000,000 of Canadian money put into the pockets of foreign manufacturers to the detriment of Canada. The lumber industry of British Columbia suffered great losses during that period and subsequent years, and at least sixty per cent. of the lumber manufacturers were forced into liquidation, and many have not recovered; hence, when trade revived, the supply was not equal to the demand.

The revival occurred first in the United States, there being at that period practically no demand for lumber in the Western provinces of Canada. During 1919 Canadian shipments of lumber, lath and shingles to the United States amounted to over \$23,000,000 at a time when the balance of trade was against Canada, and this should be recognized in its true light, being one of the greatest factors in restoring the balance of trade and the value of the Canadian dollar. Further, had it not been for the extensive market in the United States, Western Canadian mills would have been forced to suspend operations during the latter part of 1919. Retailers in the West reduced their stocks, evidently with the hope that lumber would sink below the disastrous prices which prevailed prior to that period, and scarcely any business could be obtained in the Prairie Provinces.

Notwithstanding the abnormal demand for lumber in the United States in 1919, the lumber manufacturers did not make the profits generally imagined, as the statement covering 1919 operations now being prepared for the Board of Commerce will show. Whilst it is true that some mills enjoying natural advantages can survive during depressions, this is not applicable to the majority of mills with difficult logging propositions, but even those possessing great natural advantages made but very meagre profits during 1919.

Advance in Costs of Manufacture

It is true that lumber prices advanced with rapid strides during the past year; still, the advance in costs was even more rapid, with the result that, in spite of increased returns, the costs kept pace and almost wiped out the profits, even of those mills favorably situated. The cost of lumber is high compared with previous years, but in comparison with other goods it has not risen in equal ratio. A bushel of wheat, for instance, will purchase three times more lumber than it would 10 years or so ago, and this item has a direct bearing on the increased cost of lumber and other commodities. The cost of labor, the biggest item in the production of lumber, has increased over 100 per cent., and will still rise higher. The terrible effects of war has wiped out thousands of skilled workmen, and rendered thousands more unfit for work, and new hands, hard to get, have to be trained—another costly operation. Hay costs 125 per cent. more, oats 150 per cent., flour, 100 per cent.; dried and canned goods, 300 per cent.; hams, bacon, pork, eggs, over 100 per cent.; cereals and other food-stuffs, over 100 per cent. All these are used in enormous quantities in the production of lumber, and farmers and others are apt to lose sight of the fact that British Columbia imports agricultural products averaging over \$20,000,000 per annum. Mill supplies increased from 100 per cent. to 200 per cent. For example, a circular saw that a few years ago cost \$80 now costs \$200; band saws that cost \$3.85 per foot are now \$8; and belting has advanced over 250 per cent. Another important item is the great increase in freight rates.

Lumbermen are Not Profiteers

It can readily be seen that the wholesale price of lumber has not kept pace with other commodities, and the statement of operations now being prepared for the Board of Commerce will verify the position taken by the manufacturers as regards cost of production and receipts for lumber which will dispel the popular idea that lumber manufacturers are profiteers.

A statement was widely published that the British Columbia

mills had shipped 80 per cent. of their product to the United States, to the detriment of Canada, and that the Canadian consumer had suffered in consequence. That statement, like many others, is not true, the correct figures being 20 per cent. exported in 1919, and a large quantity of that stock has laid in the mill yards for years—dead stock Prairie dealers would not take. If the latter were short of lumber at any time, the manufacturers were not made aware of the fact, as it is their desire to give Canadian consumers the preference, their natural market being the Prairie Provinces, which they are extremely anxious to hold. Dealers and other purchasers of lumber cannot reasonably expect manufacturers to pile up great stocks of lumber at the present excessive costs and hold the stocks until purchasers are ready to place orders. It is not only unreasonable but impossible to do this, and if the mills are to continue operations they must ship somewhere. When the Prairie market cannot absorb the product of the mills it is in the public interest that other provinces or states who can pay for it should have it. To cease shipping means cessation of operations, which would deprive thousands of men, women and children of their daily bread.

A Meeting that Did Not Materialize

The public should not lose sight of the fact that immediately the Retailers' Association notified the Manufacturers' Association of the anticipated shortage of supplies the retailers were invited to meet the manufacturers on the 22nd inst. in Calgary to discuss the problems confronting the industry and to make arrangements to supply the present and future requirements of the Prairie Provinces. This invitation was not accepted, the natural inference being that the alleged shortage is not so serious as represented.

Regarding the demand for an embargo on the export of lumber, there are extraneous influences at work which were responsible, some political and some commercial. Some wholesale gamblers in lumber got badly caught by the natural rise in prices, having sold lumber futures, and, being called upon to deliver the goods, could not do so except at a loss. An embargo on exports was calculated to relieve those patriotic gentlemen, some of whom are the middlemen or parasites who devour the enormous profits made between the hard-working producer and the equally hard-working consumer, and this is the class referred to who were convicted and punished in 1907, the same period when the manufacturers were exonerated.

The reasons for the upward trend of prices are too many to enumerate. The demands of working men for higher wages are not wholly responsible for the increase in costs. The Government has nearly doubled the charge for royalty. Freight rates have increased over 30 per cent.

How Logs Have Climbed in Price

The chief cost in producing lumber is the raw material—saw logs. It will be noted that the public quotations for logs are: Cedar, \$30 to \$50; fir, \$20 to \$30—an average cost of \$25 to \$30 per 1,000 for logs. There are many factors of which the public have no knowledge which are responsible for the ever-increasing cost of lumber. Not many years since, logs could be obtained for \$3 to \$5 per 1,000, but as timber is cut nearer to mills it recedes from the point of operations and calls for the building of expensive logging railways, log flumes and other expensive means of transportation.

At the best, the lumber manufacturing business is a hazardous one, and the public records will show that over 90 per cent. of the companies have never paid any dividends and some have not even paid interest on bond issues.

During the last 15 years mills which were able to survive have done so through depreciating their assets and borrowing heavily from banks and other sources in the hope that prosperous times would return. It must strike observers as most remarkable that manufacturers of other commodities who are protected by tariffs are immune from the public attacks and false charges which are made on the only unprotected industry in Canada.

A recent despatch from Marquette, Mich., says: Timber workers of Marquette lately voted 94 to 1 to strike May 1, unless demands for an eight-hour day are met. Locals in District No. 2, which includes Michigan, Wisconsin, Minnesota and Canadian Provinces near those States, will vote, it was stated.

Payment in Full Value of Canadian Dollar

Lumbermen of the Dominion Contend That They Should Be Paid in Full on British Purchases of Timber and Not in Depreciated Pound Sterling

In the last issue of the "Canada Lumberman" A. E. Gordon, of Toronto, who recently returned from the Old Country, referred to the action of Canadian lumber operators, who sold large consignments of timber to the Old Country, desiring settlement on the full basis of the Canadian dollar, and not at the depreciated value of the pound sterling. Mr. Gordon stated that a large amount was involved in this, something like \$750,000 and that the question was one of the most serious in the way of finance that had arisen between Great Britain and Canada in a long time. Negotiations with a view to settlement had been going on for some time and Canadians are hopeful that the fair-mindedness of the British government will prevail and that Canadian exporters will be paid for their lumber upon the basis that they have a right to expect.

A recent issue of the "Financial Post", Toronto, reviews the question at considerable length and adds some particulars as follows:

Canadian lumbermen will stand to lose heavily on contracts entered more than a year ago with the British timber buyer, Montague L. Meyer, for timber for the British Government, as a result of the depreciation in sterling exchange, unless the negotiations now being carried on by the Canadian Minister of Finance with the British Treasury for payments to be made in full value of the Canadian dollar are rewarded with success. Notwithstanding the fact that the Canadian Government has advanced credit to the amount of \$50,000,000 to be used by the British Government in the purchase of timber in this country, payments have, up to the present, been made in the depreciated British currency. As a result of the decline in the sterling exchange rate there is approximately \$5,750,000 at stake, and Canadian lumbermen contend that payments should be made in the full value of the Canadian dollar. The matter is now being taken up with the British authorities by the Minister of Finance through his representatives in England, W. C. Noxon, director of the Overseas Branch of the Department of Trade and Commerce, and Sir George Perley, but, so far, no definite decision has been arrived at.

How Canada Provided the Funds

Early last year the Canadian Government was notified that the British Treasury had under contemplation the placing of large orders in Canada for timber to be used for construction purposes, for delivery during the period of about two years after the conclusion of hostilities. In view of the international exchange conditions, however, the British Government was not in a position to authorize the placing of orders for such timber unless the Canadian Government would provide the funds necessary to finance the transactions. As a result of further negotiations, the Canadian Minister of Finance authorized the establishment of a credit of \$50,000,000 on behalf of the British Government with the stipulation, however, that it was to be drawn upon only in the event of exchange being unfavorable at the time when payments for purchases of timber in Canada became due.

The British timber buyer thereupon came to this country and placed a large number of contracts, about 200 in all, with Canadian lumbermen, and delivery is still proceeding. It was concluded, in view of the fact that the Canadian Government had put up a credit of \$50,000,000, that payment would naturally be made in Canadian funds or in equivalent value in British money. When the margin between the Canadian and English currency widened, and payments continued to be made in the depreciated English money, it became apparent that unless some move were made to remedy matters the Canadian dealers would lose heavily on their transactions with the British Government. They took exception to the continued payment in English currency and the controversy developed. They had not contemplated a depreciated exchange rate in making up their selling prices or otherwise due allowance would have been made. So far about \$24,000,000 of the British credit has been used up in the purchase of Canadian timber.

The lumbermen finally stated their grievances to the Minister of Finance and it developed that there was lacking uniformity in the matter of contracts, some providing more lenient terms than others. Payment was provided in a number at the par rate of exchange, others at the price of dollars in Canada and in the third class at the current rate of exchange. It is understood that there was discre-

pancy also in the matter of the price paid, and one instance is cited of a variation of \$185,000 on two blocks of timber of practically the same quantity and value, and in favor of a company, one of whose members is prominent in Government circles. The Minister of Finance recognized the value of uniformity in the matter of contracts and agreed with the lumbermen that Canadians should not be penalized by the terms of the contracts as a result of the developments in the exchange situation, and since Canada was providing the money for the undertaking it was the duty of the Government to see that the individual dealer should not suffer, nor should there be any apparent discrimination in favor of any single individual or group.

Beaver Company Concentrating at Thorold

The Beaver Company have closed their Ottawa office and the finishing plant was recently removed from that city to Thorold, Ont., where a new administration and sales office have also been established. The firm announce that combining their complete finishing and raw material plants at one central point brings about a considerably increased service for the Canadian trade and enables the organization to provide for a rapidly expanding market in beaver board. The company also eliminate the expense of rail shipments by making sure of uninterrupted production in placing their finishing unit directly at its source of supply. Train shipments of logs for the plant come in daily.

The Beaver Company by this concentration of interests have their entire manufacturing operations focused at a single point. It also saves shipping single ply stocks from Thorold to Ottawa and thus not only reduces freight costs and unnecessary handling but greatly facilitates production. Two years ago the capacity of the mill at Thorold was doubled and practically every part of the equipment was duplicated, making the largest fibre wallboard mill in the world.

The Beaver Company have 128 square miles of timber lands, and logging camps on the Moose and Abitibi Rivers north of Cochrane, and maintain rossing mills at Charlton on the C. N. R. It is ten years since the company started operations in Canada by opening an office and a small finishing plant at Ottawa. Since then the record has been one of steady development, constant progress and ever-widening appreciation for Beaver board, Beaver board grained and Beaver blackboard fibre products.

Erecting New Sawmill on Key River

James Ludgate of Parry Sound, Ont., who for the past ten or eleven years has been operating sawmills at McKellar and Lorimer Lake, has closed out these mills and has taken in a partner, H. J. Thompson of McKellar, the new firm being known as Ludgate & Thompson. They have purchased a piece of property from the Schroeder Mills & Timber Co. and are erecting a small sawmill at the crossing of the Key River on the C. N. Railway 54 miles north of Parry Sound. They will have a cut of 1,000,000 feet this season, chiefly pine, some birch and white oak. Mr. Thompson was manager for Mr. Ludgate at McKellar and Lorimer Lake and is the manager of the new mill. The firm are located just two miles from Pakesley on the Georgian Bay level and will also handle cedar poles and posts.

Brompton Will Build New Pulp Plant

The Brompton Pulp & Paper Co., Limited, have announced that construction of an 18,000-ton pulp mill will be begun at East Angus, Que., within a few days and it is hoped to have the plant completed and in operation by the end of the year. The company declared the usual quarterly dividend of 1½% on the common shares. It has been rumored for some time that the Brompton company intended to double the common capitalization by raising the amount from \$7,000,000 to \$14,000,000, and that the new shares would be placed on the market at \$20.00 to \$25.00 per share. This matter has been discussed for some time but no definite decision has yet been reached. J. A. Bothwell, managing director of the Brompton Pulp & Paper Co., is a former president of the Canadian Pulp and Paper Association.

Canadian Lumbermen's Association Expanding



Dan McLachlin, Arnprior, Ont.
President of C. L. A.

Dan McLachlin, of Arnprior, president of the Canadian Lumbermen's Association, was in Toronto recently, attending the convention of the Ontario Safety League. Although he is not an infrequent visitor to Toronto, this was Mr. McLachlin's first visit in his capacity as the newly-elected president of the C. L. A., and he had the pleasure of meeting a large number of friends and attending a meeting of representative local lumbermen, when the business profits tax was discussed, and it was decided to recommend to the federal authorities at Ottawa that a tax be levied on gross sales, or turnover, in place thereof. It was pointed out that such a measure would be more equitable, just and fair.

President McLachlin says that the membership in the national

organization has grown rapidly of late, no less than thirty firms from various parts of Canada having joined since the recent convention in Quebec. It is the intention to hold local meetings of the Executive more frequently than in the past, in Montreal, Ottawa, Quebec and Toronto.

Mr. McLachlin states that his firm will be starting up their big mill about May 1st. During the past season the company conducted eleven camps and employed about 900 men in bush operations. The normal capacity of the McLachlin mill at Arnprior is 55,000,000 feet a year or over 400,000 feet daily, and the plant has lately been improved proved by the addition of new edgers, trimmers, a Waterous band resaw and other installations. The timber cut is principally white pine, red pine and spruce.

Frank Hawkins, secretary of the Canadian Lumbermen's Association, Ottawa, in which city the thirteenth annual convention of the C. L. A. will be held in February, 1921, accompanied President McLachlin to Toronto. It is some years since the meeting was held in Ottawa and the members of the industry in the Capital City are looking forward with a great deal of interest to the 1921 gathering.

National Forest Policy Advocated

Legislation for a national forest policy in order to promote reforestation, which is regarded as essential for the paper industry, was recommended recently in New York to the annual convention of the American Paper and Pulp Association by its committee on forest conservations.

General recommendations for a national forest policy, to be co-ordinated with state legislation, include:

Permanent annual appropriation of \$1,000,000 to be applied only where the States co-operate, annual appropriation of \$500,000 for forest surveys and land classification, permanent annual appropriation of \$1,000,000 to acquire land suitable for timber growing, and permanent annual appropriation of \$1,000,000 for forest planting operations in national forests.

Other recommendations included forest holdings until their total is 200,000,000 acres; a permanent appropriation for forest research and investigation and extension of the Farm Loan Act to include loans for not more than 50 years for the employment of measures designed to promote timber growing.

State legislation was urged for the establishment of Conservation Commissions and for the classification of lands so that water supply, forest life and mountains suitable for parks would be protected and the rest of the forest land be made available for timber. The committee also favored systems of state taxation that would promote private ownership of forest land and state assistance in private reforestation operations.

Will Produce Five Hundred Tons Daily

The annual financial statement of the Abitibi Power and Paper Company, Limited, Montreal, for the year ending December 31, shows net earnings after operating expenses, but before deductions for bank loans, depreciation, etc., of -2,125,718, an increase of -482,065 over 1918. After all deductions the earnings amounted to \$801,730, or at the rate of 16 per cent. on the common stock standing.

Reporting to shareholders on the year's operations, F. H. Anson, the president of the Abitibi Pulp & Paper Co., stated that "the

earnings cover the operation of the full capacity of the paper mill for the entire year. The ground wood and sulphite mills, owing to unfavorable market conditions in the early part of the year, were not operated to full capacity. For the ensuing year the company sold its entire output of paper at materially higher prices than during 1919. The excess pulp production for the first five months has been contracted for, and indications now are that the full capacity of the entire groundwood and sulphite production will be advantageously placed during the balance of 1920.

"Contracts have been let and arrangements perfected," Mr. Anson continued, "for the installation of three additional newsprint machines and one wrapping machine, which will bring the capacity of the plant up to approximately five hundred tons per day."

Completion of the new power plant at Twin Falls, which will furnish an additional 25,000 h.p., has been arranged for; it is expected that all of this construction will be completed by December 31, 1920, and the additional product available for sale during the entire year 1921.

Shortage of Cars Felt at Quebec

Discussing the prospects for the shipping of lumber this coming season, a Quebec merchant said recently that these were never better, providing the trade could obtain the necessary cars and ship bottoms. He explained that practically all the cut lumber and manufactured deals in the country was sold, but there was no adequate means of shipment. The whole industry is tied up by a serious shortage of cars, especially foreign cars. It is the most serious shortage that has existed for years.

Domestic business is active and there has been a good many orders for Spring delivery. But there are indications that the building trade is alarmed by the high prices. There is a limit, however, to all things, and I do not look for prices to go much higher, he added.

Drive on St. John will be Large One

At the annual meeting of the St. John River Log Driving Co., held recently in St. John, N. B., reports for the year were presented and matters pertaining to the work discussed. The old board of directors was re-elected. One of the officers of the company said that it was expected that the drive this year would run to fifty million feet of logs. The drive last year had been thirty-two million, but that had been rather a low year. This year's total would be about the normal drive.

The officers who were re-elected are: J. F. Gregory, president; Walter Jackson, Fredericton, secretary, and J. A. Morrison, Donald Fraser, F. C. Beattie and A. H. Randolph, members of the executive.

New Woodworking Plant for Parry Sound

In the last edition of the "Canada Lumberman" reference was made to the formation of the Parry Sound Forest Products Limited, Parry Sound, which was recently granted a charter with a capital stock of \$100,000. The members of the company are James Ludgate and Robert Lyons. They have purchased a large building from the Parry Sound Lumber Co. which is right in the heart of the town and adjoins the switch connecting the C.P.R. to the C.N.R. They purpose manufacturing window sash, kitchen tables, clothes reels and other allied lines and will also carry building materials. Robert Lyons, who is an experienced factory man with plenty of push, is the manager of the company.

Mill Workers Get Substantial Increase

Every employee of the big J. R. Booth industry at the Chaudière, Ottawa, exclusive of the office staff and those who have recently been granted increases, will receive an increase of 20 per cent. on his present rate of wages, dating from May 1.

This announcement was made by Mr. J. R. Booth lately, following the acceptance by the pulp, paper and sulphide workers of the 20 per cent. increase which was agreed to by the paper manufacturers at the conference recently held at New York, and which was ratified on Wednesday last, following a vote taken all over the American continent by pulp, paper and sulphide workers, at which they agreed to accept the increases. This will mean that the company's payroll, which is at present estimated at \$2,000,000, will be augmented by approximately \$400,000.

Employees of the E. B. Eddy Company at the Chaudière will also figure in a substantial increase of wages, which is to come into effect on May 1.

New Lumber Yard Laid Out at Pakesley



James Ludgate, Pakesley, Ont.

The Schroeder Mills & Timber Co. whose Ontario headquarters are at Pakesley, Ont., and under the management of James Ludgate, during the past season cut 25,000,000 feet of logs, principally of white pine. The cut was not quite as large as that of last season and a portion of it has been sold to the Cleveland-Sarnia Sawmills Co., of Sarnia, while other sales are pending. The Schroeder Mills & Timber Co. will retain about 8,000,000 feet which they will saw at the former Lauder, Spears & Howland mill at "Lost Channel" on the Pickerel River and also at Cole's mill about two miles away. The Key Valley Railway, which runs from Pakesley to the Lauder-Spears mill, is now in pretty good shape and the distance is twelve miles. The lumber will

be hauled to Pakesley to dry. There the Schroeder Mills & Timber Co. have cleared some thirty acres and will have a nice, well laid-out yard along the line of the C. P. R. Pakesley is located 206 miles north of Toronto.

Several changes have been made at the Lauder-Spears mill, the burner having been erected and other improvements carried out. John Fraser, of Parry Sound, will have charge of the plant. The equipment of this mill consists of a Hamilton double-cut band saw, with a 10 in. steam feed carriage, steam kickers, loaders and niggers, horizontal band resaw, a Garland double edger, etc., with an output of 50,000 ft. daily. The mill, known as Cole's has an inserted tooth circular saw and a capacity of about 20,000 ft. a day.

Fifty Years Behind in Forestry Methods

Mr. Henrick Carbonnier, honorary attache to the Swedish Consulate in Montreal, has just visited the Laurentide Company's nurseries at Proulx, and some of the old cutting operations in the Peche district. He has also visited Price Brothers and the Belgo-Canadian operations. Mr. Carbonnier is making a tour of the continent studying forest conditions for the Swedish Government, and will visit British Columbia, Washington, Oregon, California, the United States National Forests, and the Southern Pine Forests. While at the Laurentide Company's nurseries he expressed surprise that woods operations in Canada were not managed by technically trained men, and said that in Sweden all such work was under the direction of foresters. Mr. Carbonnier declared that in Canada we are passing through the same stage of handling our forests that Sweden did fifty years ago, and said that unless a change were made here in the methods of cutting, which he regarded as destructive, we would be in a difficult position in the next generation.

Good Work Being Done by the S. C. A.

During 1919 the Shantymen's Christian Association, with a force of thirty-four missionaries, took the gospel to 32,400 men in the logging and mining camps throughout the Dominion. Such was the statement made at the annual meeting of the association, held recently in Toronto, by H. H. Gordon, the President. Mr. Gordon said that the work had been done for an expenditure of less than \$12,000, and that the books had been closed for the year with a deficit of 68 cents, which was made up at the meeting.

The following were elected directors: William Henderson, founder of the movement; H. H. Gordon, J. J. Gartshore, W. H. Adamson, R. W. Sharp, John Bellingham, John Wightman, Dr. William Howitt, Dr. Ralph Hooper and John McClelland.

Failed in Claim to Commission

Mr. Justice Surveyer, Montreal, recently handed down an interesting ruling under the law of contracts by dismissing the claim of O. Lebeau against W. H. Pauze, lumberman, of Montreal, for \$700, this being the sum plaintiff alleged defendant owed him on a contract by which he said Pauze agreed to pay a percentage of the value of building material and supplies he sold through Lebeau's agency.

The amount claimed represented a commission on material sold to the Societe des Logements Ouvriers for the construction of a number of houses at Point aux Trembles. Defendant declined to pay the commission when he found that plaintiff contracted himself with

the society for the construction of the houses. Under that contract he was to be paid five per cent of the value of the work done, and any commission or other benefits that might accrue on the supply of any material was to belong to the society. In the circumstances, even though the material was applied for these houses on plaintiff's order, it was submitted that under the conditions of plaintiff's contract with the society, he had no right to claim a commission from defendant.

Mr. Justice Surveyer upheld this contention and dismissed plaintiff's action with costs.

Illustrating New Swing Hammer Shredder

An attractive and admirable illustrated catalogue No. 259 has been issued by the Jeffrey Manufacturing Co., of Columbus, Ohio. The new catalogue illustrates numerous installations and contains valuable engineering information, plant layouts and other data of service to plant managers and superintendents. It also illustrates and describes Type "E" Swing Hammer Shredder, for reducing wood chips, bark and other fibrous materials.

The Jeffrey Type "E" Shredder was developed to meet the constantly increasing demand, incident to the high profitable results obtained from medium sized shredders, for individual units of larger size to obtain greater daily capacities.

Particular attention in the publication is called to the simplicity of design in the Type "E" shredder, the provision made for capacity, for durability and accessibility of working parts, and its easy adaptability to the handling of a variety of materials under different conditions of installation and operation. It is equipped with the highest grade radial ball bearings, which eliminate all bearing troubles, and insure maximum service.

Will Build Four Wooden Barkentines

The agreement between the Federal Government and the Victoria Shipowners, Limited, for the loaning of money to build wooden barkentines in the Cholberg shipyard at Victoria, B.C., was signed recently. Since the raising of the necessary capital by the Victoria Shipowners, Limited, through an appeal to the public, matters have been at a standstill until Ottawa signed the agreement. Four vessels costing \$250,000 each will be built.

New Company Will Log Green Timber

The ring of the axe will be heard in the "Big Green Timber" along the Pacific Highway south of New Westminster before two years are gone, unless present plans are interrupted. The King-Farris Lumber Company, Limited, a newly incorporated company succeeding the M. B. King Lumber Co., Limited, has purchased a tract of virgin timber from the Brunette Sawmills Co. for a sum approximating \$500,000. Mr. M. B. King is president and managing director of the new company and Mr. B. M. Farris secretary.

For two years the King-Farris Co. will be occupied with the logging of the M. B. King tract, which adjoins the recently acquired area. When that work is finished operations will start on the "Big Green Timber."

This tract comprises 1550 acres of virgin forest, composed largely of Douglas fir. On this block, Mr. B. M. Farris stated, there is approximately 125,000,000 feet of timber. Of this 25,000,000 feet is estimated to be spruce and the rest Douglas fir. The company figures that it will be ten years from the time operations start until the tract has been completely logged over.

Many Rumors of New Industries

Negotiations for the sale of the limits and property owned by the Gilmour and Hughson Company, of Hull, Que., it is understood are going on, but up to April 23rd, the situation had not taken any definite form.

Mr. D. G. Gilmour when asked as to the position of the company, stated that so far there had been nothing to justify the rumor that the company had sold out. "There is nothing yet to report about the matter. Perhaps there may be something later on. There is not a scratch of a pen to show that any options have been given or that any sale has taken place," he said.

The prospective purchaser of the company, it is stated, is the Royal Securities Corporation, which company it was heard at Ottawa had the intention, if they acquired the Gilmour and Hughson property, to enter the pulp and paper field, with the possibility of erecting a paper mill in the vicinity of Chelsea, Que.

A rumor was also prevalent that the holdings of the W. C. Edwards Company had been sold. This was denied, and the present position of affairs is that W. C. Edwards Company is going ahead under the same management and with the same staff.

Canada's Timber Wealth Must Be Preserved

Its Conservation Recognized as Necessity of National Prosperity—Investments in Lumber and Allied Industries Must Not be Jeopardized

The need of forest conservation has become generally recognized in recent years through educational work carried on by the Dominion and Provincial governments, and by the industries which are dependent upon the timber supply for their raw material. Conservation, by improved methods of lumbering and by planting, is practised by a number of these industries, and is finding increased favor, as its advantages are becoming more fully appreciated. A statement as to what has been done in this respect, together with some sound advice as to what ought to be done for the maintenance of forest resources, were given in a paper read recently by Mr. Ferd, van Bruyssel, before the Engineering Institute, Montreal. Speaking on the topic "The Pulp and Paper Industry of Canada," Mr. van Bruyssel dealt with the necessity of reforestation, the tenure of timber limits, the labor situation and the matter of Government restrictions. As to conservation he said that, as applied to Crown lands, it was essentially a State affair.

"The Quebec Government," he said, "has evidenced full appreciation of the immense responsibilities involved. And this reminds me that it is only fair to pay a passing tribute to the present provincial administration, which is recognized to be patriotic, progressive and wise—a combination of qualities one should not have expected to find in a ministry elected under a system of universal suffrage, unattended as yet by any measure of proportionate representation."

"Insuperable and permanent barriers should oppose the advent of fraudulent settlers intent upon wood piracy, and of deluded settlers, pitching upon ingrate and shallow soil.

"If I am rightly informed, certain changes in the existing regulations applicable to felling on the Crown domain are under advisement. These changes would make it quite feasible to exploit economically while increasing the productivity of the forest. Just now, it is invaded by jobbers and their hordes, who are free to prey upon all conifers of more than a prescribed minimum diameter. Poplars and other deciduous trees in remote places are not attacked. As a consequence, the spared stands are no longer mutually supporting units in a solid mass, for this has become pitted with the voids first made by saw and axe, and subsequently enlarged by wind falls. In these voids naturally are seeded quick growing, leaf bearing trees, whose crowns soon dominate the remaining conifers, so impeding and even arresting their future vegetation."

Clear Cutting Advocated

"Personally," said the speaker, "I favor wherever practicable, the plan of clear cutting within narrow strips. To illustrate this, let us suppose a limit extends five miles in depth from what is known as a "tote" road, marginal to a stream, this road being staked at distances of 250 feet. Imagine parallel lines originating at each stake and prolonged perpendicularly to the river and road over the whole depth of the limit; then number the strips in regular sequence from right to left. First raze the strips of even number, which thereafter will be seeded from the standing timber on the adjoining odd numbered strips. When the seedlings on the even numbers have grown enough to bear cones, then raze the odd numbers, which in their turn, will be seeded by the young trees on the even numbers. By the time the seedlings on the odd numbers have themselves become cone bearing, a second crop will have matured sufficiently on the even numbers. Also this second crop will be far more productive than that obtained from the primeval forest."

After criticizing as ruinous the present method of taking out the best trees here and there, Mr. Van Bruyssel passed on to a discussion of the Quebec tenure of timber limits. He reviewed the legislation dealing with the title to cut timber and advocated a system of long leases. Upon this point he said:

Long Leases for Timber Lands

"Certainly, we remain confident that, in their wisdom, such Government as it is our privilege to have now at the helm would strenuously oppose any measure calculated to jeopardize the great investments in the lumber and paper industries of this province. Still these are troublous times of socialistic encroachment, where one may well consider the expediency of resting the said investments upon the unquestionable foundation of a long term lease, instead of a yearly license, even if the latter be indefinitely renewable. In fact, such leases are now current in the case of water powers, the time limit might be fixed with due regard to the amortization of the capital outlay in plant or construction, and to the fact that the lessee must

be allowed to reap sufficient benefit from the improved silvicultural methods which should be made to prevail.

Let the rental equal the interest, at the rate of Government loans, upon a proper valuation of the limits. To conform with the law and to prevent collusion, the basis for rent should be determined by selling the lease publicly, the bids starting from an upset or reserve valuation. The lease would be subject to such conditions as (1) the erection and operation of a mill of a capacity proportionate to the resources of the given location as to timber and power; (2) the payment, besides rent, of the stumpage dues, actual or future, imposed upon all licenses.

"So would be eliminated the speculator and the operator aiming to take the timber away from a location which it might be desirable to assign for a paper mill. And on request of any well-qualified party, the limits and water power connected with each location could be reserved for a reasonable time to be occupied in actual investigations and survey, it being understood that, on further request, the lease of the limits would be sold by auction after sufficient public notice, and that the lease of the limits would also receive a lease of the water power under the now established terms."

The point that this system would not apply to existing licenses, except by option, was emphasized.

Mentioning briefly the important factors of water power and transportation, the speaker turned to that of labor. "Herein," he said, "is material for a long dissertation which here would be out of place, but it could not fail to confirm the general belief that, at the present time, labor conditions are more favorable in the Province of Quebec than in any other part of this continent or even of Europe, with the possible exception on Scandinavia, a friendly rival in the pulp and paper business."

Price Fixing is Protested

After reviewing the progress of the pulp and paper industry during the last twenty years, and presenting an interesting survey of costs, with special reference to the mounting costs of production, the speaker concluded with a vigorous protest against the Government's policy of price-fixing.

"The tide having now turned in favor of the manufacturers," he said, "nobody should begrudge them the compensation which a long period of prosperity can afford. Nevertheless they have been submitted to an unprovoked assault, which, in our own country, has been supported by the ordinary power given to the Federal Government under war conditions.

Price fixing is justifiable only when directed against a real or virtual monopoly, responsible for an intolerable abuse, distinctly prejudicial to society. Manufacturers are not monopolists for taking full advantage in an open market of prices rising because of an insufficiency of supply. Were the market a falling one owing to over-supply, no limitation of loss by the manufacturers would be expected from Ottawa. Society in general is not concerned any more than it is in the price of any commodity other than paper, since publishers have always been enabled to secure all their paper requirements on paying the prevalent price and taking the usual business precautions of making timely contracts. They have apparently become resigned to doing this in the United States, where the fixed price has been ignored by mutual consent under the stimulus of the inexorable economic law.

"In Canada any true appeal to the patriotism of our publishers ever meets with the most generous response. Let me, then, exhort our publishers to consider the deplorable effect upon investors of a duel between an industry and its principal customers, bearing in mind that the latter wield the formidable power of the press.

Imagination—Master Force

There is always room for a man of force, and he makes room for many. Society is a troop of thinkers, and the best heads among them take the best places. A feeble man can see the farms that are fenced and tilled, the houses that are built. The strong man sees the possible houses and farms. His eye makes estates as fast as the sun breeds clouds.—Emerson.

Standard Rules for the Grading of Spruce

D. Cooke, lumber grader and inspector of Henry River, P.Q., in a recent letter to the "Canada Lumberman," points out that there should be standard rules for the grading and inspecting of spruce lumber, the same as the National Hardwood Lumber Association of the United States has adopted in regard to hardwoods. These rules for the measurement and inspection are recognized and hold sway over not only the United States, but also Canada, and Mr. Cooke is of the opinion that some such regulations should prevail in regard to spruce. He adds: "I will thank you for a little space in the "Canada Lumberman" to submit to the spruce manufacturers and dealers the attached rules. I do not pretend that they are perfect and would appreciate suggestions from any grader or inspector, but I think, by using a little judgment in applying them, they would soon come to an agreement and have standard rules to go by."

Rules for Grading or Inspecting Spruce Lumber

Grades—Firsts, Seconds, Fine Dressing, Dressing, Common, Shipping Culls

These rules apply to spruce lumber sawn to the standard thickness up to, and including 3 in. deals. Lumber to be of standard thickness and widths, lengths to be 6 to 16 ft. long, edged square, and ends trimmed square.

First.—Pieces to be 3 in. and up wide 6 feet and up long. Must be clear both faces and both edges.

Seconds.—Pieces must be clear one face, reverse side not to be below the grade of fine dressing.

Fine Dressing.—To be inspected from the good face, the reverse side not to be below the grade of dressing.

The good face must be free from heart, but will admit small, sound knots, if not excessive; 1 in. sound knot being considered a defect in this grade, the number of small knots allowed will be determined by the face measure of the piece, but not to exceed in number to half the contents of feet board measure in any pieces.

Example.—Pieces 6 in. wide by 12 feet long, will admit three 1 in. sound knots, or their equivalent in small knots.

Will also admit wane on one edge the full length of the piece or the equivalent on both edges; that will surface off when dressing.

Dressing.—To be inspected from the good face, the reverse side to be sound free from rot and shakes. Will admit sound heart the full length of the piece, and there will be no restriction as to the number of sound tight knots in this grade, will also admit wane that will surface off when dressing.

Common.—Will admit pieces with black heart, soft dry rot that do not extend more than one-third the length of the piece, and that does not exceed in width half the width of the piece, or the equivalent both ends, or one edge, or both edges. Slight shakes, (but not through shakes). Pin-worm holes that will not exceed in number the equivalent of 1 in. knot hole for a piece 6 in. wide by 12 ft. long. Will also admit half-inch wane on one edge the full length of the piece that will not exceed half the thickness of the piece or the equivalent on both edges.

Shipping Culls.—Will admit any piece that will hold nails, and that will stand dressing one side.

The word "Merchantable" or the expression "Fourth Quality and Better" takes in the grades of dressing and better; Fifth Quality, takes in the grade of Common, "Sixth Quality"; the grade of shipping culls.

Density Rule for the Grading of Lumber

Grading has been one of the mysteries of the lumber business. Years of experience are required before one can become proficient in grading lumber, even of a rather restricted range of species, and very often an expert in grading under one set of rules knows little of the rules used for other species and other parts of the country. A publication just issued by the United States Department of Agriculture as Department Circular 64, "How Lumber Is Graded," gives in a few pages the essentials of nearly all the grading rules now in use in the United States.

The hardwoods, according to this publication, are largely graded under the rules of one association, while the softwoods are graded under a considerable number of rules. "Not only are the differ-

ent kinds of softwoods graded under different rules, but the same kinds are, in a number of cases, graded under different rules in different parts of the country and even in the same regions. Such a condition causes frequent misunderstandings between buyer and seller and is confusing to one not familiar with the grading situation." It is for the purpose of helping to minimize the possibilities of such misunderstandings that this pamphlet is issued.

It is pointed out that "the grading rules in general use at present, with very few exceptions, have to do only with defects and do not take into account the quality of the wood itself. That is, if two boards of the same species are clear, or if they have similar defects, both boards are placed in the same grade regardless of the quality of the wood itself. As a matter of fact, the wood in one board may be dense, heavy, and strong, and the wood in the other light and weak. For some purposes, such as siding, ceiling, or finish, it may not matter whether dense or light wood is used; but for other purposes, such as vehicle parts, structural timber, or flooring, where strength or hardness is a prime requisite, the wood must be dense to give satisfactory service."

The Forest Service has for some time advocated the adoption of the "density" rule for the grading of lumber in which strength is a requirement. Two of the largest associations have adopted this rule.

Estimating Cost and Measuring Hardwood Flooring

When the average purchaser asks the lumber merchant the price of flooring, in reality he wants to know the cost in dollars and cents of enough flooring to cover a certain room.

The lumber merchant usually quotes \$75.00 or some such price, which sounds like a lot of money, and the prospective purchaser doesn't know whether he means \$75.00 for the floor, \$75.00 per hundred, or \$75.00 per thousand.

Always use the smallest units of price and make it easy for the customer to understand. If you are selling 2½ in. face hardwood flooring at \$75.00 per hundred feet, quote 7½ cents per foot, or \$7.50 per hundred feet, or 10 cents a square foot for the space to be covered (which allows one-third for matching) or find out the size of the room and quote total price for the amount required.

In this manner you can quote the price and avoid any misunderstanding, without conveying the idea of a high price.

For houses already built talk ¾-in. hardwood flooring. Remember it can be laid right on top of the old floor without removing casing and base. Show the housewife the advantages of having a ¾-in. hardwood floor in her kitchen instead of some kind of floor covering. You will be able to sell many an order in this way.

Following are some of the places where you can sell hardwood floors: Store buildings, public buildings, factories, warehouses, churches, schools, garages, and other buildings. Hardwood floors withstand the heaviest kind of traffic, and they are comfortable to work on. They do not absorb dirt or moisture, and they are sanitary and easily cleaned. Follow up the big building jobs and the results will surprise you.

In this connection it may be interesting to quote the standard measurements in hardwood flooring:

¾ in. and ½ in. in thickness, all faces, is measured ½ in. waste for matching.

⅝ in. and thicker, all faces, is measured ¾ in. for matching.

To determine the number of feet of matched flooring required to cover a given area: Find the number of square feet of floor space to be covered, and add to this amount the percentage as indicated in the following table:

Finished face	Matched Flooring	
	Matched Flooring	Matched Flooring
	5/8" and 13/16" finished thickness	3/8" and 1/2" finished thickness
1 1/2 inches	Add 50%	Add 33 1/3%
2 inches	Add 37 1/2%	Add 25%
2 1/4 inches	Add 33 1/3%	Add 22 1/2%
3 1/4 inches	Add 24%	

Nails

For ¾ in. flooring use 3 d finishing nails.

For ⅝ in. flooring use 6 d finishing nails, and for 13/16 in. flooring use 8 d finishing nails.

Good Building Prospects in the East

Indications point to a very satisfactory building season for the Province of Quebec—and as wholesale and retail lumbermen are naturally interested in construction of almost every description a short review of prospects may prove of value.

Last year was a decided improvement on the previous twelve months, and if the reports from all parts of the province may be relied on, we shall see a considerable gain in the number and value of buildings to be erected in the season which has now opened. Prices of all building commodities are very high, and are not likely to come down. Some lumbermen, it is true, are nervous as to how far the market will hold, and are acting very cautiously. Anything like a serious drop will mean disaster to those who have bought at the prevailing high values. At the same time there is no sign of anything like a slump occurring.

The building permits for Montreal may be taken as an example of what is taking place in almost every city and town in the province. The figures for the first quarter of the year were \$1,461,237 as compared with \$440,102 in the corresponding three months in 1919. Here as elsewhere the revival in construction is spread over a wide area—factories, apartment houses, theatres, schools and churches, and government works. Mr. T. P. Jones, the general manager of the Canada Cement Company, who is in a position to judge pretty accurately the general outlook, states that there is a large amount of work in the hands of the architects, but in view of high costs, he is of the opinion that a short time must elapse before a positive opinion can be formed as to the extent of the improvement.

The most notable feature of the situation is the large amount of work in hand and in prospect in the smaller towns, where electric power is abundant and cheap. This is a factor which is inducing American firms to locate in these cities and towns. The expansion of the pulp and paper industries is another important factor which is contributing to constructional activities. In Three Rivers, for instance, there is an exceptionally large amount of building, due to the influx of population on account of the enlargement of the pulp and paper industries. In the Saguenay district millions are being spent by Price Bros. on developments, consisting of hydro electric plants, new pulp mills, and housing schemes.

The above review does not take into consideration the housing schemes under the Government housing plan. Montreal has applied for three million dollars; Quebec City has been allotted one million dollars, and other places are making demands on the Government—demands which cannot be met in full.

The reports from every quarter give ground for the belief that, unless labor troubles intervene, there is likely to be a very busy season for contractors, with a good demand for lumber from this section of the industry.

Putting on "Style Show" for Lumber

The season for the Spring Style shows is at hand, and in every town in the country of any considerable size, the merchants dress up their wares and display them to the public. Styles in clothing and wearing apparel, of course, are the predominating feature of the season.

Now, there is no reason on earth why the lumber merchant, if he is a real live, up-to-date merchant, should not put on a style show of his own. And he doesn't have to be big town merchant to do it. The right spirit and the right idea will put the proposition over in a little town as well as in a large city.

First, dress up your lumber store and yard, by cleaning them up and painting, and, of course, you will not overlook your own home and garden or front yard. Trim your hedges, repair your fences, turn up your grass plot and fix up your screen doors. You will find lots of odds and ends that require attention.

If you have a building store with a good sized window, there is a splendid opportunity for presenting some fine ideas in Spring Styles. You can do this either with the use of small models of buildings or by means of illustrations strikingly displayed so they will attract the eye of the passerby.

A working model of a moderate priced home can easily be constructed—all you need is a few sticks of wood, a saw, a hammer and some nails—if necessary, get a carpenter to help you, although not a great amount of skill is required. In the same way, you can build models of barns, hen-houses, garages and a score of other small structures, of a timely nature.

One of the most attractive ideas you can feature at this time is the screened sleeping porch, and it might be well to specialize on this. Of course, you have got to be prepared to furnish all the details of information to your prospective customers and for that purpose your store should be well stocked with a supply of plan books.

Supplement this window display with a good line of advertis-



A busy scene in Northern Ontario. Skidding logs in the Algoma District.

ing in your local newspaper, calling attention to the display and inviting inspection. Make use of one of the many cuts and illustration of Dealers Helps which you ought to have on hand, or, if not, which you can easily secure, if your local newspaper has none in stock.

It might not be a bad plan to call on the other lumber dealers in your town and organize a joint movement to make this style show a special feature for some stated period. By getting together on the proposition, each one will be boosting the other's game while all are boosting the building business.

Think it over, Mr. Retail Lumber Merchant. Folks are going to spend money to "keep in style." It is just as necessary for them to be housed comfortably as to be clothed fashionably, so show them the styles in buildings and in the uses of lumber.—Gulf Coast Lumberman.

Some Suggestions for Lumber Dealers

Get acquainted with farmers. You may like them.

Treat the farmer as a business man like yourself. Invite him to your local board of trade meetings. Try to understand his problems, be sympathetic.

Cultivate the farmer's confidence by a sympathetic relation toward his problems and by real service.

Supply him with practical building plans and suggestions which are not too expensive, but within his limited means. Agriculture is a large business made up of many small businesses.

Keep farmers informed as to new and good materials and prices. Advertise in local country papers and in agricultural journals. Keep modern equipment before the farmer buyer.

Small town business men and farmers must act together if the small country town is to be maintained.

Lumbermen Ask for Protection of Logs

The Corporations Committee of the New Brunswick Legislature recently referred the bill to incorporate the Miramichi Light, Heat and Power Company for private consideration. J. W. Brankley, of the Miramichi Lumber Co., and Donald Fraser, of Plaster Rock, were heard. They said they had no objection to the bill provided that the company to be incorporated be required to see that logs passed the dam. Provision for sluices in the dams was not sufficient. Men would have to be employed at the dam to see that logs went through.

Crown Timber Receipts Jump Considerably

The healthy condition of the lumber industry in British Columbia, and the substantial increase in the business done at the office of the Crown Timber Agent here, is shown by the figures for the fiscal year ending recently. The receipts for that period were \$128,137.62, as compared with \$94,686.77 in the previous year.

Even more notable is the advance in the business done last month, during which receipts were \$10,389.84, as against \$2,588.85 in March 1919.

Springtime is tonic time. For quick action and best results, try a mixture of pep, push and punch. They will stimulate ambition, energy and action and bring you a healthy business.

The Price and Packing of Shingles

One of the principal factors contributing to the present high price of shingles is the scarcity of cedar logs. This has been brought about largely by labor troubles in the camps, says The Fraser River Shingle Co., Ltd., of Vancouver, in a recent communication to the "Canada Lumberman." Wages have increased enormously and the introduction of the eight-hour day has materially reduced production. The present price of good shingle cedar is \$42 per thousand, compared with \$18, which was the prevalent price a year ago; so that if there were no other causes than this, the price of shingles would inevitably have soared considerably.

But although the scarcity of logs is the primary cause of the rapid advance in price, it is by no means the only one. In the manufacture of shingles there have also been labor troubles, and, in addition to this, 1919 witnessed the most severe car shortage ever experienced by the industry. Lack of railway equipment forced many of the mills to close down, until their sheds were clear, and a number of them are not operating now. We, ourselves, were forced to close down for about six weeks at the end of the year, and when you consider that our normal output is in the vicinity of five carloads per day, this will give you some idea of why shingles are not so plentiful as they might be.

In face of decreased supply of timber, wage increases, and difficulties of transportation, the demand for shingles continues increasing. However, with prices at their present high level, dealers are buying cautiously, and for this reason the demand is not what might be expected, considering that the need for shelter and building material was never greater. In some districts, too, on account of very severe weather conditions, building operations are not yet in full swing, but we think there is no doubt but that once the spring opens up, buying will start in real earnest, particularly when people begin to realize that the price is NOT coming down.

As far as we can see, shingle production in 1920 is not like to improve materially, as logs are becoming increasingly difficult to buy, and the car situation is not showing much sign of improvement, and so long as the present high level in wages and in other commodities keeps up we can see no possibility of reduced prices on shingles.

Upholds Shingle Packing by "Thousand"

There are always two sides to every question and here is what some exponents of the packing of shingles by the thousand, instead of the square, have to say on this important subject. One firm in Washington State has sent out the following notice.

Not until we solicited every customer we had as to whether they preferred shingles packed by the "thousand" or by the "square," did we decide to continue supplying them by the thousand basis. Over 95 per cent. of all customers we have, were against making any change at this time, and at least 50 per cent. of the largest users do not favor packing by the square at all.

It is our desire to serve our customers—good shingles—as long as we manufacture them, and give them what they want. The majority of our customers wrote something like this: "If every mill will put up shingles as good as the Rainbow brand they need not fear roofing on a competitive basis."

Now, "let's hit the ball," and get those shingles for spring trade. Don't forget that the — shingles are 100 per cent. vertical grain, 100 per cent. clear, free of sap, packed close, and equalized butts, full thickness across the butt end when dry. These shingles will cover 116 to 125 sq. ft. of space to the 1,000, according to weather exposure.

A retail dealer in the West remarks:

The writer most strenuously objects to any change being made in the method of packing shingles. We insist that the one and only way to have a good shingle roof in Oklahoma, where it is very windy, is to lay the shingles 4 inches to the weather any way and no more. We believe that shingles laid 4 inches to the weather here will last 10 years longer than if laid 4½ inches to the weather. We ask our customers to lay shingles according to this rule if they desire the best results. It is the only way we lay them on our own work. Here in Tulsa wood shingles are very much in disfavor for the reason that contractors lay them 4½ and 5 inches to the weather, and the roofs leak at the very first rain. Consequently the wood shingle gets the blame.

If laid 4 inches to the weather, 1,000 shingles or four bundles just lay one square as they are now packed, provided there are not

too many holes in the bundle. And, oh! Boy!—what a roof one gets. It absolutely will not leak during the first 25 years.

As for us, the shipper that packs the old way (and no doubt there will be many who will continue the old method of packing), will sure get our shingle business. We do not aim to recommend wooden shingles as a cheap roof, but as the best roof for the money—the most desirable roof, and to get this they must follow our directions in laying them 4 inches to the weather and nailing them well. Stains and paints will not be needed except for the sake of appearance for neither will add to the life of a real good red cedar shingle. Salesmen will not sell us any shingles except four bunches to the 1,000.

"Iron roofing, as sold by the 100 square feet, will not lay a square, and there is no reason for the argument of the shingle men for the 'square' method of packing. If there is any argument in the 'square' packing method they have it right now, if laid as we specify. I know of a dozen roofs, all new, laid 4½ and 5 inches to the weather, and they all leak.

"I say 'Lay them 4 inches' and they reply, 'Oh, 4½ or 5 inches is just as good and you get more laps.'" Then the roofs leak and I repeat what I told them previously. One old contractor was called at our office repeatedly after every rain and was told that a new bungalow he had built had leaked. When I told the contractor they wanted to see him he would say 'I am not supposed to keep their darned old house in repair.' It was a brand new house. I said, 'Well, I would hate to have them think that I was as old as you are and could not put on a wood shingle roof that would not leak.' So he would go to see the parties.

"After a widow lady had let her contract for a home I told her to see that the contractor put the shingles only 4 inches to the weather. She told me later the contractor had said he could not afford to lay the shingles as I had advised because of the way the contract was made. She said the contractor said he would put on the roof as he had figured it and would guarantee it not to leak. After the first rain after she had moved into the house I asked her if the roof had leaked and she said it had and that she had not been able to get the contractor to even come and look over the work.

"Preach, talk, advertise 4 inches to the weather, not cheapness but goodness. Put the shingles up in the old way and wood shingles will stay. In Tulsa, carloads of asphalt shingles are being sold just for the reason that all new wood shingle roofs put on there leak, and they say the wood shingle is of no account. It is all contract. They expect too much of the shingle and they do not nail them well.

How B. C. Shingle Output Grows

The shingle industry of British Columbia is increasing annually and one that is now of considerable importance to the province. The annual sales in 1919 were \$12,800,000, and this year with the increased number of mills the industry will in all probability bring over \$20,000,000 of outside money into the province.

British Columbia shingles are now shipped to every province in Canada in large quantities, and yet only a small portion of the output is consumed within the Dominion, the United States consuming a large portion, shipment being made to nearly every state. In addition to this, shingles are being shipped to Australia and New Zealand, and may possibly be shipped to the United Kingdom in the very near future.

Community Forests will be Planted

New York State will endeavor to solve its timber problem by planting community forests. Foresters from the New York State College of Forestry, Syracuse, will do the planting, but the woods will be owned by the villages, townships and even cities in which they are planted. The timber produced will be utilized eventually to supply the state's annual need for \$125,000,000 worth of lumber. Profits derived from cutting the timber will be used to pay the taxes of the communities owning them.

"Dat sho' am 'stonishin news, sah! I didn't have no s'picion yo' was aimin' to marry de Widdah Waddles!"

"Needer had I, sah, 'till I found out dat her lamentable husband done left a silk hat, fine and shiny and 'most as good as new."

Personal Paragraphs of Interest

W. T. Mason, of Mason, Gordon & Company, Montreal, is on a visit to the Pacific Coast.

The Toronto office of G. A. Grier & Sons, Limited, is now located at Room 22, 79 Spadina Ave.

Arthur H. Campbell, of the Campbell-McLaurin Lumber Co., Montreal, spent a few days in Toronto recently on business.

Ex-Senator J. P. Mackenzie, North Tonawanda, N. Y., spent a few days in Toronto recently calling upon the lumber trade.

James B. Leitch of the Wilson Lumber Co., Toronto, has been on an extended trip to various points in Quebec and the eastern States.

The death of George Blackwell recently occurred at Westmeath, Ont. He operated a sawmill at that point where he was well known.

D. H. McLennan of the McLennan Lumber Co., Montreal, was a recent visitor to Toronto and called upon a large number of friends in the trade.

F. T. Verrall, of McBean & Verrall, Toronto, who has been confined to his house for a couple of weeks with illness, is able to be around again.

C. A. Storey, manager of the local branch of the Peter McLaren Lumber Company, Limited, Brockville, passed away recently after a short illness.

Mr. and Mrs. Joseph Oliver, who have been spending several weeks in California, recently returned to Toronto and en route home paid a visit to several cities in Western Canada.

Crawford Govan, formerly with the British Timber Buyer's office in Montreal who returned to England at the end of the last year, is now at Halifax, New Brunswick. Mr. Govan is representing Cox, Long and Company, of London and Montreal.

The death of Mrs. Rolland, wife of Mr. Louis Rolland, of Blair and Rolland, Montreal, occurred recently. Mrs. Rolland passed away shortly after the arrival of her husband from France. Many friends will extend their sympathy to Mr. Rolland in his bereavement.

Elias Rogers, a widely-known coal merchant of Toronto, passed away recently in his 70th year. Mr. Rogers was born in Whitchurch Township, York County, and at the age of 21 years entered the lumber business which he followed for a considerable time, afterwards embarking in the coal industry.

Jacob Kaufman, a well-known Kitchener manufacturer, recently died in that city. Mr. Kaufman operated a large planing mill and in addition was interested in the Kaufman Rubber Co., the Forwell Foundry Co., both of Kitchener, and a large sawmill at Rosseau Falls, and chemical plant at Trout Creek. He served as trustee of Zion Church for 55 years and is survived by his wife, two sons and two daughters.

James G. Cane & Co., wholesale lumbermen, who were burned out in the recent fire at the McKinnon Building on Melinda St., Toronto, and for a while occupied temporary offices in the Bank of Hamilton Building, have secured new and commodious quarters on the first floor in the Stair Building at the corner of Adelaide & Bay Sts. The firm have just moved into their new premises which are centrally located.

George Kinnon, who for the past fifteen years has been associated with the Wm. Laking Lumber Co., Toronto, in both buying and selling capacity, has resigned and will enter business on his own behalf. Mr. Kinnon is a practical lumberman with wide experience and previous to joining the Wm. Laking Lumber Co. in 1904 was four years with the Imperial Lumber Co., Toronto. He has many friends throughout Ontario who will wish him every success in his new venture.

Frederick M. Gray, of Coldwater, Ont., who was for a long period manager of the lumber department of the Standard Chemical Co., Toronto, passed away recently at the age of 44 years. He was widely known throughout the province and for many years was associated with W. J. Sheppard, lumberman of Waubesa. He is survived by his wife, (a daughter of W. J. Sheppard), three sons and a daughter. Interment took place from his late residence at Coldwater, Ont. George R. Gray, manager of the woods department of the Spanish River Pulp & Paper Mills, Sault Ste Marie, is a brother.

Heart failure caused the death very suddenly of William Gordon, of Stratford, aged 79, who was a resident of that city for 49 years. He was mayor in 1884 and 1885 and again in 1907 and 1908. He conducted the Gordon Lumber Company, but of late had retired from active business life. Mr. Gordon left his home when 15 years of age and engaged in the drygoods business at Dundas and later at St. Thomas. He left Dundas in 1866 and opened a dry-

goods business in St. Marys. In 1870 he moved to Stratford, and engaged in business with the late J. J. Clark. He is survived by a widow, four sons and one daughter.

Mr. Alex. Gibson Dies of Pneumonia

After a week's illness from double pneumonia Alex. Gibson of Marysville, N. B., former member of the House of Commons, Ottawa, and also the Provincial Legislature of New Brunswick, passed away recently in his sixty-fourth year. He was the son of the late Alex. Gibson and was a lumberman as well as being interested with his father in other enterprises.

In 1900 he was elected to the legislature as a representative of York county, and then resigned his seat to contest the county in the general federal elections. He was declared returned by a majority of 76, but the election was protested, was subsequently voided by the court, and at a by-election, held on Dec. 24, 1901, he was re-elected by a majority of 825 over the late Rev. Dr. Joseph McLeod.

Mr. Gibson had also served as mayor of Marysville, and had taken a prominent part in the affairs of the town. He had been twice married, and, besides his widow, is survived by one son, Harry A., of British Columbia, and one daughter, Miss Mary, at home. One brother, James, of Marysville, and three sisters also survive.

Mr. Caine After Big Pulpwood Limits

Representing seven of the largest newspaper publishers in England, G. R. Hall Caine, son of Hall Caine, spent a few days recently in Ottawa.

Mr. Caine is in Canada negotiating for the purchase of pulpwood limits and pulp. The syndicate he represents is prepared to spend \$40,000,000 in insuring that their newspapers will secure an adequate and continuous supply of newsprint paper, and to this end propose to buy the pulp wood areas here and erect pulp mills. Already they have a line of freight steamers to carry the pulp across the ocean and also own paper mills in England. Briefly the scheme of the Canadian purchase is to get out the pulp wood on their own lands, manufacture the pulp in their own mills in this country, transport it to England on their own steamers and there convert it into paper in their own paper mills and sell it to their own newspapers.

Mr. Caine is a director in several English paper mill companies and also of the Saguenay Pulp and Power Company, in Canada. While he has not yet closed for the purchase of any land he is in close negotiation for an area of 1,000 square miles, which he says is suitable for his purpose and which will yield sufficient wood to keep his mills in operation for several years.

New Lumber Company Begins Operations

The North American Lumber Co., Limited, who have opened offices at 411 and 414 Continental Bldg., Toronto, have taken over the license of No. 3 timber berth, located in the northwest part of the township of Proudfoot near Algonquin Park from Mr. T. R. Black. The latter purchased the berth from the Royal Bank of Canada, and will retain a block of stock in the Company.

The North American Lumber Co. are going to commence operations right away, and have secured C. L. Williams, who is a well-known lumber merchant and operator, to oversee the cutting and sawing of the timber. A number of Torontonians have taken stock in the company, the permanent directors of which will be appointed in the near future. The limit is a virgin one and is reported to be remarkably well wooded. There is one portable sawmill already installed on the holdings of the company and another one which will soon be in operation. These will cut about 24,000 feet a day. The company are using portable mills as the lumber is taken out much easier when converted into boards and planks.

Sarnia Company Buys Valuable Limit

The Cleveland-Sarnia Sawmills Co., Limited, have purchased the 135 square miles of timber in Northern Ontario, which is tributary to the Spanish River. The company expect to begin operations on this limit early this Fall and hope to have at least three camps in operation by August 1st or earlier, if possible. The big sawmills of the company at Sarnia have started up for the season and the outlook for lumber production is very good. At present the Cleveland-Sarnia people cannot supply the demands of their customers.

Has O. B. U. Treasurer Taken Flight?

"I hear the treasurer of the O. B. U. has jumped the job with 12,000 or 15,000 bones in his jeans. If this true, it should be published broadcast," remarked a leading lumberman recently, "as the members of the O. B. U. are out to beat the workingman—that's all. They are for self first, last and always."

Lively Demand for Pit Props in South Wales

Splendid Opportunity Awaits Canadian Firms Wishing to Develop Overseas Market in Railway and Mining Timber Products—The Specifications

There is a large demand in South Wales for pit props or pitwood where mining is carried on so extensively. It is difficult to obtain the figures of importation into South Wales, but the following table will indicate the imports into the United Kingdom in 1913, a pre-war year, and 1918, the last year for which figures are available, says Norman D. Johnston, Canadian Government Trade Commissioner of Bristol, England.

	1913		1918	
	Quantities Loads	Values £	Quantities Loads	Values £
Russia.....	1,538,714	2,415,086	7,114	32,845
Sweden.....	359,988	558,095	54,511	830,570
Norway.....	114,777	200,932	33,324	508,297
Germany.....	28,926	53,550	.....	.....
France.....	984,331	839,065	608,061	1,576,282
Portugal.....	315,538	278,154	.....	.....
Spain.....	103,123	90,972	.....	.....
Other foreign Countries.....	5,931	9,212	.....	.....
British posses- sions.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total.....	3,451,328	4,445,066	703,010	2,947,994

Up to 1914 the chief supplier of pit props or pitwood to the United Kingdom was Russia, and France, Sweden, Portugal and Norway were large sources of supply. Spain and Germany also shipped fairly good quantities. During the war, however, France was the largest shipper, while Norway, Sweden and Portugal also did a good trade, with smaller amounts coming from Russia and Spain. In 1918, France, Norway, Sweden and Russia were the only suppliers. From 1914 to 1917 the British Possessions became the source of supply for fairly good quantities, Canada having shipped 146 loads in 1914, 12,383 loads in 1915, 21,545 loads in 1916, 1,280 loads in 1917, and Newfoundland and the Coast of Labrador 6,218 loads in 1914, 86,404 loads in 1915, 81,148 loads in 1916 and nothing in 1917 and 1918. No imports arrived from Canada in 1918. English pit props are also largely used.

The sizes required are:—

- 6½ feet long by 4 inches to 6 inches in diameter.
- 9 feet long by 5 inches to 8 inches in diameter.
- 13 feet long by 6 inches to 10 inches in diameter.

The principal woods being used at present are English oak, spruce, ash, beech, larch, French fir and Norway pine.

Recent quotations for French pit props have been 87s. 6d. to 92s. 6d. per ton ex ship Cardiff.

Shunting Poles

Large quantities of shunting poles are used in South Wales and in fact all parts of the United Kingdom on the main railroads, branch lines and private sidings. They are generally 5 feet 6 inches long by 1½ inches in diameter and are tapered to a point. The hooks and ferrules are attached in this country.

These shunting poles are made extensively in the United Kingdom but they can be imported more cheaply, principally from the United States. The present English oak price is 36s. per dozen for grade one, while the price in the United States in hickory is \$3.82 per dozen, which cost in the United Kingdom to-day about 22s. per dozen for first grade, and 19s. per dozen for second grade. They are usually packed in bundles of one dozen. One firm alone in South Wales imports 500 dozens at a time.

The first grade is used for railroads and has to pass the Board of Trade tests as to quality and strength which is a very stringent test.

The second grade is used for collieries and works for which there is no special test beyond the usual quality and strength required.

Railroad Sleepers

It goes without question that great quantities of sleepers, or ties, as they are called in Canada, are required for the railways. English

woods are largely used, but an idea of the quantities imported may be had from the appended table.—

	1914	1915	1916	1917	1918
Sleepers from—	Loads	Loads	Loads	Loads	Loads
Western Australia ..	3,557	1,109	.....	.....	.....
Russia	106,096	36,246	27,496	9,828	.....
Sweden	34,791	32,197	31,793	8,303	3,039
Germany	69,045	.....	.....	.....	.....
Portugal .. . . . .	.....	.....	2,340	1,867	1,512
United States	1,229	105,890	155,226	1,025	.....
Other foreign countries	3,557	2,561	930	275	.....
Western Australia ..	1,591	3,914	2,701	.....	.....
Canada	12	330	8,816	.....	.....
Other British pos'sions	.....	138	133	.....	.....
Total	216,321	181,276	229,435	21,298	4,551

In 1914, Russia supplied the largest quantities with Germany second and Sweden third. In 1915 and 1916, however, the United States took the leading position, while in 1916 Canada did quite a good trade. It is necessary that all Canadians who are in a position to export should supply the sleepers according to the special railroad specifications.

Railroad Keys

There is also a very large market for railroad keys which are used on railroads in the United Kingdom. They are made of hardwood and are approximately 7 inches long by 3¼ inches by 2¼ inches. If any Canadian manufacturer desirous of doing a trade in these railroad keys will communicate with this office information will gladly be given as to exact dimensions, shape and other particulars.

Shovel Handles

Great quantities of shovel handles are bought in South Wales for mining railroad work. The Crutch type of shovel, straight, bent and tapered is mostly used in this district. The present price for imported handles is 8s. 6d. per dozen for the 30-inch straight, 11s. 6d. per dozen for the 30-inch bent, and 11s. 9d. per dozen for the 30-inch bent and tapered crutch shovel handles, Cardiff Docks. This office will be pleased to put Canadian concerns wishing to develop the market in any of the above mining or railroad timber products in touch with a firm or firms desirous of importing from Canada.

Ontario's Large Receipts for Coming Year

Ontario's total receipts for the fiscal year ending October 31, 1920, will be \$20,211,378.88, according to estimates submitted by Hon. Peter Smith, Provincial Treasurer, in connection with his budget speech in the Legislature recently.

Ordinary expenditure for the year is estimated at \$17,044,830.33, while capital expenditure brings the total up to \$17,932,830.33. This leaves a balance of approximately \$2,300,000.

Supplementary estimates to be introduced later in the session will probably consume from \$1,800,000 to \$2,000,000 of this amount, which will leave the Province with a small surplus. The estimated revenue from lands and forests for 1920 is \$1,750,000. The expenditure for 1920 is set at \$1,417,569 for lands, forests and mines.



A type of sectional portable house that is meeting with a wide demand at home and abroad

Some Lumber Congestion at Sussex

An immense quantity of lumber has been hauled to Sussex, N. B., during the past winter and this spring for shipment by the C. N. R. and the yard is piled full in all directions. Already over a hundred cars have been loaded and sent to their destinations. But this is only a drop in the bucket, compared with what is to follow as fast as cars can be obtained. For a month there was an embargo on lumber being shipped to St. John and for over two months to the United States. This was on account of the congestion of freight which had to be taken care of before any more could be handled. Now that the embargo has been removed business has been getting brisk again.

At what is known as the Tannery siding, the loading wharf near the engine house and the military siding all are busy centres for lumber shipment. At the military siding the cuts of Edward Connely at Elm Vale, about a million feet, William Quirk a half million feet, John McAulay in the vicinity of a quarter of a million, were loaded as was also the cut of J. Prescott, which was a large one. From the railway yards the cuts of S. H. White Co., King McFarlane, Bliss Dysart and others are being shipped, consisting of one, two and three inch lumber.

On account of the good roads during the winter and the snow staying on so late in the spring it was possible for the operators to get a much greater quantity of lumber hauled to Sussex for shipment than usual.

The necessity of a railway spur to the plant of the Sussex Manufacturing Company is very noticeable from the fact of so many cars of lumber arriving here to be dressed, that is planed and matched and tongued and grooved. This lumber has all to be hauled by teams from the railway yards and brought back again and placed in the cars it has been taken from. This one item in saving of cartage would alone make a nice profit.

Under the supervision of Evans Kyle sixty cars of lumber have been loaded which contained something over a million feet. Immense quantities of lumber still remain to be shipped. Most of it goes to St. John, but a considerable quantity is billed for the United States, where there is an exceptional demand for lumber.

Making Southern Ontario More Productive

Southern Ontario has some three million acres of private woodlands and over three million acres of waste areas which can only be made productive by reforestation, says E. J. Zairts, Provincial Forester for Ontario. This older portion of the Province has about nine per cent. of indifferent woodland, with many townships having less than five per cent. of woodlands. While only of relative importance, it should be pointed out that none of the important countries of Europe are so low in percentage of woodlands. Italy has fifteen per cent., France had about eighteen per cent., and Western Europe may be said to have from fifteen to twenty per cent. of forest area. So far as the chief forest products, such as building materials, railway ties and pulpwood supplies, are concerned, Southern Ontario is absolutely dependent upon outside sources. The wood-working industries of Southern Ontario are largely dependent upon supplies of the more valuable hardwoods from the United States. We are fortunate in still having supplies of soft woods in Northern Ontario. These supplies are becoming increasingly inaccessible and

costly, so that it is a common sight to see Southern pine and British Columbia lumber successfully competing with our native pine for building purposes and construction. We are informed by the Forest Service of the United States that the virgin supply of Southern pine can only last about fifteen years, and it is certain that the United States will soon cease to export valuable hardwood in any quantity.

The woodworking industries of Ontario use approximately twenty million dollars' worth of raw materials. It is urgent that we make sure of the future supply of wood for these industries.

The census of 1911 gives the value of firewood and fence posts used in Ontario at \$5,700,000. A large proportion of this material comes from the three million acres of private-owned woodlands in older Ontario. While many people are fortunate in being able to secure anthracite coal, a large proportion of our rural population depend almost entirely on wood as fuel. The frequent repetition of coal shortages should make us seriously consider the necessity of developing a policy of producing wood crops upon every foot of non-agricultural soil in this older part of the Province.

What, then, is the forestry problem for Southern Ontario? Protection and improvement of the remaining woodlands; the replanting of waste areas held by private interests, and the reforestation of the larger areas of public lands existing in older Ontario.

The improvement of forest conditions on lands held by private owners is a most difficult problem. Private forestry on small holdings has proven unsatisfactory even in the older countries of Europe, because of the long time element in producing a crop. Artificial stimulus by remitting taxes has been tried in many counties and has failed. We have an Ontario statute giving municipalities power to remit taxes on woodlands, but no evident result has been accomplished.

Shipping Lumber in Japanese Squares

"A very promising sign in the lumber business just now is the very extensive lumber inquiries we are getting from Japan," said Mr. C. E. Huddart, manager of the Associated Timber Exporters of B. C., Vancouver.

"A great many orders have been placed at the mills for Japanese shipments and the offering of Japanese tonnage is increasing very largely. Most of this lumber goes over in what are called Japanese squares. They resaw these squares in Japanese mills in the same way that we use the round logs here. The Oriental trade is showing a decided increase, and during the last 20 or 30 days inquiries have greatly increased."

Speaking upon the general lumber situation, Mr. Huddart said enquiry for export lumber was coming in a volume many times larger than it was possible for the capacity of the mills to take care of. These enquiries were for foreign shipments by water. Compared with last month the ratio was about the same as far as the orders placed with the British Columbia mills was concerned. "Quite a number of mills have business booked up to June," he added. "There is plenty of tonnage now for anything the mills can take care of and tonnage generally is loosening up. There is much more United Kingdom tonnage. We are working on a large order of railway sleepers for the United Kingdom and these will be shipped during the balance of this year."



G. Herbert King, M.P.P.,
Chipman, N.B.

Lately elected member of the Executive of the N. B. Lumbermen's Association



Charles J. Brooks,
Toronto, Ont.

who recently returned to the East from Vancouver to represent Timms, Phillips & Co.



W. F. V. Atkinson,
Sault Ste. Marie, Ont.

who recently opened office as consulting engineer of forestry and water power



James A. Mathieu, M.P.P.,
Rainy River, Ont.

Head of newly organized lumber company of J. A. Mathieu, Limited, of Fort Frances

Seller of Trees is Now in the Saddle

Can Dictate Prices for the Future to the Buyer Declares

Leading Eastern Authority

Frank J. D. Barnjum of Annapolis Royal, N. S., in a recent letter to the "Gleaner" of Fredericton, N. B., says:

My attention has only just been called to a letter by an anonymous correspondent who signs his communication "Fair Play," that appeared some days ago, in which he questions the benefit to be derived from my suggestion of placing an embargo on the shipment of fee land pulpwood across the line, to be manufactured into pulp and paper by our neighbors in the United States at an enormous profit to them.

Well, sir, to be perfectly frank, I should think the present prices of lumber and laths would be a sufficient embargo against the cutting of pulpwood to satisfy any reasonable man, for with lumber selling at \$40 to \$65 per M. and laths at \$12 to \$15 f.o.b., I do not see how any one can afford to cut for pulpwood; and, as I am a buyer of wood for my own mills, I cannot be accused of any selfish motive in making this statement, but I feel that in the long run what is best for the country is best for the individual.

If a man cannot get \$15 to \$20 per M. stumpage out of standing timber at present day prices, he had better let it stand, as the time is just at hand when he will get this and much more. I am cutting very little on my own land, with the advance in view but sufficient to demonstrate that on a small growth of wood there is \$20 per M. stumpage. With lumber selling at from \$40 to \$65 f.o.b., if an operator cannot net this stumpage there is something wrong with his operating. A cord of four-foot wood will saw out about 3,000 laths or \$36 to \$45 per cord less \$2.50 per M. for sawing. So there is much more money in laths than in pulpwood, even in the small growth, though you can really put anything into lumber down as small as timber ought to be cut as our supply of standing timber is dwindling at an appalling rate.

In your Province of New Brunswick it is safe to say that you have lost at least 30 per cent. of your stand of fir and spruce by the present attack of the spruce budworm alone, as not only has 60 per cent. to 75 per cent. of your fir been killed, but also quite a large amount of spruce as well. I know of one tract that runs 85 per cent. spruce and only 15 per cent. fir, where every living thing has been killed, both spruce and fir, and the Province as a whole, will, of course, run 40 per cent. or more to fir. The saddest part of all is that in the devastated territory even the smallest seedlings have been killed.

With this tremendous shrinkage in the supply of standing timber, how long are we going to continue to be simply "hewers of wood," and keep on trading our birthright for a mess of pottage? It is now wholly up to every individual who owns a living tree whether he obtains what it is worth or not. The buyer has had his innings, and the seller of trees is now in the saddle and will dictate prices for the future.

Land and stumpage and lumber and wood have had a smaller increase in price than most other commodities, while, as a matter of fact, they should have increased more than anything else on account of the rapidly diminishing supply. It has simply been a question of lack of education along these lines.

The future cut on Crown lands in New Brunswick will need to be reduced by at least one-half or it will be a treeless Province in a very few years. This can be accomplished without reducing the revenue of the Province, by simply increasing the stumpage to a point that will even more than offset the 50 per cent. shrinkage in the cut. This will be no hardship to the lumberman as he will simply pass the cost along in his price for lumber; and, as lumber has increased less than other building materials, it is only fair that this should occur.

"I think that I shall never see
A poem lovely as a tree,
A tree whose hungry mouth is prest
Against the earth's sweet flowing breast.
A tree that looks at God all day
And lifts her leafy arms to pray.
A tree that may in summer wear
A nest of robins in her hair;
Upon whose bosom snow has lain,
Who intimately lives with rain.
Poems are made by fools like me,
But only God can make a tree."

Says Lumber Co. Trespassed on Limit

That the United Grain Growers' Lumber Company at Hutton have been trespassing on an adjacent limit was the statement brought out in the British Columbia legislature in the discussion of a motion recently by Mr. Giolma, asking for the return of correspondence in connection with the sale of timber limit X1753 at Hutton.

Mr. Pattullo said he had no objection to showing the member all the correspondence, but it would be a mistake to submit it all

to the House, because there were one or two reports of a confidential nature.

Mr. Hanes held that it was in the public interest that the correspondence should be brought down, because people bidding for timber limits wanted to know what treatment they were going to get.

Mr. Ross said it seemed to him that the net result of the government's action was to put a premium on trespassing, since in this case as a result of trespass a sale was withdrawn. The small logger would go away and this piece of land at some later stage would fall into the hands of the big company.

The motion for the return was defeated by 23 votes to 15.

The Earliest Recorded Timber Transaction

George H. Montgomery, K. C., of Montreal, the brilliant counsel for the Canadian paper manufacturers in presenting their side of the newsprint question before Controller Pringle during the period that price regulations was the order of the day, is an effective and original public speaker. At the annual meeting of the Canadian Pulp and Paper Association he dwelt upon the relations between producer and consumer and found his facts on Biblical love. Mr. Montgomery took as his text I Kings, verses 8 to 12:

"And Hiram said to Solomon, saying, I have considered the things which thou sentest to me for, and I will do all they desire concerning timber of cedar, and concerning timber of fir.

"My servants shall bring them down from Lebanon unto the sea; and I will convey them by sea in floats into the place that thou shalt appoint me, and will cause them to be discharged there, and thou shalt receive them; and thou shalt accomplish my desire, in giving food for my household.

"So Hiram gave Solomon cedar trees and fir trees, according to all his desire.

"And Solomon gave Hiram twenty thousand measures of wheat, for food for his household, and twenty measures of pure oil; thus gave Solomon to Hiram year by year.

"And the Lord gave Solomon wisdom, as he promised him; and there was peace between Hiram and Solomon, and they two made a league together."

That chapter is not only of interest in discussing the earlier description of the logging industry, including the drives, but it is of interest at this time in particular in discussing the relations which should prevail, and which have not prevailed in the past, between the consumer and the producer."

Old Cannon Ball Imbedded in Log

An old-fashioned cannon-ball of the twenty-five-pound variety, used many years ago on the Coast by the admiralty ships when first making surveys of these waters, was the cause of stripping one of the saws at the plant of the False Creek Lumber Company's plant, Vancouver, recently. The accident cost the company \$250 and is the second of its kind that mill men in British Columbia have experienced in recent years.

The cannon ball was embedded in the centre of a great log which had been cut at Duncan Bay on Merrill Bing & Moore's limits, having evidently been discharged by a passing warship many years ago. The tree had grown right around the missile, concealing it so perfectly that it was not discovered until the saw struck it.

About five years ago another mill met with a similar experience, the tree having come from the same vicinity on the east coast of Vancouver Island.

Will Cut Ten Million Feet at Port Arthur

The Pigeon River Lumber Co., whose mills are at Port Arthur, Ont., expect to turn out about 10,000,000 feet during the coming season, principally of pine and spruce. On account of the scarcity of labor the company may not get as many logs as they expect. In addition to their cut of saw logs the company will have approximately 200,000 ties and 8,000 to 10,000 cords of pulpwood. D. J. Arpin, of Grand Rapids, Mich., President of the Pigeon River Lumber Co., spent a few days recently in Port Arthur looking over the situation for the coming season.

Houses Scarce in Smaller Towns

The housing problem is said to be very serious not only in the larger cities but in the smaller towns as well. In places of four and five thousand population there is a great skirmish for domiciles. Rents have advanced enormously and dwellings which a year and half ago did not command more than \$12 to \$15 a month, are now eagerly sought after although the figure for the same is \$30 to \$35 a month. One authority points out that it takes from two to two and a half times as much money to erect a house now as it did in 1913, but people must have shelter.

Some Fire Losses and Their Causes

When Will Some One Come Forward with Method Preventing Individual Carelessness?

Much has been said by some ardent fire protectionists against the use of wooden shingles as a roofing material, that a large portion of the fires would never have happened if the wooden shingles had not been so generally in use. Some have even gone so far as to advocate legislature to abolish the wooden shingle for roofing material, as a great measure for lessening the enormous fire losses of the country.

Now comes forward the National Board of Fire Underwriters, with a statement of fire losses in the United States for 1917 and 1918, with the causes of the fires, with a total loss for the two years of \$514,785,141.00.

Cost of Fires by Cause in the United States in 1917 and 1918

Cause	1917	1918
Defective chimneys and flues	\$ 12,202,161	\$ 11,985,782
Fireworks, fire crackers, etc.	221,904	279,391
Gas, natural and artificial	2,188,471	2,743,080
Hot ashes and coals, open fires	2,040,699	3,213,075
Ignition of hot grease, oil tar, wax, asphalt, etc	753,515	1,024,637
Matches, smoking	15,406,165	16,453,562
Open lights	4,293,237	3,902,624
Petroleum and its products	5,920,412	6,471,119
Rubbish and litter	777,070	446,973
Sparks on roof	6,979,386	6,703,037
Steam and hot water pipes	438,671	354,828
Stoves, furnaces, boilers and their pipes	12,417,166	12,234,455
Explosions	1,774,157	3,197,807
Electricity	19,885,522	20,780,307
Exposure	43,457,096	63,735,399
Sparks from machinery	6,923,113	7,775,772
Incendiarism	2,703,106	2,985,541
Lighting	9,055,304	9,509,499
Miscellaneous known causes	3,363,497	6,111,123
Sparks from combustion	4,633,347	4,901,123
Spontaneous combustion	9,969,811	10,258,036
Unknown causes (probably largely preventable)	66,214,290	88,035,931
Total	\$231,628,040	\$283,103,101

While the statement makes no reference to wooden shingles it will be noted that the only cause of fire that could be attributed to them is the one of "Caused by Sparks on Roofs," which in the two years amounted to only 2.66 per cent. of the total loss, and no sane person could say that the sparks on roofs that were the cause of fire were all on wooden shingle roofs—thus it is proven by the National Board of Fire Underwriters in their statement, that only a very small proportion of fires originated from the use of wooden shingles.

Unquestionably the greatest cause of the enormous fire losses is carelessness, both individual carelessness and carelessness in construction.

Defective construction of chimneys and flues could easily be overcome by greater care on the part of the builder. The retail lumbermen of the country should see that the Standard Building Ordinance, as published by the National Lumber Manufacturers' Association of Chicago, is either adopted or followed very closely by their city authorities when planning a city building ordinance.

The over enthusiastic fire protectionists who have been so keen to lay all blame possible to the "evil wooden shingle" should "stop, Look and Listen" and at least not exaggerate so strongly on wooden shingles as a cause of fires. If someone will please come forward with a method of preventing individual carelessness they will not only be doing a great good to humanity, but materially reduce the annual fire loss.

Why Schroeder Company Burn Slash

All forestry authorities agree that our great problem in Canada, in the conservation of timber resources, is the forest fire. It is almost as generally admitted that slash, left in the woods after logging operations, has been the contributing cause of most of our serious fires. The slash very often causes a comparatively harmless ground fire to develop into a crown fire which destroys miles of green timber.

Forestry practice in Europe has, for many years, included the disposal of slash in all logging operations, but operators in Canada until recently, were loath to adopt such measures. It is, therefore, gratifying to find some companies now voluntarily carrying on slash-burning purely as an insurance against fire.

The Schroeder Mills and Timber Co., with headquarters in Milwaukee, and operations in Ontario, Florida, and Michigan, has evidently decided that slash-burning is good business. This company, in its operations south of the French river in Parry Sound district, Ont., last spring, burned the slash in especially vulnerable places, such as around camps, along "cadge" roads, and belts along their remaining green timber. The walking boss of the company, in conversation with an officer of the Commission of Conservation said

that, after spending a considerable sum of money on this work, he thought the company might object to the expense involved, but he was informed by them that they considered it the best form of fire insurance. The men on the ground now agree with the head office in this policy, and the work is to be carried on in the future, probably more extensively.

The experience of this company should assist in securing co-operation from operators, if slash-burning is, at any time in the future, made compulsory. If, eventually, lumbermen regard such measures, not as coercive, but as protection to themselves, while a benefit to the country at large, forest administration and forest utilization will find much in harmony. Such harmony is absolutely necessary if conservation of Canada's timber resources is to be made practical.

Making Effective Use of Plan Book

The Western Retail Lumbermen's Association of Winnipeg have completed a new plan book entitled: "Better Buildings." One hundred thousand copies of the book were printed by the offset process. The designs are photographs of houses erected in Western Canada, and, for this reason, are particularly adapted for sales purposes. Before the book was printed more than 80,000 copies were sold to various members of the Association, who distribute their copies to prospective builders and prosperous farmers in the community which they serve.

The Association has also published a small booklet which contains the bills of material for each of the designs shown in the book. This enables a dealer to figure the material for each of the designs on his retail prices, and to quote a lump sum for the material contained in each of the houses. The retailer is thus able to get away from the old idea of selling houses at so much per 1,000 feet, which is the modern method of lumber salesmanship. The Association also provides the blue print working drawings for each of the designs at a cost of \$1.50 per set, enabling the retailer to compete with any of the direct to consumer concerns.

The "Better Buildings" plan book cost more than 18c each to print and publish, but by the sale of advertising space to concerns handling building commodities of interest to the farm trade, the Association is able to supply the books to the members at 12c, instead of 18c.

Among the dealers who have already distributed a portion of their books, it is learned that the book has been the means of clinching the sale of a number of house bills, and it is recognized that the "Better Buildings" book is one of the most practical and valuable sales mediums which the Association has published.

Sulphite Pulp Companies are Extending

It is understood that the Riordon Pulp & Paper Co., who recently increased their common stock capitalization from \$4,000,000 to \$6,000,000, intend greatly extending the capacity of their plants owing to the acute demand for sulphite pulp and more particularly the bleached variety. It is reported that the company has recently placed some contracts for bleached sulphite at as high a figure as \$200 per ton. There are only two other large concerns in Canada producing bleached sulphite and these are the Whalen Pulp & Paper Co. in British Columbia and the Fraser Companies in New Brunswick. The latter intend erecting a new sulphite pulp plant as well as a paper mill at the Narrows on the Tobique River. A new company will be formed for that purpose, known as the Fraser Paper Co., Limited, with a capital stock of \$5,000,000, divided into 50,000 shares of 100 each, and the company are asking power to increase the capital stock to \$10,000,000, from time to time as required. The company will also build a large power plant at the Narrows. If the project goes through, as seems likely, the establishment of a newsprint mill by the Fraser Paper Company will make the first venture of its kind in the province of New Brunswick. It is understood that 1,000 hands will be required to operate the plants and a new town is likely to spring up in the parish of Perth. The outlay represented in power development, pulp and paper mills on the Tobique River will be in the vicinity of \$15,000,000.

Riordon Company Increases Capital

The shareholders of the Riordon Pulp and Paper Company have approved the increase of the capital from \$4,500,000 to \$6,000,000, the new shares to be issued at the price of \$125.00. The directors believe that the large demand for pulp and paper will enable them to use the new capital to great advantage. At the annual meeting the following officers and directors were re-elected: Charles Riordon, president; Carl Riordon, vice-president; F. B. Whittet, secretary-treasurer; J. W. Wheeler, T. J. Stevenson, J. S. Douglas, J. B. White, C. B. Thorne, G. G. Bancroft, and T. E. Warren, directors.

What Mill Hands at Campbellton Request

An agreement has been proposed between the lumber companies of Campbellton, N. B., and the employees of the mills. The agreement if ratified by both parties is to continue in force for one year and, after that period, from year to year unless either party gives thirty day's notice prior to the expiration of any one year.

Among the conditions set forth in the busy thriving eastern lumber centre is that a day's work is to constitute nine hours. All overtime is to be paid for at the rate of time and a half and there shall be no bonus; neither shall there be any daylight-saving time to be worked. On Sundays, Labor Day, Christmas, New Years and Good Friday if the mills run the employees are to be paid double time. The companies which are interested in the proposed agreement are Shives Lumber Co., Limited; Richards Mfg. Co., Limited; W. H. Miller Co., Limited; Fraser Lumber Co., Limited; Dalhousie Lumber Co., Limited; Sidney Lumber Co., Limited; P. Q. Lumber Co., Limited; Restigouche Boom Co. and A. Barberie. Those with whom the new agreement has been made are the members of the Restigouche Waterfront Workers Local 1110, L. L. A.

The following is the suggested scale of wages covering all departments of the mills:

Band sawyers with nigger	\$8.00
Band sawyer	6.00
Band re-sawyer	6.00
Rotary sawyer with nigger	8.00
Rotary sawyer	6.00
Band saw filler without helper	14.00
Gang sawyer	6.00
Band or rotary steam setter	5.00
Helper on rotary carriage	5.00
Band or rotary hand set	5.00
Round saw filers	6.50
Round saw filers helpers	4.50
Edgermen	5.00
Edgermen helpers	4.50
Tailing out at edger	4.75
Kendel gangmen	6.50
Sorting deals behind gangs	5.50
Sorting lumber at survey tables	4.75
Lath sawyers	5.00
Machine sawing more than 10 M. to have full crew	
lath bunchers	4.50
Handy men such as millwright helpers, assistant foremen, pop sawyers and helpers, etc.	5.00
Shingle sawyers	.35 per M
Shingle bunchers	.32 per M
Shingle sappers and cut off men	\$5.00
Shingle inspectors	5.00
Taking out shingles	4.50
Shingle branders	4.40
General labor	4.00
Deal markers	5.00
Board markers	4.50
Yard tallymen	5.00
Mill engineers	7.00
Assistant engineers	5.75
Firemen	4.00
Blacksmiths	7.00
Pulpwood barkers	
Small barkers	4.00
Large barkers	4.75
Deal pilers, millyard men and teamsters	5.00
Night watchmen	5.50
Inside ship men, men working in hold and deck men	
75c per hour, not less than 4 men in hold	
Outside ship men	60c per hr.
15 deal to a sling load, boards and scantling to average same as 15 deal.	
Loading cars. For loading lumber	50c. per hour
two men inside of car and outside man	40c per hour
Mill boom men	4.75
Raft men.	
Sorters, with board	5.00
Slingers, with board	4.75
Pikers, with board	4.60
Shoving down	4.25
Men in charge of rafting crowds	5.25

Remember that fix-up and brighten up, like charity, "begins at home." Put your own house in order before calling on your neighbor to do likewise.

South Africa Wants Canadian Basswood

The Stratford Mfg. Co., Stratford, Ont., who are large manufacturers of step and extension ladders, woodenware and other lines, recently received a request from an enterprising and well-known firm in South Africa for Canadian basswood. Anyone interested in a proposition of this kind is invited to get in touch with the Stratford Mfg. Co. or write direct to Lensvelt & Co., Limited, Box 2651, Johannesburg, S. A.

It is well known that basswood is very scarce at the present time, yet perhaps there may be some producers who would like to get this line of business started with South Africa so that if at any time things should go a little slack in Canada, the mills will have an outlet to fall back upon.

Speaking of Messrs. Lensvelt & Co., it is pointed out they want clear white or selected basswood, winter cut, of course, from 12 ft. and upwards in length, 12 in. wide and 1 in. thick. The South African firm are in a position to handle any quantity up to a shipload, and any person in a position to quote on the stock would make quotations f. o. b. Montreal or West St. John. The financing would be arranged by Lensvelt & Co. with their Canadian confirming house, Messrs. Kidston, Limited, of Montreal, or through their New York houses, and the funds would be payable in Canadian money. If the foregoing dimensions in basswood cannot be supplied, the company would like to know what Canadian producers can give them in the way of widths and lengths.

What Standard Order Forms Would Do

"I was glad to see those order forms you published in the last edition of the 'Canada Lumberman,'" remarked a Hamilton yardman. "I sincerely hope that the Ontario Retail Lumber Dealers' Association will succeed in drawing up a standard form that will be acceptable and suitable for all purposes. It would help the wholesaler and the retailer to go straight when things get going wrong at either end. An efficient, well balanced order form would make clean skating and would eliminate many danger spots for all hands during the next year or so."

The Value of I. C. R. to Lumber Industry

In considering the Intercolonial Railway as a national asset, Mr. W. C. Milner argues that its value in developing the country through which it passes is often overlooked. He points out that the construction of the line has resulted in opening up the country, and specifies the pulp and lumber industries as instances of the splendid development which has followed the construction of the line. The credit (says Mr. Milner) for this enormous change must be given to the French Canadian. He is the pioneer of this extensive region, with his axe on his shoulder he has penetrated these wilds, and made homes by the thousands. The pluck, hardihood and industry he exhibited are even more admirable than the great pioneer emigration from the Ohio to fill up the wastes west, from which great states have been created—because the climatic conditions the Canadian faced were more severe.

The employment of these people is generally two fold—agriculture and lumbering. The latter is a great aid to farming in its earlier stages, as it gives employment during the idle months, and makes a cash return. Piles of sawn lumber are seen along the tracks and piles of pulpwood awaiting shipment to the United States.

The following is a summary of the towns created along the line, and the pulp and lumber plants erected: St. Alexis, 1 sawmill; Routherville, pulp wood; St. Florence, rossing plant; Causapscal, 7 saw mills; Lac au Saumon, 44 saw mills; Amqui, 4 saw mills, 1 door and sash factory; Val Brilliant, 2 saw mills, 1 dressing plant; Sayabec, 1 lumber mill; this place ships 3,000 car loads per season; Sauciers Sid-ing, 3 saw mills; St. Moise, 4 saw mills, 1 rossing plant; Padoue, 2 saw mills; Little Metis, 1 carriage factory, 1 saw mill; St. Octave, 2 sash and door factories; Mont Joli, 1 sash and window factory; Luceville, 5 saw mills.

The above places are wholly dependant on the I. C. R., and did not exist before the construction of the line. In addition to the factories and industries mentioned, nearly all these places ship quantities of pulp wood.

St. Anacett, 1 planing mill; Rimouski, 1 saw and shingle mill, 1 pulp mill, 2 small saw mills; Sacre Coeur, ship pulp wood; Bic, 1 rossing plant, 1 saw mill, 1 planing mill; St. Fabien, 2 sash and window factories, 6 small grist and saw mills; St. Simon, 2 shingle mills, 3 saw mills; Trois Pistoles, 4 shingle mills, 4 wooden ware factories; Tobin, 2 lumber and shingle mills, (about ten million feet of lumber shipped per season); St. Eloi, 1 sash and window factory; St. Arsene, 6 small saw mills; Cacouna, large shipments of pulpwood.

His Tender Was Not Sufficient

Joseph Notkin was ordered by a judgment of the Superior Court, rendered by Mr. Justice Tellier, of Montreal, to pay \$414.12 with interest and costs, to Joseph Louis Bruno Leclair et Frere, Montreal, the capital sum being the balance of an account due in payment for a quantity of wood supplied and delivered to defendant by the plaintiffs.

Defendant admitted having received the lumber, but he objected to paying the balance of the account, he said, because plaintiffs would not furnish him with a detailed statement when he asked for it. He complained that he received details of the account only when the writ was served on him. Thereupon, after verifying the account, he offered to pay the money, but it was refused. He accompanied his present plea with a tender for the amount asked for.

The only outstanding question for the court, therefore, was one as to costs. Mr. Justice Tellier pointed out that the wood was delivered in fifteen lots, and with each there was a separate statement, so that defendant was supplied in duplicate with all the details he required. It was not because details were lacking, the Judge said, but really because defendant objected to the prices charged that he refused to pay the balance of the plaintiff's account. In the circumstances, the Court held that defendant's present tender of \$414.12 was not sufficient, and order was made that Notkin pay this amount, and in addition, interest from the date the action was taken, and the cost.

In Recognition of Patriotic War Service

The Eisendrath Glove Co., of Chicago, Ill., has a certificate of merit made through the War Department by George W. Burr, Major General, Assistant Chief of Staffs and Direction of Purchases for the United States.

The citation to the Eisendrath Glove Co., issued by Major General Burr, reads as follows:

"This firm rendered very satisfactory service and displayed willingness to co-operate with the Government in the fulfillment of its contracts. Prompt deliveries were made and high grade gloves furnished.

"It is very gratifying to me to be enabled to transmit this visible recognition of patriotic war service," concludes the U. S. Director of Purchase, Storage and Traffic.

Solving Power Transmission Problems

The Main Belting Company of Canada, Limited, Montreal, Toronto, Winnipeg, Edmonton and Calgary, have issued a circular drawing attention to their consultation and advisory engineering department, and inviting consultation upon any problems involving power transmission or conveying of materials. The company state that they maintain a competent technical staff, continually employed in the solution of problems of this sort. It is pointed out that Leviathan-Anaconda Belting is particularly well qualified to render the strenuous service demanded in pulp and paper mills, saw mills, etc.

Tribute to Canada's Timber Industries

The demand at present being made upon Canada for timber and timber products is unprecedented, and, even so, is steadily increasing, says the "Timber Trades Journal" of London, Eng. The United States depends today upon Canada for one-fourth of its news print. The United States imports besides 15 per cent. of its pulp from Canada, many millions of feet of timber in the shape of boards and other building timber. Great Britain has recently placed orders for lumber in Canada totalling 200,000,000 ft., and it is estimated that France and Belgium will require 25,000,000 ft. of lumber. Fortunately, the supply upon which both Europe and America are drawing so freely shows no sign of exhaustion. It is estimated that in British Columbia alone the quantity of timber cut each year may be increased by 500 per cent. There are at present 3,000 timber and wood pulp plants in operation in Canada whose total output runs to enormous figures. Scientific forestry work is being carried out on a large scale, and stations are being established to study the situation with the idea of increasing production and also maintaining the forests.

Schroeder Company Extending Operations

Definite arrangements have been completed whereby the Schroeder Mills and Timber Company, of Milwaukee, Wis., take over the management of the logging, railroad and sawmill operations of the Manasota Lumber Corporation, in Manatee County, Fla.

Quite extensive changes and improvements at the sawmill are already in progress. New machinery will be on the ground and be installed in about 90 days. W. P. Barr has been appointed manager in Florida, and F. K. Webb, engineer in charge of reconstruction.

This plant will be under the general direction of W. J. Merkel, of the John Schroeder Lumber Co., vice-president, in charge of operations for the various Schroeder interests. The building of the new sawmill at Manatee, Fla., by the Schroeder Mills and Timber Co. has been temporarily delayed pending adjustments of title to the mill site location.

Charges Heard Against Lumber Scaler

An investigation was held by the Forestry Board in the Bathurst Court House recently of charges preferred against Edward Baldwin, a forest ranger in the employ of the N. B. Crown Land Department, by his assistant, Albion Doiron, whom he had discharged.

The board which sat at the investigation consisted of Hon. Dr. E. A. Smith, Minister of Lands and Mines for New Brunswick; Col. T. G. Loggie, Deputy Minister; A. T. Murchie, chief lumber scaler; L. A. Gagnon, chief game warden, and G. H. Prince, provincial forester.

Three charges against the accused were investigated, as follows:

That he had received a live pig as a present, while in the course of his duties, which he had kept at a camp on the Bathurst Lumber Company; that he had falsified his diary, and that he had under scaled lumber cut on the Crown lands of the province by the Bathurst Lumber Company. A fourth charge, connected with the killing of a deer, was withdrawn.

Col. T. G. Loggie, Deputy Minister of Lands and Mines, conducted the examination of the large number of witnesses who were called. Hon. Dr. Smith announced he would announce the decision later.

Newsy Briefs From the Busy East

To Stetson, Cutler & Company, of St. John, N. B., goes the honor of having the largest lumber shipment in that section of the country during the year 1919. The list was only recently compiled and was not made up in time for the recent lumber records, shipments, etc., which appeared in the "Canada Lumberman" of March 15 issue.

During the year this firm shipped nearly sixty-one million feet as follows:

	Feet
Foreign water shipments	53,684,000
U. S. shipments by rail	5,095,000
Local shipments	1,969,000

Grand total 60,748,000

In addition to these the company shipped 24,607,000 laths and 2,776,000 shingles.

A record of the spruce lumber shipments by months was as follows:—

January, 2,867,000; February, 4,811,000; March, 6,191,000; April, 3,551,000; May, 526,000; June, 7,069,000; July, 151,000; August, 9,594,000; October, 2,033,000; November, 11,677,000; December, 5,214,000.

The large sawmills of this company, which are situated at Indian-town, Pleasant Point and Pokiok, near the mouth of the St. John River, will resume sawing operations. A crew of men have been engaged getting the machinery, etc., ready for the season. They have a supply of logs on hand to start operations and it is expected that in the near future the ice will run out of the St. John River and give them an opportunity to get their logs down from Fredericton and South Bay.

During the past week a large number of men came out of the woods and many passed through St. John en route to their homes in Nova Scotia and elsewhere. They reported that in some sections of the province they had considerable difficulty getting out, owing to poor sledding and the tying up of branch lines. All report that the winter had been generally successful, despite handicaps, the lumber cut being much larger than usual. The wages this season have been the highest ever paid in this province. They stated that the board at their camps was good, although at times some supplies ran short because of heavy storms and a blockade on the railways.

According to a late report, more than one hundred and sixty million feet of lumber has been cut on the Miramichi, N.B., this season, and is now ready to be brought out by the spring's driving operations. The cut on the Southwest Miramichi is said to be more than 100,000,000 feet, an increase of about seventy per cent. over last year. The biggest operators this year are the Fraser Companies, whose cut on the southwest amounts to approximately 31,000,000, while the Miramichi Lumber Company are next, with 23,000,000, and D. J. Buckley has about 15,000,000. The south and north Miramichi cut amounts to 60,000,000 feet. The Sinclair Lumber Company have about 10,000,000 coming out; the Richies, Burchills and other concerns a large amount. Early driving indications are very promising as there is plenty of snow and a good foundation. A lot will depend on the weather from now on, the extent of the freshets, etc.

Where Every Part of the Tree is Used

How French Methods of Forestry Might Well be Followed Closely on This Side of the Atlantic

The American lumberman who served with our Expeditionary Forces in France obtained a first-hand look at European conditions, where timber is scarce and is grown under very intensive methods. We saw forest after forest where every part of the tree is used down to the small twigs, which are bound up in fagots. In their logging operations, our Forestry Troops, says A. B. Greely of the United States Forest Service, had to observe many rules and restrictions which were enforced by French foresters in order to preserve young trees from injury or to make sure that a new crop of timber would be started. In some cases, they had to cut out brush and brambles to clear the ground for seeding. In a few cases they even had to climb large trees and limb them before felling, in order that they might not mash down young growth. On his introduction to French forestry methods the average American lumberjack was quite scornful of these apparently petty and often burdensome restrictions. But when he left France, the same lumberjack had usually acquired a real understanding of the importance to France of extreme care in conserving her forests, of which these logging requirements form a necessary part.

France is in a situation where the limited supply and high cost of timber have placed wood practically in the class of imported luxuries. Notwithstanding the intensive care of her forests, she is still compelled to import from 30 to 40 per cent. of the timber which she requires. The effect of the high cost of timber upon French industries and upon conveniences and comfort of her farming population is very apparent. The use of lumber on French farms is almost negligible. In fact, most French farmers are still getting on with the identical buildings and farm structures which their great-grandfathers used before them. The per capita consumption of lumber in France is not over 100 board feet yearly, or less than one-third of what the average American uses. The shortage of lumber and its high cost is one of the great industrial handicaps of the country.

This is a striking contrast to the conditions at home, where timber has been one of our most abundant natural resources and where lumber has been used with the utmost freedom in our homes, on our farms, in many forms of industry, and is an important factor in our foreign trade. The United States has never had to give the thought and intensive care to the preservation of her forests which have been an absolute necessity to France. And yet we have reached the point where we can no longer afford to go on merrily cutting down our forests with no thought for the future production of timber. It is probable that we are using up our supplies of timber two or three times as fast as timber is being grown in our forests. Many of our old forest regions have been cut out and are now experiencing a shortage of timber and high lumber prices which are not so very far behind the conditions existing in France. It is an actual fact that lumber is being shipped from Portland, Ore., to Portland, Me., and every year the portion of the price of lumber paid by the retailer or by the wood-using factory which represents the cost of its transportation from the sawmill to the point of use is increasing.

The great forestry problem of the United States is that of idle forest land. We have enough forest land to produce all the timber which we would ever require for ourselves or in our trade if we only kept it at work growing trees.

In this we are far more fortunate than France; and our failure to utilize the wonderful timber-growing resources which nature has given us will be nothing less than national folly. We have probably 500 million acres of forest land in the United States. About 350 million acres have been cut off; and out of that at least 100 million acres have been devastated by cuttings or by forest fires as to be wholly unproductive.

Even yet we do not need to resort to the intensive methods of the French foresters, which for them are an absolute necessity. Our task is a simple one. We must stop the devastation of timberland. We must put the land which has been denuded and the land which is now being cut over at work growing more trees. In many cases this requires nothing more than keeping fires out of the woods. In some cases we must leave enough trees to reseed the cutover land. In some cases it will be necessary, particularly for the State and Federal governments, to plant trees on land that has been so denuded that it cannot restock with timber of itself. But by and by the problem can be met by the simplest kind of forestry practised in cutting our remaining timber and in protecting all forest lands from fire.

The United States should not have to restrict the use of timber, to prohibit its export, or to make it a commodity so high in



Employees of Eastern Quebec lumber camp enjoying brief respite from their arduous duties

cost that we must drop to the level of France as a wood-using nation. We must meet the situation rather in the American spirit of development, of increased production and of an organized and far-sighted handling of our resources so that they will meet all future requirements. We want to continue to be a large wood-using nation. We want to continue to have an abundant supply of timber for homes and farms, for our factories, and for our foreign trade. Any other solution of the problem is unthinkable. An abundant supply of timber has been one of the principal sources of our commercial supremacy and that commercial supremacy we are not going to surrender. The remedy lies in our own hands if we will but use it. It is not to restrict the use of timber, but to grow more timber. It is to keep our hundreds of millions of acres of forest land at work, producing, rather than permit them to become devastated wastes of about as much value to the world as the desert of Sahara.

Do You Figure an Intelligent Profit?

The practice of basing profit and expense or doing business upon the selling price instead of cost is recognized to-day as the only correct method of meeting this problem, for the reason that it automatically creates a defense against disappointment and losses caused by natural depreciation, mistakes in buying, dishonest employees, bad debts, and other business leaks.

The following table shows the proper percentage to add to your cost in order to give the desired amount of gross profit on sales. For example, if your cost of doing business is 15 per cent. of your sales, and you desire to make a net profit of 10 per cent., you must make a gross profit of 25 per cent. on your sales. Referring to the table you see that in order to make 25 per cent. on the selling price you must add 33 1/3 per cent. to the cost.

Percentage on Selling	Percentage on Cost	Percentage on Selling	Percentage on Cost
20% equals	25%	35% equals	54%
21 equals	27	36 equals	56
22 equals	28	37 equals	60
23 equals	30	38 equals	61
24 equals	32	39 equals	64
25 equals	33 1/3	40 equals	66 2/3
26 equals	35	41 equals	70
27 equals	37	42 equals	73
28 equals	40	43 equals	75
29 equals	41	44 equals	80
30 equals	43	45 equals	82
31 equals	45	46 equals	85
32 equals	47	47 equals	90
33 equals	50	48 equals	92
34 equals	51	49 equals	96
		50 equals	100

The average building material business is no better than its average practices. Are your's above or below the average? Do you figure an intelligent profit or do you hinder your neighbor from making one? Always figure profit and expense of doing business on the selling price, not cost.

Thomas C. Creaghan, Newcastle; David A. Manderville, Derby and John A. Creaghan, Newcastle, have been incorporated as the Derby Lumber Co., Ltd., with a capital stock of \$49,000, to carry on a general mercantile and lumber business and to purchase, acquire and take over as a going concern the lumbering, milling and mercantile business owned and carried on by David A. Manderville, with head office at Millerton, N. B.

Railway Timber Wanted in England

The Department of Trade and Commerce, Ottawa, is in receipt of the correspondence that has been proceeding between the office of the High Commissioner for Canada in London, and the Central Committee for the Purchase of Lumber, a clearing house board that is empowered to purchase on behalf of all British railways. On February 28, 1920, the following request for tender was circularized throughout the British timber trades:

"The Central Committee for the Purchase of Railway Timber (Railway Clearing House) is prepared to consider offers for the early supply to the British railways of:

Up to 500,000 sleepers, 8 feet 6 inches by 10 inches by 5 inches.
50,000 sleepers 9 feet and or 8 feet 6 inches by 12 inches by 5 inches.
25,000 sleepers 8 feet 6 inches by 9 inches by 4½ inches.

Specifications and forms of tender may be obtained on application to the secretary, Central Committee for the Purchase of Timber, 24 Euston Square, London, N.W. 1."

The High Commissioner's office immediately applied for information, and it was elicited that the closing date for entry of tenders was March 17, 1920. The committee were notified that this early closing precluded any Canadian tendering, as at least six weeks would be necessary for the exchange of mails. The reply of the secretary of the committee for purchase extended the following concession:

"I note that at least six weeks' notice would be required to enable firms to submit tenders, but for the present purchase it is essential that quotations be received within the time stipulated. The committee will, however, be pleased to consider at any time, firm offers of sleepers and crossing timbers in accordance with the specifications and conditions now in your possession; this, I trust, will enable you to communicate with Canadian shippers on the question if you deem it necessary."

The specifications, terms of contract, forms of tender and general conditions for all purchases of this committee, are now in the Department of Trade and Commerce, under File No. 16924, and information may be obtained upon application, quoting the file. In supplement of their standing offer, the Committee for the Purchase of Railway Timber have forwarded the Department of Trade and Commerce instructional comments on points peculiar to Canadian offers. Among matters particularly raised in their memoranda are the following:

Attention is drawn to the necessity of showing upon the tender the dates by which delivery could be commenced and completed.

When submitting tender, cash discount for payment as stipulated in the general conditions should be stated.

The committee are willing to consider offers of mixed cargoes of sleepers and crossing timbers. In quotations of such nature, it is necessary to state the percentage of crossing timbers that will be included and a detailed specification of each must be included.

In the case of these mixed cargoes, a price per standard of 165 cubic feet should be quoted on the same lines as in the case of sleepers, i.e. separately, f.o.b., c.i.f., f.o.r., stating the port or ports assumed in making the f.o.r.

If Canadian shippers are in a position to offer cargoes or parcels separate from, or additional to, the mixed cargoes to, the committee will be pleased to receive such quotations. A form of tender for such quotations is prepared, together with specification form to show the percentage of the several lengths required under each dimensions. (These percentages must be based on the cubical contents and not on the number of pieces.)

The crossing timbers must be exactly to the specifications laid down for the sleepers, 8 feet 6 inches by 10 inches by 5 inches, as regards quality in both hard and soft woods, and the general conditions of the tender will be identical, but the specifications as to dimensions, allowance of wane, etc., should be incorporated in the tender.

Says Western Demand Exceeds Supply

"Fred W. Reynolds, treasurer of the West Coast Towing and Salvage Company, and manager of the Reynolds Company, Limited, large manufacturers and wholesalers of Douglas fir lumber and red cedar shingles, is in the city from Vancouver, B. C., for a few days, while on his yearly visit to his principals, eastern capitalists living in Toronto," says the St. Thomas (Ont.) Times-Journal in a recent issue. "His trip was two months ahead of time this year on account of the illness of his father, F. P. Reynolds."

"In discussing British Columbia matters and more especially as they appertain to the city of Vancouver, he stated that conditions at the present time were probably on a more sound commercial and business basis than they ever had been before. People, having realiz-

ed the folly of real estate and timber investment, have got down to practical business."

The demand for lumber today far exceeds the tremendous output of the British Columbia mills and their stocks of the present time run as low as probably fifty million less than normal on the coast. Douglas fir logs are sold \$20 for No. 3, \$25 for No. 2, and \$30 for No. 1, delivered to the mills at Vancouver. When one adds the tremendous increased manufacturing cost to the raw material, not forgetting the huge freight rate that exists between the coast and Ontario, one can readily understand the high prices that are asked for lumber. While British Columbia lumbermen have enjoyed a tremendous market during the past year and a greatly increased market in Ontario, still this is to be expected from the general conditions of the country. Douglas fir lumber to-day is going into districts that did not know the product before.

"The American market has also taken a great deal of lumber from the British Columbia mills in the past year and a half, though not nearly as much as the general public think, probably twenty-five per cent. would be the general maximum."

Much Lumber on the Cosford Branch

R. Hayes, a woodsman, who is familiar with the forest areas of the Cosford district on a line of the Lake St. John Railway, that has been closed for the past four years, on account of the bridge over the Jacques Cartier River being condemned, recently wrote to Mr. Edmund Conway of Quebec City, giving an estimate of the various kinds of lumber that would be made available for shipment on the Cosford branch, by an extension of ten miles. The letter was brought to the attention of the Council of the Quebec Board of Trade with the result that the council adopted a resolution which was forwarded to Mr. D. B. Hanna, president of the Canadian National Railways.

The letter from Mr. Hayes to Mr. Conway was as follows: In answer to your letter asking me for an estimate of the different kinds of lumber that would be available for shipment on the Cosford branch with an extension of ten miles of new lines, I submit the following:

Hardwood Sawn	180,000,000 ft. B.M.
Firewood not fit to saw	150,000 cords
Pulpwood	175,000 cords
Slabs and Edgings from sawn	60,000 cords

After this is exhausted there is one hundred miles of a virgin forest to extend into. The limit holders here are Harold Kennedy, J. A. Rousseau and F. W. Ross, Quebec.

The resolution of the Quebec Board of Trade was:

Whereas the Cosford Branch of Railway running from Valcartier Station to Riviere aux Pins, a distance of 5¼ miles, has been closed for about four years on account of the bridge over the Jacques Cartier River being condemned.

Whereas the people are obliged since that time to haul freight over this branch line with a horse and lorry, this preventing the farmers and others from lumbering, as it costs too much for their freight;

Whereas this section of the country is rich in hardwoods, such as maple and birch, and also pulpwood, and that there is a great demand for this kind of lumber;

Whereas one saw-mill has already been erected this winter; that two miles from the end of the branch, there are two mills sawing lumber for the Quebec market, and that if the road was opened, many other mills would certainly be put into operation;

Therefore it is the opinion of the Quebec Board of Trade that the branch line of railway from Valcartier toward Cosford, should be put into operation again, so that in particular the city of Quebec may profit by the supply of firewood which abounds in the country through which that branch runs, and that the secretary of the board be requested to write Mr. D. B. Hanna, president of the Canadian National Railways, explaining the necessity and importance of making this connection with the main line, north of the Jacques Cartier River, near Valcartier Station, as soon as possible, and to send him a copy of this resolution.

Straight Talk on Buying Babbitts

The British Smelting & Refining Company, Limited, Montreal, are issuing a special and striking folder with the title of "Blind Buyers—a Straightforward Talk on Buying Babbitts." The folder emphasizes the importance of buyers being wide awake to the grade of babbitt they purchase—they should purchase a babbitt alloyed from prime virgin metals, which although slightly higher in price, will save the additional cost many times over on the increased production of the machinery.

The Common Sense Idea in Building

During the past ten years or so, there has been a violent revolution against the old method of building homes in "rows." It used to be that owners had twenty or thirty houses, all alike, built on a block, and rented them without much difficulty, because the similarity was taken as a natural and to be expected thing. Then came the idea of individuality in homes, whether owned by the occupant or rented, and for a long time it has been insisted that each home have individuality of its own, says the "Southern Lumberman."

The new element of tremendously high labor costs for building work is making some people think about the advantages of the other system, however. In Chicago and many other large cities, carpenters and other skilled workers on buildings get \$1.25 an hour for an eight-hour day, and time and a half overtime. In many instances double time is paid for work on Saturday afternoons and holidays. This means that a carpenter who puts in say sixty hours a week, would earn in the neighborhood of \$85. Paying labor at this rate runs up the cost of building to a figure that would have been considered prohibitive not so very long ago.

It certainly emphasizes the imminent desirability of having as little hand work as necessary in a building, or rather, doing no unnecessary hand work. If, however, each small residence that is not up is individual in its design, and requires individual treatment, a great deal of hand work is almost inevitable. It is possible to cut much of the material to size at the planing mill, and to anticipate the carpenter at many points, but the fact that but one building job is involved makes it impracticable to substitute the machine for the hand laborer in every instance.

What Cash Means to the Yardman

These are the days when cash counts in view of the increased capital investment in stocking the average retail lumber yard owing to the high prices. It is advisable to explain to all customers the advantage of paying cash. The table following shows what you are paying your customers in rate of interest for their cash, using as a basis:

Terms 60 Days Net					
2% discount equivalent to	12% interest for 2 months				
3%	"	"	18%	"	"
4%	"	"	24%	"	"
5%	"	"	30%	"	"
6%	"	"	36%	"	"
7%	"	"	42%	"	"
8%	"	"	48%	"	"
9%	"	"	54%	"	"
10%	"	"	60%	"	"

For example—bill of material figured—\$100.00—60 day-net cash or 2 per cent. discount at time of purchase.

2 per cent. discount on \$100.00 equals \$2.00.

\$2.00 discount on \$100.00 for 60 days is \$1.00 per month or \$12.00 for one year.

\$12.00 is one year's interest on \$100.00 at 12 per cent.

Hence, the 2 per cent. cash discount you give is equal to 12 per cent. a year interest on your customer's purchase money.

Getting Better Service Out of the Trucks

Once a week we have a meeting of our employees, and there we discuss our business matters in general, including means of serving our customers better. Something is always brought out to encourage us in giving better service, says C. W. Vaughn.

You know there are times in any business when apparently everything "gets on the drag," so to speak—that is, nothing moves just right, or there is not enough harmony among the employees. At any rate, everything is "all wrong" and you can't tell just what is the matter.

This sometimes happens with us, and then is when I feel most the need of those meetings. It is very noticeable that renewed enthusiasm, interest and co-operation follow these discussions, where you can give the yard man, the bookkeeper and the truck driver a chance to feel that they are really a part of your business.

For instance, at one of the meetings I said, "Boys, we are not getting the trucks started early enough. What's the matter?"

One driver explained they had to wait for the stove to get hot enough to heat some water, taking thirty minutes from the time the fire was built. Then one of the boys volunteered to bring a kettle of hot water each morning and thereby save twenty to thirty idle minutes for the trucks.

The question came up of getting more business. One of the boys suggested that each man keep a little note book and jot down the names of persons known to be prospective customers for lumber in large and small amounts. This was done, and the names handed in once a week. Already I have quite a list of these names, and

we are writing them or calling on them personally. We are sure we can develop a lot of business in this way.

Another thing I discovered was that we were losing too much time waiting for a charge ticket to be made out after loading, with the truck standing idle. Now the ticket is made out and is ready when the last piece of lumber is loaded on the truck.

Balsam Must Be Used for Pulp

There is a considerable prejudice against the use of balsam in the manufacture of news print, caused largely by insufficient knowledge of the species, says C. R. Mills, in "Conservation." Some companies claim that balsam cannot be driven for any great distance because of the loss from sinking when the logs are in the water for any length of time, while other companies are actually driving balsam for quite a considerable distance. There are companies which have been allowing only ten per cent. balsams in the annual cut of logs, regardless of the fact that the species forms upwards of fifty per cent. of their total stand. The greatest trouble in the use of balsam seems to be the presence of pitch pockets caused by the efforts of the tree to heal wounds while growing. When the wood is reduced to pulp, the pitch gets into the pulp and may cause trouble on the screens and paper machine. In spite of this, however, balsam can be used, as demonstrated by many companies, some of whom are using it indiscriminately in mixture with spruce, with quite satisfactory results. With the available supply of spruce decreasing as to cause more or less alarm, and with balsam forming such a large percentage of the forests of Eastern Canada, particularly so in the young growth, the various governments and companies should and must see to it that this species is fully utilized if Canada is to maintain its position as one of the leading pulp-producing countries of the world.

Wood Preservation as a National Need

By Kurt C. Barth, Chicago

Wood Preservation translated into popular phraesology simply means creosoting, and as far as the retail lumber dealer is concerned, the handling of a properly refined coal-tar creosote oil, selling it with such lumber as will be exposed to conditions favorable to decay, and promoting its extensive and correct usage.

It is profitable because there is a great element of gain, direct in the form of the profit made on the sale, and indirect in the form of the many lasting advantages secured to the industry.

The chief, and more important advantage to the dealer is that lumber is made more resistant to decay, a most imperative need in face of the increasing scarcity of durable woods and higher grades of lumber.

Competitive products are promoted chiefly by claims for greater permanence—by the "anti-rotting" selling argument. Hence increasing the life of wood to compare favorably with that of these "permanent" materials on a practical economic basis is not only desirable, but in fact necessary to the profitable survival of lumber distribution.

Service is the one commodity that is strictly individual. Its character and, therefore, its marketable value, is entirely controlled by its creator and sponsor.

Service alone controls the ultimate value of the product sold. The best lumber, sold at the cheapest price will fail to give permanent, business producing satisfaction unless the human element of service has enhanced its value.

Wood Preservation—the selling of a few gallons of creosote, accompanied by painstaking directions for its proper application, and an interesting reference to its value and the saving which will result—is a service to the particular customer which will save him the expense of premature replacement, and this saving increases his purchasing power, which, with the confidence established in the dealer who was the cause, will bring the extra dollars back into the dealer's till with interest.

Wood preservation permits the farmer to employ wood where he knows that to be the best, without paying a premium for replacements due to decay.

Creosoting permits the farmer to turn what is now fuel wood into posts—to utilize so-called waste timber for fencing—to save again, and the dealer more than makes up for the loss on the posts he might sell, by the ¼ or 1/3 of a gallon of refined creosote he will sell for each of such posts.

The farmers of the United States lose approximately \$250,000,000 annually, in material alone, due to decay.

Adding to this a reasonable amount for labor which must be purchased to make replacements, the total loss in dollars and cents will borrow over \$6,000,000,000 of new capital for improvements.

Hence, premature and preventable decay results in an enormous loss of new business to lumber dealers, and the communities in general.

**Second Hand
Machinery &
Equipment
Wanted &
For Sale**

Quick Action Section

**Special Lots
Of Lumber—
Positions
Wanted &
Vacant**

PUBLISHER'S NOTICE

Advertisements other than "Employment Wanted" or "Employees Wanted" will be inserted in this department at the rate of 20 cents per agate line (14 agate lines make one inch). \$2.80 per inch, each insertion, payable in advance. Space measured from rule to rule. When four or more consecutive insertions of the same advertisement are ordered a discount of 25 per cent. will be allowed.

Advertisements of "Wanted Employment" will be inserted at the rate of one cent a word, net. Cash must accompany order. If Canada Lumberman box number is used, enclose ten cents extra for postage in forwarding replies. Minimum charge 25 cents.

Advertisements of "Wanted Employees" will be inserted at the rate of two cents a word, net. Cash must accompany the order. Minimum charge 50 cents.

Advertisements must be received not later than the 10th and 20th of each month to insure insertion in the subsequent issue.

Wanted-Lumber

WANTED

Rock and Hard Grey Elm Plank

3 1/4" thick. Suitable for bending purposes. Quote prices to the St. Mary's Wood Specialty Co., St. Mary's, Ont. 8-9

WANTED

Birch, Maple, Ash, Elm, Basswood, Beech

and other Hardwoods, all grades and thicknesses. Will buy large or small stocks.

Will contract for large or small mill cuts. Inspection at shipping point.

Standard Hardwood Lumber Co.
Buffalo, N.Y.

Hardwoods Wanted

We will take your entire cut of Hardwoods, full or mixed cars. Good prices and cash advanced. Our buyers will call and see you on request.

The Pedwell Hardwood Lumber Co.,
79 Spadina Avenue,
5-t.f. Toronto, Ont.

Cedar Wanted

We want to buy clear Eastern Cedar lumber. We are always in the market for this. Let us know what you have now or may take out later. We also want clear cedar lath, special sizes. There is good money in cutting these. Write us particulars.

Peterborough Canoe Co., Limited,
6-11 Peterborough, Ont.

Basswood and Maple Wanted

Fifteen carload dry 1sts and 2nds or No. 1 Common and Better white winter cut Basswood, plump 1 in. thick.

Twenty carloads dry hard Maple, 1 1/4" x 3 1/4" multiples of 9" and 12" in length, one clear face and square edges.

Twenty carloads Hard Maple, 6 1/2" x 6 1/2" and 5 1/4" x 5 1/4" x 22" and 26" in length or multiples, practically clear stock and free from checks; can ship green.

For further particulars apply to Box 85, Canada Lumberman, Toronto. 24-t.f.

Lumber Wanted

LUMBER WANTED to build 50 houses, 18 ft. x 24 ft.; 3 rooms and woodshed, clapboard and 1/2 in. hemlock; 2 in. x 3 in. studs, 3/4 in. matched sheathing inside. Apply Box 210, Canada Lumberman, Toronto. 8

White Pine Wanted

4/4, 6/4, and 8/4.
No. 1 and 2 Cuts.
Mill Run.
No. 1 Culls and No. 2 Culls.

BREWSTER LOUD,
1307 Majestic Bldg.,
Detroit, Mich.

Spruce and Shingles Wanted

We are always in the market for Spruce boards and 2 in., also Furring, Lath and Shingles.

RICE & LOCKWOOD LUMBER CO.,
9-12 Springfield, Mass.

PULPWOOD

We are open to purchase peeled Spruce and Balsam Pulpwood in carload lots. Quotations furnished on request. Also Deal ends.

The Jost Company, Limited,
285 Beaver Hall Hill,
1-t.f. Montreal, P.Q.

WANTED

White Pine Spruce

ALL GRADES.

Also LATH of all grades

JOHN F. BURKE,
2-t.f. Aeolian Bldg., New York City.

Pulpwood Wanted

Wanted to purchase pulpwood in Nova Scotia, New Brunswick, or Eastern Quebec, for home consumption for Canadian Paper Mill. Address stating price, quantity and location.

FRANK J. D. BARNJUM,
4-11 Annapolis Royal,
Nova Scotia.

Birch, Beech, Basswood, Maple and Other Hard- woods Wanted

Will pay spot cash on cars shipping point on any of the above; dry or green; log run or on grade. Will send inspector.

Wallace H. Partridge, Inc.

4-11 Springfield, Mass.

For Sale-Lumber

White Pine and Spruce For Sale

White Pine

3 cars 1 x 8, 10/16 Mill Run, M. Culls and Clean out.
3 cars 1 x 10, 10/16 Mill Run, M. Culls and Clean out.
1 car 1 x 12, 10/16 Mill Run, M. Culls and Clean out.

Spruce

6 cars 1 x 6 10/16, 35% 16 ft. Merch. Stock.
4 cars 1 x 7 10/16, 35% 16 ft. Merch. Stock.
4 cars 1 x 8 10/16, 35% 16 ft. Merch. Stock.
3 cars 1 x 9 10/16, 35% 16 ft. Merch. Stock.
1 car 2 x 12 10/16, 35% 16 ft. Merch. Stock.

Prices on application to

Standard Export Lumber Co., Ltd.,
406 Board of Trade Bldg.,
9 Montreal, Que.

For Sale

5 Cars 3/4" x 1 1/2" x 4" Lath, Mill Run Spruce and Jack Pine.

W. Y. LLOYD,
9 51 Yonge St., Toronto.

For Sale

10 cars Cedar Posts.
11 cars 4' No. 1 and 2 Spruce Lath.
McGIBBON LIMITED, Sarnia, Ont.

Hemlock Bark For Sale

150 tons for immediate delivery and 500 tons for delivery in July, August and September next.

H. E. TRUDEAU LIMITEE,
9 Lac Castor, Labelle Co., Que.

Timber For Sale

3,000 acres Crown Right Virgin Timber in Ontario. Birch, Hemlock, some White Pine, Basswood, Elm. Warren Ross Lumber Co., Jamestown, N.Y. 6-t.f.

Spruce Knees For Sale

150 Grown Spruce Knees, 4' x 3' 6", finished 8', 9' and 10' thick; thoroughly sound, ready for immediate delivery. For particulars, apply A. K., Box 78, Canada Lumberman, Toronto. 2

For Sale—Lath

10 cars Merch. Spruce Lath, 1 1/4" x 4'.
3 cars Hardwood Flooring, No. 1 and No. 2, also Clear.
About Two Million feet of Spruce, Pine and Hardwood in the new cut.

J. P. ABEL, FORTIN LTD.,
9 379 Desjardins Ave.,
Maisonneuve, Montreal.

FOR SALE

Eight Cars Merchantable Bone Dried Spruce Lumber

2 x 4, 2 x 5, 2 x 8.
3 x 4, 3 x 5, 3 x 6, 3 x 7, 3 x 8, 3 x 9 and up to 3 x 12.

Lengths from ten to eighteen feet, ready for immediate shipment. The terms, Forty-seven Dollars (\$47.00) per thousand, payable cash, F.O.B. South Bay.

S. STERN,
9 South Bay, N.B., Canada.

Wanted-Machinery

Box Printing Machine Wanted

Must be in good condition and available for immediate delivery. State all particulars and price. Canadian Box & Shook Mills, Ltd., Sherbrooke, Que. 9

Boilers and Engines Wanted

Two Boilers, 150 horse power, and hold certificate of inspection to cover 125 lbs. steam pressure. Must be in good condition and for immediate delivery.

Two Boilers, 100 to 125 lbs. pressure, of a sufficient size to handle a 25-30 horse power High Speed Engine.

Two Engines, 25 to 30 horse power, suitable for use on loading jacks. Must be in good condition and for immediate delivery. The above engines and boilers may be attached or separate.

Apply Box 206, Canada Lumberman, Toronto, Ont. 8-9

For Sale-Machinery

ECONOMIST, 24" PLANER MATCHER
and Moulder; also 4-side Sticker.

A. J. LINDSAY,
6-9 90 Pembroke St., Toronto.

FOR SALE—One Watrous Carriage.
Apply Bishop Lumber Co., Ltd., Nesterville, Ont. 9-10

FOR SALE—Edger, 4 saws, 54" wide,
carriage in first class condition. Apply Bishop Lumber Co., Ltd., Nesterville, Ont. 9-10

FOR SALE—Steam feed 10" diameter, 20"
long, complete with piston rod, valves and carriage plate. Apply Bishop Lumber Co., Ltd., Nesterville, Ont. 9-10

High Speed Matcher For Sale

Berlin No. 300 Matcher with Circular Head and Profiles, etc. Also Mershon Band Rip Saw. Box 221, Canada Lumberman, Toronto, Ont. 9-10

Engine For Sale

One Goldie & McCulloch Engine, 16" x 18", complete with heater, pipes, oil pump, etc., in first class condition.

R. Laidlaw Lumber Co., Ltd.,
6-9 65 Yonge St., Toronto

Equipment For Sale

One Steel Wheel Heavy Lumber Truck. Grills made, good working order; 3 years in use. Also 1 Adams 4" wheel Lumber Truck, 3 to 4 ton capacity, good working order.

Apply Box 179, Canada Lumberman, Toronto, Ont. 6-9

For Sale

Harris Corlies horizontal twin steam engine, 18" x 48" cylinders, side cranks, 18" fly wheel, 52" face, including jet condenser. In good condition and can be seen in operation. Apply Box 230, Canada Lumberman, Toronto, Ont. 8-t.f.

Equipment For Sale

Pair of Twin Engines, 13" and 14" bore, 17" stroke, \$800.00.
Moffatt Heater, shell 40" x 11" \$450.00.
First-class condition.

Dominion Lumber & Coal Co., Limited,
7-10 Hamilton, Ont.

For Sale

1—30 Horse Power, Electric Motor
1—Power fed Rip Saw, nearly new.
1—Combination Rip and Crosscut, Iron Table
1—Band Saw
1—Jointer
1—Arm Sander.

JOHN POAG & COMPANY,
6-9 Hamilton, Ont.

Equipment For Sale

One Duplex Truck, four wheel drive; one full Watson trailer; one semi-trailer; one patent snow plow; one semi-portable saw mill. Complete blacksmith outfit.
Address Box 543, Sault Ste. Marie, Ont. 8-9

For Sale

We offer the following used machines in good order:

Moulder, McGregor-Gourlay, P.U., 4 side, 12", two sets marching and V joint heads, extra cutters, 200 moulding knives.

Moulder, McKechnie-Bertram, 3 side, 12", fully equipped.

Matcher, McKechnie-Bertram, 3 side, 24", 6" drop, brass heads.

Shaper, Major Harper, 2 spindle, wood table.

Pony Planer, A. R. Williams, 24", single surfacer.

Cut off Saw, sliding table, wood frame, with 10" saw.

Tenoner, wood frame, for sash and doors Heater, with condenser, Sturtevant No. 5819, 36 x 72 x 60.

Jig Saw, iron frame.
Subject to prior sale.
Write for prices.

Harris Wood Products Co., Limited,
Phone Ad. 1568. 109 Church St.,
9 Toronto, Ont.

Circular Slab Resaw For Sale

Strictly First Class Machine carrying 42" inserted tooth saw. Keenan Bros., Limited. Owen Sound, Ont. 9

125 H.P. Steam Engine

16" x 18", balance wheel and flywheel, rock valves, Waterous make, excellent condition. For price and further particulars apply to The Pembroke Lumber Co., Pembroke, Ont.

Wickes Gang No. 12

Stroke 15", sash 40", steam press rolls, new type feed and oscillation, three sets of saws and hangers complete, the whole in first class condition. Price and further particulars on application to The Pembroke Lumber Co., Pembroke, Ont. 9

Equipment For Sale

Lath Machines and Bolters, Lath Splitters for round wood, Trimmers and Bundlers. Two new machines in above, others in good condition, immediate shipment.

The Fesserton Timber Co., Ltd.,
Room 10, 15 Toronto St.,
Toronto, Ont.
8-9

For Sale

1—No. 303 C.M.C. Extra Heavy Four-Sided Moulder, only used three weeks. Price, \$1,100; new price \$2,200.

1—New No. 110 C.M.C. Single Surface Planer and Matcher, with Moulding attachment. Price, \$800; new price, \$1,200.

WILLIAMS & WILSON, LTD.,
84 Inspector St.,
Montreal, Que.
7-9

For Sale

The following second-hand Saw Mill Machinery and Equipment:—

- 1—Circular Saw.
- 1—Double Edger.
- 1—12" Cant Kendall Circular.
- 1—Wm. Hamilton Twin Circular with 3 span attachments.
- 1—Waterous Circular Resaw.
- 1—Five Saw 4 feet Slasher.
- 1—Two-saw Trimmer.
- 2—Jack Ladders.
- 1—Wm. Hamilton Saw Carriage (old make).
- 1—Waterous Box Board Machine—takes 18" and up.
- 1—Waterous Box Board Trimmer.
- 1—Single Lumber Rip Saw.
- 2—1½" capacity Picket Machine (convertible into lath machine).
- 2—Two-saw Picket Trimmers.
- 1—Two-saw Lath Trimmer.
- 1—Lath Bolter (Law make), 4 saw.
- 1—Lath Single Side Machine.
- 1—Box Board Two-saw Edger.
- 2—Automatic Grinders—capacity 72 circular saws.
- 1—Automatic Grinder—capacity 40 circular saws.
- 1—Automatic Planer Knife.
- 1—24" Lumber Planer.
- 1—Champion Vescott Feed Grinder.

All of this Machinery and Equipment can be inspected at Temiskaming, Que., on application to

Kipawa Company, Limited
Temiskaming, Que.

Wanted-Employment

Advertisements under this heading one cent a word per insertion. Box No. 10 cents extra. Minimum charge 25 cents.

Lumber traveller open for position. Thoroughly experienced salesman, either rough stocks or factory products. Apply Box 221, Canada Lumberman, Toronto, Ont. 9

HARDWOOD LUMBER INSPECTOR with experience in Pine, Spruce and Hemlock, desires position. Satisfactory references supplied. Box 185, Canada Lumberman, Toronto, Ont. 6-9

Lath mill man wants position to run a lath mill by the day, 12 years' experience. Will go anywhere and can handle men and get results. Can give best of references. Box 213, Canada Lumberman, Toronto, Ont. 8-10

SUPERINTENDENT (or representative)—Now with large wholesale house, wishes to change. 25 years' experience in the lumber business. Can furnish excellent references, and take charge on a month's notice. Box 87, Canada Lumberman, Toronto. 7-9

Wanted situation as lumber buyer and inspector on Hardwood Lumber, Pine and Hemlock. Understands all Southern lumber and wagon stock. Covered large territory south of Ohio River in U. S. A. Box 211, Canada Lumberman, Toronto, Ont. 8-9

TO LUMBER OPERATORS—I am open to consider position as manager of woods operations, sawmill or selling force; experience in hardwoods in the United States and in New Brunswick Spruce. Can handle men and get results. Box 84, Canada Lumberman, Toronto. 6-t.f.

Man with 12 years' experience in the Quebec lumber and pulpwood business, speaking both languages, wishes position as superintendent in a better location for a company doing business in Pulpwood or Lumber. Has thorough knowledge of office work and is competent to take charge of any operation. At present Manager of an American Company on North Shore, but wishes to make a change. Address replies or enquiries to Box 224, Canada Lumberman, Toronto, Ont. 9-10

Wanted-Employees

WANTED—First class Wickes Gang Sawyer. Best wages and long season. Reply Box 167, Canada Lumberman, Toronto, Ont. 5-8

GRADERS WANTED—Two or three men used to Tonawanda grading, for steady work. Apply to North Anson Manufacturing Co., North Anson, Maine. 9-10

WANTED—First class Band Mill Sawyer for right hand Mill. Best wages and long season. Apply Box 168, Canada Lumberman, Toronto, Ont. 5-8

Man wanted to take charge of Sash Department in a city planing mill. Must be competent and be able to run machines as well as lay out sash. Apply Box 132, Canada Lumberman, Toronto. 4-t.f.

WANTED—Young man experienced in woods operation and saw mill, to take care as superintendent. Mill cutting one and one-half to two million feet per year. Apply, stating experience, reference and salary expected, to Box 219, Canada Lumberman, Toronto. 9

WANTED—Experienced sawmill men, including Setters, Edgermen, Trimmermen, Lumber Pilers, Band Saw Filers' Helpers, Yard Foreman, Engineer, also fireman experienced in firing with sawdust. Highest wages paid to steady men who remain full season. Apply to

The Spanish Mills Co., Limited,
Cutler, Ont.
8-9

Business Chances**For Sale**

Timber Limit, 45 square miles, estimate eight million feet, White Pine. Box 209, Canada Lumberman, Toronto. 8-9

Wanted—Small sawmill within one hundred miles of Montreal, with hardwood limits. Address: 126 Hampton Avenue, Notre Dame de Grace, Montreal. 9

Consignments Wanted

Young man residing in Montreal would like to hear from firms having lumber to sell in Montreal. Commission basis preferred. Best of references. P. O. Box No. 11, Station "C," Montreal. 6-9

FOR SALE

Planing Mill, Shingle Mill, Chopping Mill, Sash and Door Mill combined. Owner has good business reasons for selling. Apply Box 229, Canada Lumberman, Toronto, Ont. 9

For Sale—Saw and Planing Mill

25 H.P. Engine, 50 H.P. Return Tubular Boiler, Good Saw Rig, etc., 24" Planer and Matcher, 18 H. P. Gasoline Engine, 2 Rip Saws, Tenon Machine, 1 Side Sticker, etc. Would sell Sawmill separate. Box 165, Canada Lumberman, Toronto. 7-9

To Machinery Firms

Lumberman, wide experience in saw mills and pulp mills, now going into manufacturers' agency on commission basis, would like to hear from machinery firms wishing to be represented in the Ottawa Valley. Residence Ottawa. Apply Box 222, Canada Lumberman, Toronto, Ont. 9

Site For Sale

One of the best wholesale and retail sites for Lumber Yard and Planing Mill purposes in the North Country. Several good buildings on property. A real bargain. Cause of selling, ill health. Apply to Box 18, Canada Lumberman, Toronto, Ont. 9-10

Timber Limited Wanted

The advertiser is prepared to consider the purchase of a limit containing from ten to fifty millions of hardwood timber, maple, beech, elm, birch, ash, basswood, and no objections to a limited amount of spruce and hemlock, but must be located within reasonable distance of railway station. Reply, giving full particulars as to amount of each kind of timber, with price and terms, to

The Durham Furniture Co., Ltd.,
Durham, Ont.
9-10

Saw Mill Plant For Sale

Practically new and modern Saw Mill Plant, capacity about 30 Million feet per annum, located in the Interior of British Columbia on a beautiful inland lake and on the main line of the Grand Trunk Pacific Railway. About 500 Million feet of timber on and adjacent to Lake (about 90% Spruce) and another Billion feet available at reasonable prices. Natural conditions ideal for economical logging, manufacturing, piling and shipping. An advantage of about \$4 per thousand feet in freight rates to the Prairie Provinces over Coast shipments. This property offers unlimited possibilities as a lumber, pulp and paper property. Would consider selling a half interest. Terms reasonable.

A. C. FROST COMPANY,
134 South LaSalle Street,
Chicago, Ill.
5-t.f.

**WANTED
A Good
Practical Sawyer**

with a good, strong, portable mill, butting saw and edger, to cut about 240,000 ft. lumber, situated at Kolapore, about ten miles straight north of Thornbury, Ont.
Will have other lots to cut later on.
For particulars, address

Massey-Harris Co., Limited
Lumber Department,
Toronto

Miscellaneous**Wanted**

Two heavy log trucks.
Trenton Cooperage Mills, Ltd.,
Trenton, Ont.
8-11

**TIMBERLANDS
FOR SALE**

We have many attractive properties listed with us, for sale, in all parts of Canada and Newfoundland, in both Freehold and Crown lands.

BRITISH COLUMBIA

Large tracts of Cedar and Spruce situated on tide waters and the larger rivers, with or without saw mills.

NEW BRUNSWICK

Some very fine Freehold hardwood properties.

NEWFOUNDLAND

More than 3,000 square miles of the best timbered pulpwood land in the Colony.

ONTARIO

Many pulpwood and hardwood tracts, both Freehold and Crown land.

QUEBEC

Some excellent Freehold properties running heavily to pulpwood. Large pulpwood limits on the Upper Ottawa and on the North and South Shores of the St. Lawrence.

Cruiser's reports and blue prints, where available, will be sent to Principals or their accredited agents.

R. R. BRADLEY

4 Hospital Street,
MONTREAL, P.Q.

J. Laferte

55

St. Francois Xavier St.
Montreal

Wholesale Dealer and Exporter of all Descriptions of Forest Products

**LOG STAMPS**

Write us for particulars and prices

Superior Mfg. Co., Ltd.
93 Church St., Toronto

DR. BELL'S**Veterinary Wonder Remedies**

10,000 one dollar (\$1.00) bottles Free to horsemen who give the Wonder a fair trial. Guaranteed for Colic, Inflammation of the Lungs, Bowels, Kidneys, Fevers, Distemper, etc. Send 25c for Mailing Package, etc. Agents wanted. Write your address plainly. DR. BELL, V.S., Kingston, Ont.

\$2.00 a Year
24 Issues

Big value to any Lumber Manufacturer or Dealer.

ARE YOU A SUBSCRIBER?

CANADA LUMBERMAN
347 Adelaide St. W., TORONTO

Review of Current Trade Conditions

Ontario and the East

Every preparation is being made for the resumption of activity in the various lumber mills, and by the time this edition of the "Canada Lumberman" reaches its readers, nearly all plants will be in operation. Quite a few have started up already, some early in April. If no acute labor troubles present themselves, the coming season should be a good one from a productive standpoint as the output of logs in most sections of the country is considerably ahead of last year. Several cuts have been sold and a large one in hemlock recently brought a good figure—an increase of 50 per cent. approximately over that received last year for the same stock.

Lath are also a little weaker and owing to considerable winter cut stock being available, have dropped a couple of dollars in price. This does not mean that present values have been upset and they are likely to hold until later in the season; at any rate until more is known about the building prospects and the definite quantities of white pine and spruce lath available. Shingles are also a little easier owing to so many cars being in transit. There is quite a difference in the price asked by a number of the firms. Some retailers are buying quite heavily in the belief that there will be a scarcity and others do not know exactly what to do. A good deal of B. C. stuff is now coming through in the way of rough clears, ceiling and flooring and some timbers and finish are also moving. Prices on the whole are firm in spite of some "cuts" which have taken place on certain lines. Mill representatives deny that there is any general reduction and assert there has only been a levelling up in prices, making things more equitable all around.

There has been a great reduction in stock during the last part of 1919 and the first three months of 1920. At the quarter just ended March 31st, the association received reports from 53 mills and the following figures were compiled as regards stock on hand:

The upper grades, such as finish, siding, ceiling, casing and base were reduced	2,400,000
No. 1 Dimension was reduced	2,400,000
No. 1 shiplap was reduced	2,200,000
No. 2 shiplap was reduced	1,000,000
No. 1 common boards was reduced	500,000
No. 2 common board was reduced	400,000

Dimension shiplap and boards in all grades were reduced practically 6,000,000 feet. The total stock reduction on all items amounted to practically 20,000,000 feet.

The housing commission in Ontario are also making heavy calls on Western stock, and one Toronto firm recently closed an order for supplying all the lumber and interior trim required for some 50 houses in Kitchener and 30 in Galt. B. C. fir and spruce will be used.

There are strong requisitions for all kinds of hardwood and furniture factories, automobile concerns, gramophone producers and agricultural implement makers are clamoring for various lines of stock which is picked up as rapidly as possible. The country is being scoured for sources of supply. One eastern firm has been endeavoring to obtain 1,000,000 ft. of 1 in. basswood, 4, 5 and 6 in. in width, but without having its demands satisfied.

It is understood that there is a growing demand just now for birch for flooring and that sales have been made during the last few days at \$125. per M for mill run stock in carload lots. This is only about one-third the price of quarter-cut oak and represents a Canadian wood which may be used very largely for flooring in the future. The development will be watched with much interest.

There is as already stated a great scarcity of hardwoods of all kinds and winter stocks were taken green from the saw in many instances so urgent was the demand. Prices are being well maintained and in not a few instances show a further tendency to aviate.

The building situation continues active and permits in the majority of towns show a gratifying gain both in numbers and values over the corresponding period of last year.

During the past few days a great difficulty has been experienced in securing cars for shipment owing to the tie-up at all frontier points. Many wholesalers have large stocks sold which are as yet undelivered. It is expected from this out there will be considerable improvement.

The trade outlook on the whole is regarded as very satisfactory and there is a big search for stocks, particularly in hardwoods. A

number of deals have been pending but have not yet been concluded owing to the difference in price asked by the mill owners and that which the wholesaler wants to pay.

Great Britain

Quiet conditions have ruled in this market during the past week. The volume of selling in evidence being of a somewhat restricted nature. The undertone, however, is good, and values all round are maintained on a very firm basis.

The Quebec shippers have made further progress in fixing contracts for summer shipment, and are understood to be now sold out in yellow pine deals and sidings, says a Glasgow correspondent. Few orders have been placed for spruce, contracting being limited to the broader sizes, buyers relying on obtaining their general requirements from the stocks being handled by the Associated Importers' Syndicate, and this they should be able to do at cheaper prices than could be arranged on contract. There has not been much done in log timber, shippers having had limited supplies to offer, but a few contracts have been fixed for elm, oak, Wancey pine and birch. There is little elm on the market at present, and prices are ruling very high, sales being reported lately at round about 20s. per ft. cube for wood of 45 to 50 cubic ft. average.

In regard to American hardwoods the market shows no signs of improvement, values still continue high, although the rate of exchange has become considerably easier. The demand for all kinds of hardwood is still strong, consequently there will be no easing up in prices until stocks begin to accumulate. Shipments arriving from U. S. A. are now coming forward on a larger scale than has been the case for some months past, but it will take some time yet before the market has recovered from the serious shock which it sustained during the recent heavy decline of the £ sterling in America. However, everything points to an easing up in values during the next month or two, so that during the summer there ought to be a greater and more extensive volume of business in timber.

The supplies of mahogany in first hands with which to keep the public sales moving from month to month are fast approaching exhaustion, Honduras wood being practically the only description that is left. It is fortunate, however, that further moderate shipments may be looked for, as another consignment of Belize wood is expected, and some of this shipment should be about ready for inclusion in the catalogues when the present stocks have been offered and absorbed by the market. We understand, too, that a further shipment of Grand Bassam wood may be shortly looked for, and this will be welcome, as not a single log of African now remains in brokers' hands.

The market all round continues very firm in tone, and, notwithstanding a certain restriction in the demand, stocks are being firmly and strongly held, there being not the slightest pressure to sell with the outlook promising no reduction in the cost of importation.

Many descriptions of lumber stock are now greatly reduced in amount, some of the supplies in regard to the better grade descriptions being exceedingly scarce. For these reduced supplies advanced values are quoted, such rates, however, being still under the cost of the replacement of the goods by fresh shipments under the present conditions.

United States

There is considerable uncertainty regarding general conditions at the present juncture. One is the labor situation, the other the number of building permits being cancelled and last, but not least, whether "the peak" has been reached in prices. Just at the present time there is a disposition on the part of most buyers to mark time, and, while it may be a between-seasons-period, still the present and future price element is crowding itself to the forefront. Conservatism appears to be the ruling factor at present and purchasing is only carried on for immediate wants and specific requirements. Prices for lumber have steadied, but have not declined materially, and with the uncertainties of the future as to supply it is difficult to see where any considerable concession from present price levels can come about. It is true that the current demand is somewhat light for this time of the year, but stocks supplies at the mills are also light, and production is not increasing to such an extent as to overtake prospective demand and take care of old orders.

While it is undoubtedly true that building throughout the country has not developed as rapidly as had been expected, owing largely to the hope of prospective builders that the prevailing high



View of Mills in Sarnia.

BUY THE BEST

Retailers and woodworking establishments who like to get A1 NORWAY and WHITE PINE LUMBER always buy their stocks from us because we can ship them on quick notice. It pays to have the goods, but it pays better to "deliver" them.

We also make a specialty of heavy timbers cut to order any length up to 60 feet from Pine or B. C. Fir.

"Rush Orders Rushed"

Cleveland-Sarnia Sawmills Co., Limited

SARNIA, ONTARIO

B. P. BOLE, Pres. F. H. GOFF, Vice-Pres. E. C. BARRE, Gen. Mgr. W. A. SAURWEIN, Ass't. Mgr.

prices of labor and of materials would decline, on the whole there is a very large amount of building in progress. Reports from deal-under construction are much fewer than would be the case under more favorable conditions a constant demand for lumber that is keeping their sales well up to and even above normal, this demand resulting to a large extent from repairs and alterations that are being made in lieu of new buildings. While the building situation is far from satisfactory in many of the larger cities it is in the undeveloped sections of the country that reports of activity in the building line are coming more than from any other points. This is markedly true of the oil producing sections.

Conditions in the hardwood lumber market have not changed much in recent weeks. There is somewhat less activity on the part of buyers, but the scarcity of dry stock prevents any material decrease in prices. Some of the highest-priced woods have gone back to some extent from the peak, but there is so much variation in quotations that it is difficult to gauge the decline. Reduced production by southern hardwood mills is another sustaining influence in the market. Just as the mills got to going well heavy rains came on, forcing many of them to shut down, and full capacity production will not again be reached for some weeks.

The northern hardwood mills are producing much lumber, but the manufacturers do not know how long they will be able to keep it up. The threatening factor is the uncertainty of what labor will do. Northern Michigan and Wisconsin mills are faced with a growth of the organization of the Timberworkers in their mill and camp crews, with the prospect that strikes may start at any time. If these fears are realized, production will be greatly curtailed while the issue is being fought out.

Trade in southern pine shows distinct signs of revival after the recent week of dullness. Although this dullness did not cause any slump in the market, there has been some leveling down of prices, and this apparently has encouraged many buyers who were hesitating, to reenter the market. Now that stocks as a general rule are more adequate than has been true for a long time it is only natural that some price adjustments would ensue, and the declines noted have been confirmed chiefly to those grades and items which were priced according to supply, and consequently often far above their relative values. Much of the lumber now moving is thick stock, evidently for industrial construction, of which there is a large volume throughout the country; but the slowness of house building to develop keeps the market from being what could be termed active.

Market Correspondence

**SPECIAL REPORTS
ON CONDITIONS AT
HOME AND ABROAD**

Stiff Increases in Prices Prevail at Ottawa

Sharp advance in practically all grades, which established record prices, together with a strong foreign demand and a very serious shipping situation, where the chief happenings in the Ottawa lumber market during the closing period of April. Domestic trading fell off somewhat, and the assumption was that the retail yards had been pretty well stocked up by the wholesalers and that further local buying would not be undertaken in a general way until the quotations for next season's saw cut became known.

Taken all around the market remained absolutely firm as to price and demand, but the big concern of sellers from the manufacturing end was that of shipping facilities. Ottawa lumber shippers during the last two, if not three, weeks of April were confronted with the greatest shipping problems, to United States points, that they ever had to consider.

The situation was largely brought about by the placing of numerous embargoes by American railroads, owing to labor strikes and disturbances, and great congestion at terminals in the eastern and north eastern states. The embargoes applied to New York city and district, practically all the important receiving points in New York State, Detroit, Buffalo, Black Rock, and other places. As a result of the embargoes a well-known Ottawa lumber company doing an extensive business in the United States, had over two million feet of lumber on order held up.

The total amount of stock on order that was, up to April 23rd, being held up at Ottawa and in the Ottawa Valley was very hard to estimate. Lumber shippers confined themselves to the statement that it run well up into the millions of feet. Every company and shipper was figuratively thrown into the same boat by the placing of the embargoes, which to make matters worse followed suddenly on top of the great foreign car shortage, which occurred in February and March and which was largely due to abnormal weather conditions in the north-eastern States, and great congestion at eastern American terminals. The lumbermen simply could not help themselves in the matter of getting shipments away. The number of foreign cars available became greater, but the operation of the embargoes to various points, made it little short of bewildering to route cars of shipments with any hope or certainty of their arriving at their intended destination within a given time.

"It is true the foreign cars are getting better and more plentiful, but that does not help any when you get notice from the American roads one day after another that an embargo has been placed on a certain point overnight. What can we do about it? Nothing, but sit back and put up with it and trust that sometime soon that the embargoes will be lifted and the American roads will find themselves in a position to handle and deliver our shipments," was the summary of one of the best known lumbermen in Ottawa, on the existing situation.

Outside of the lumbermen's worries about the embargoes the feature of the market was the general and sensational raise in prices, when for the first time in the history of the Ottawa lumber market hit the record altitude of \$200 per thousand feet for 2 x 7 good pine sidings. This price, it was pointed out, was hardly an actual price, as

the stock could not be had, or was not in the market in any great quantity. "Of course two hundred dollars per thousand is a record price for lumber in Ottawa, but the stock is not here. Advancing the price of the better grades is simply in accordance with the advance in the price of the lower grades stocks for which there is a very strong demand. Anyone can easily see that if the price of the lower and middle grades advance, that the value of the better grades must go up proportionally" was the explanation for the raise in price as given by one of the leading manufacturers. Not only lumber but lath and shingles figured in the increase which resulted in the No. 1 and No. 2 grades of white pine lath practically going off the market and being listed at "open" quotations.

The majority of the increases occurred during the middle and the latter part of April.

Labor conditions with the factory and woodworking plants also command considerable attention, as the workers recently presented demands to the employers calling for an increase of from twenty to twenty-five per cent. increase per hour. This matter is still undecided and the Department of Labor has been asked to grant a board of arbitration. Inquiry at the Labor Department by the "Canada Lumberman" brought the information that under the Industrial Disputes Act that the woodworkers did not class in the category of the necessary trades covered by the act or were not a public utility. Thus the Department of Labor could only grant a board of arbitration, after first having received the consent of the employing interests. In short if the employers refused to agree to a board the Labor Department could not grant one, but if they lent their consent it could. In the event of the differences not going before a board of arbitration it was expected that the increases in wages sought and the improvement of working conditions asked for would be settled individually by each of the plants with their own employees. Though no official demand had been presented to the owners and operators of sawmills it was conceded by the operators that an advance in wages would have to be made to the employees this year. The amount of the prospective increase was not estimated.

Rivermen for the spring drive were reported to be fairly plentiful as to numbers, but the standard of their quality, like last year, was indefinite. Reports from the various lumber companies indicated that

W. Y. LLOYD

Wholesale Lumber Dealer

51 Yonge St. Toronto, Ont.

**PINE, SPRUCE
or HARDWOOD
LUMBER**

To the Mill Man—I'm always in
the market for Lumber, Shingles
and Lath.

Please mail lists of your stock

A. E. GUIDAL

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STANDING TIMBER

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for 20 Years

WATERPROOF COVERS

For

Horses - Waggon

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WE GIVE SERVICE

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Manufacturing
Company, Limited

TORONTO
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MONTREAL
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COMFORT IN CAMP

HAVE YOUR TENTS INSECT PROOF



Minimum Cost



Maximum Comfort

FIGS

We have to offer a splendid line of dried fruit very suitable for the Camp, and the price is so low that it would be economical, which is a feature which cannot be ignored at present when everything is so high.

Taps Spanish Figs 8c. about 25lb. Send us an order

H. P. ECKARDT & CO.

Wholesale Grocers

CHURCH AND ESPLANADE, TORONTO

preparations for the drive were well under way and that the spring season had been satisfactory.

Some Uncertainty Regarding Conditions in Montreal

The Montreal lumber position is uncertain. Some wholesalers are frankly nervous as to whether prices will be maintained and are adopting a conservative attitude in the matter of buying in any large quantities. At present quotations would mean heavy losses, and the wholesalers referred to have not confidence that with the new cut coming on the market, quotations will be maintained. On the other hand, there are those who argue that every indication points to the market remaining strong. Building is certain to be more brisk than last year, the cost of manufacturing lumber is high, and the cut, although larger than last season, will not be sufficient to upset prices, in view of the demand which is certain to come from all quarters. One man's opinion is as good as another's, and there are so many unforeseen circumstances that it is difficult to gauge the course of the market.

On the whole, business is moderate. Local yards are not heavily stocked, but here again retailers are guided by the uncertain outlook. Building has certainly opened in promising fashion. The city of Montreal will apply for \$3,000,000 for workingmen's houses, but as the Provincial Government has allotted just over a million dollars to suburban councils, the city will not get more than \$2,000,000. There has been further delay in getting down to business, and it will be at least another month before anything worth while is done.

There are a number of good orders for American account, but the railway strike and car shortage have held up shipments, although the car situation is a little better.

Hardwoods are as firm as ever. Birch is in good demand for the States, with, however, a short supply of lumber.

A lumberman who has visited several parts of the province reports that there is likely to be a good supply of lath. Almost every mill, he states, who could procure machinery, is manufacturing lath, and he predicts a substantial drop in prices.

The B. C. section is in a more or less confused condition. The impossibility of shipping lumber across the border has resulted in the mills trying to find a market in the East. The result has been a large increase in cars in transit. While there is a fair demand, it is not nearly sufficient to take care of the heavy shipments, with the result that prices have declined.

Preparations are now being made for the export season. So far the indications are that freights will continue to be high. McLean, Kennedy & Company, Montreal, have been appointed charters for the vessels and space for the balance of the lumber to be shipped to the United Kingdom on account of the British Government, and which has now been purchased by the Associated Importers, Limited, of England. The shipments will still be arranged for by the Eastern Canada office of the Imported Timber Disposal Section of the Board of Trade, England.

Pulpwood continues high in price. The groundwood market is exceptionally strong, prices are now at a record level, and sulphite is picking up.

Heavy Shipments Made from St. John by Water

The last month has seen practically no change in the foreign or local situation at St. John. Very large shipments both by water and rail have taken place, but mostly by water. The Government contracts, which were in effect during the war, are now largely all shipped up, as far as St. John is concerned, and very little remains unshipped. French Government owned stocks, which were stored at St. John, it is understood, have been sold to Ontario firms and will, no doubt, be cleared away before long.

The car situation has not been good at St. John, but it is better than many other sections, as a considerable number of foreign cars come to St. John loaded with stock for the winter port steamers. This gives a limited supply, but as many firms are shipping from here when cars are divided up, only a few get to each shipper. Embargoes on American roads have about been all lifted and this is also a great help in the movement of lumber.

The mills at St. John have started their season's sawing. They will saw about 50 per cent. of their logs into American size, the balance going to the British market. Practically all the narrows will go over into the United States. Prices for logs are very high; for early logs about \$25.00 per M. being paid, but later on logs will be more plentiful and prices will, no doubt, be less. The yards of the mills are well cleared off and any stocks sawn should find ready market at good prices.

The price of lumber remains firm. The increased cost of logs and the advance in wages asked by the employees, will make a

costly article when manufactured. The mill workers are asking from 50 per cent. to 75 per cent. over last year's wages.

Locally business for the factories is not good. Very little repair work or building has yet started and the outlook at the moment is not encouraging. Stocks at the factories are ample for needs for some time ahead.

British Columbia fir has risen so in price that more eastern spruce and pine is being used for trim and finish of all kinds. Laths remain firm and there are practically no stocks at St. John. Shingles in the high grades are also all cleared up and only a few low grades remain in the sheds.

The drives have started as the streams have broken up and good progress should be made in the operation.

Mill Workers Get Substantial Advance

Later information says that the control of the lumber trade at St. John is at the present largely in the hands of the labor party. There is no strike and the mills have just begun the season's sawing, and have been trying to arrange the season's wages ahead. The operators asked 40 per cent. increase in wages, or \$1.40 per day over last year. This, added to the two previous years' advances, would make an increase of \$2.20 per day in three years. At a final conference between the sawmill owners of the Lower St. John River and the employees, it was agreed that an advance of 28 per cent. in wages would go into effect. About 500 men are affected.

Some cuts have been sold for the season at prices ranging about \$4.00 to \$5.00 per M over last year. This is about on a par with last year's prices which were about \$37.00 per M, but increased costs will eat up the advance.

The St. John river has opened and logs are now running freely. No great amount of damage was done by the ice as it did not run out suddenly. Prices of logs are higher than a year ago, possibly \$2.50 to \$5.00 per M. Many bank logs have been cut this winter, largely on account of increased values on sawn lumber and the budworm. As much fir was cut rather than have it go to waste, probably the cut on the St. John river, including bank logs, will be in the vicinity of 80,000,000 feet.

Local lumber trade is not what can be called good as the people who are talking of building are afraid to go ahead on account of high costs in everything. It is possible that as the season goes along, the parties will find they cannot expect very much change and will accustom themselves to conditions and start operations. This was largely the condition at St. John in the early spring of 1919. Prices locally remain firm and hardwoods are steadily advancing, flooring being very scarce. British Columbia products are also very firm. This is causing an increase in the sales of Eastern spruce and pine trim, which will continue for a long time as the price of B. C. fir has gone abnormally high compared with eastern products.

The factories still have good business but it is largely old business in unfinished orders.

Refuse lumber and all low grades is quite scarce and high as American buyers have come into the market and purchased all stocks they could find.

The car situation has not improved as foreign cars are still very scarce and about every week an embargo shuts off shipments.

Lath are very scarce and will remain so until the mills start for the season. Price \$16.00.

Shingles are also very scarce. Extras \$8.50, clears \$7.75, 2nd clears \$6.50, ex. \$15.00. All at St. John, net cash.

The box trade is very good and prices remain very firm

Earnings of St. Maurice Paper Co.

According to the annual report of the St. Maurice Paper Company, Limited, the Canadian subsidiary of the Union Bag and Paper Company, the operating profits after deduction of all expenses of manufacturing, administration and sellings, amounted to \$1,329,622, as against \$1,168,489 in 1918 and \$1,060,853 in 1917. With other income, the total income amounted to \$1,418,805. After the usual deductions for depreciation, at \$426,029, up from \$332,185 in 1918 and other charges unchanged from the previous year, a balance of \$855,342 remained, out of which interest charges were paid, leaving earnings for the year at \$716,924 as compared with \$562,300 in 1918, and \$595,148 in 1917. After paying increased dividends at \$187,500 and taking care of a balance of discount on securities written off of \$153,000, the surplus remaining was \$376,424, against \$499,800 in 1918 and \$595,148 in 1917. With the balance from the previous year, the profit and loss balance amounted to \$1,799,138, against \$1,401,715 in 1918, and \$901,915 in 1917.

The B. C. Fir & Cedar Company are building a \$70,000 mill on False Creek, Vancouver.

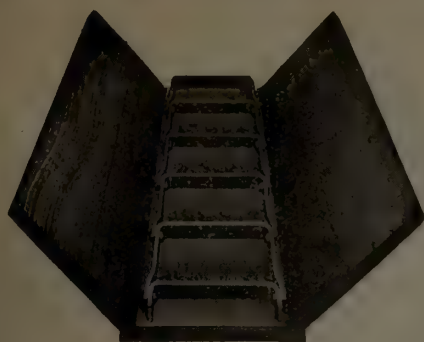


Fig. 1—Sawdust and short refuse Conveyor made from a plain (Style A) Steel Drag, sliding upon a steel plate.



Fig. 2—A wider and more durable type of the Steel Drag Chain (Style D) than Fig. 1.



Fig. 3—A malleable Drag Refuse Chain mounted upon a steel plate. This chain is especially fitted for service in gritty material on account of long internal wearing surface of pin.



Fig. 4—Cast Steel Log Haul-up Spur, mounted upon a Vulcan Steel Chain and sliding on flat steel strips.



Fig. 5—Return strand of the above Log Haul-up (Fig. 4) showing the spur inverted and running astride of longitudinal guides.

The Wide Variety of Jeffrey Chains For Saw Mill Use

Is illustrated in these sections of Jeffrey Conveyers for service in handling

Logs from river and storage to mill saws.

Ties from stream to mill or railroad cars.

Refuse, Saw Dust, Slabs, Blocks, etc., from mill to fire pit.

Lumber from mill to yard or kiln.

Pulp Wood, Chips, etc., in Pulp and Paper Mills.

Ashes, Coal, Packages, etc.

Jeffrey Wire Cable Conveyers are especially adapted to Long Distance Haulage and the handling of large capacities of Mill Refuse and Saw Dust, Pulp Wood, etc.

Write for Special Bulletins and let us figure on your conveying requirements.

The
Jeffrey Mfg. Co.
Canadian Branch
and Warerooms
Montreal



Fig. 6—Cast Steel Log Haul-up Spur upon a long link welded steel chain and operating on steel strips.

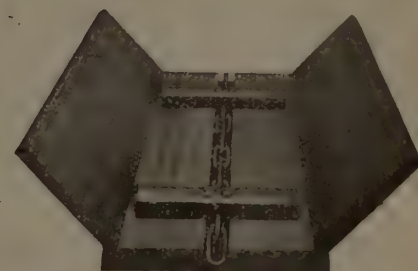


Fig. 7—A cheap and effective Pulp Wood and Refuse Conveyor made from Jeffrey Long Link Coil Chains with U-bolts and Wood Cross-bars at intervals.



Fig. 8—A lighter service Conveyor than Fig. 7, made from Detachable Chain with F-2 attachments or any other type of Malleable Chain with similar attachments.



Fig. 9—Log Haul-up made from an extra strong malleable roller chain having steel pins and with renewable spurs riveted to top of the chain.

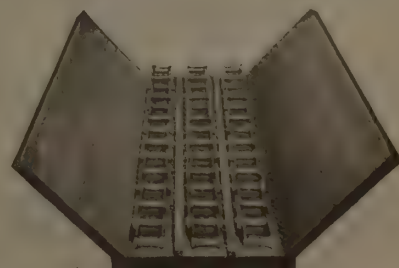


Fig. 10—A series of plain chains in a wide trough makes an excellent conveyer for handling logs from saws to stackers or barkers.

Supply and Demand Will Rule to the End

From the time the human race began bartering for the necessities of life or the commodities produced by labor the law of supply and demand has regulated the exchange of price values of the goods bartered for and in. As time progressed and civilization improved and spread there came to be established monetary systems of and between nations and the law of supply and demand continued to rule in the values of all goods dealt in. Such has been the rule ever since civilization existed and such will it be until the end of eternity, says the "Southern Lumberman."

There can be no cause without effect and no effect without a condition. The cause of high prices is that relative difference between small production and large demand. Exorbitant prices of today were founded upon a theory of government put into effect during the war that the more money a man earned the more bonds he would be able to buy to run the war with. Then came a theory of excess profits tax that was devised for the purpose of assisting the government in the maintaining of price levels through governmental fixations of prices. As a theory it was beautiful; as an actual adjunct in the business of conducting the war it was a failure—an awful one. From the end of the war to the present is but a short space and the extravagances the new theory of taxation fostered in the minds of wage earners and all other classes of citizens were multiplied when all governmental restrictions as to price values were removed. The exorbitant feature connected with all prices would be summarily removed could the average man but understand that the excess war profits tax is the underlying basis and join in a demand on congress for its immediate repeal.

In the course of time there will come a condition in which all affairs of life, industry and commerce will be normal—but it will be a new normal and not that old one we knew of in the days before the war. It will be a much higher normal than that of the past, as it will have to take care of the increased costs of production necessitated through increased wages and other essentials of industry. As the law of supply and demand rules prices in these abnormal times so will it rule the prices of the normal times and times to come.

When the demand for lumber is below the production of the sawmills then the manufacturers of that lumber have virtually to sell at a price the buyer is willing to pay. Today the production is far short of the actual needs of the buyers and the latter naturally pay the price the manufacturer feels his lumber is worth.

Between the law of supply and demand there should be no friction between the producing and consuming interests. As a general proposition the consuming interests have all the best of it and take full advantage. Now that the manufacturer has a chance to make some money it is his right to take advantage as he sees fit to do so.

Practical Pointers on Barn Construction

"Helpful Pointers," a well-known house organ of a retail lumber concern, says:

"Every man who builds a barn wants a satisfactory barn, and if the barn is cold during the winter it is not a satisfactory barn. The following points will help you in making the plans for a new barn or for remodelling the old one.

"Barns made of lumber are more practical, economical and artistic.

"Barns should always be built with the length of the barn running north and south to get sunlight throughout the stock room.

"Calves and all small stock should be in the south end of the barn as the south end is always the warmest part of the barn.

"Horses and cows should be separated by a tight partition.

"Plan six hundred cubic feet for a cow, seven hundred and thirty cubic feet for a horse. Figure six calves the same as one cow and two yearlings the same as one cow.

"There should be four square feet of glass area per animal and the windows should be placed as near the ceiling as possible. One piece sash with tight fitting storm windows for winter.

"The most satisfactory plan of a ventilating system can be made where the stock face the centre of the building.

"Driveways should be eliminated and litter carriers used instead.

"All doors should be equipped with storm doors and rolling doors should not be used except where absolutely necessary.

"If joists overhead are ceiled, insulation at least one-half inch thick should be used under the ceiling to prevent condensation when the hay is removed from the hay mow floor.

"The information in this and succeeding articles is based upon tests and experiments that have been made in hundreds of barns from the Atlantic to the Pacific Coast.

SOUTHERN HARDWOODS Dry Stock at Buffalo for Quick Shipment

BROWN ASH					BUTTERNUT					PLAIN RED GUM					PLAIN RED OAK				
1 in.	1 & 2	Clear Strips	No. 1	No. 2	1 in.	1 & 2	Clear Strips	No. 1	No. 2	1 in.	1 & 2	Clear Strips	No. 1	No. 2	1 in.	1 & 2	Clear Strips	No. 1	No. 2
27,900	8,500	48,000	17,000	17,000	12,300	41,800	20,600	400	400	32,300	10,000	1,000	...	...	1/4 in.	24,200	...	...	...
52,500	7,300	44,200	15,300	15,300	8,400	...	2,000	...	...	1/4 in.	18,000	5,700	...	...	1/4 in.	39,000	...	39,400	25,200
27,500	...	18,000	3,500	3,500	3,000	3,000	...	...	...	1/4 in.	9,000	2,300	...	...	1/4 in.	...	...	87,000	53,600
13,500	...	20,000	2,000	2,000	...	...	...	...	...	1/4 in.	2,500	6,800	7,500	...	1/4 in.	...	...	30,000	65,400
WHITE ASH					CHESTNUT					FIGURED RED GUM					PLAIN WHITE OAK				
1 in.	1 & 2	Clear Strips	No. 1	No. 2	1 in.	1 & 2	Clear Strips	No. 1	No. 2	1 in.	1 & 2	Clear Strips	No. 1	No. 2	1 in.	1 & 2	Clear Strips	No. 1	No. 2
39,000	800	74,000	90,000	90,000	1/4 in.	16,900	1,500	57,300	237,500	1 in.	...	...	3,800	700	1/4 in.	25,150	...	2,000	16,900
85,000	7,500	120,000	35,000	35,000	1/4 in.	161,800	2,800	77,200	173,200	1/4 in.	...	...	1,000	6,000	1/4 in.	35,900	...	122,000	10,000
18,900	1,200	15,000	36,000	36,000	1/4 in.	116,500	...	86,000	35,000	1/4 in.	...	...	...	...	1/4 in.	30,300	1,200	51,000	63,200
56,300	500	51,000	75,000	75,000	1/4 in.	59,200	...	64,300	116,200	1/4 in.	...	...	...	...	1/4 in.	61,300	...	2,000	2,000
40,500	...	8,000	7,500	7,500	1/4 in.	4,000	...	1,150	500	1/4 in.	...	...	2,500	6,600	1/4 in.	48,500	...	25,000	9,000
60,500	...	13,500	8,500	8,500	1/4 in.	2,100	...	1,500	500	1/4 in.	...	...	...	...	1/4 in.	67,000	...	96,000	52,000
2,000	...	1,000	500	500	1/4 in.	1,500	...	800	...	1/4 in.	...	...	600	1,600	1/4 in.	168,800	...	49,500	3,000
BASSWOOD					CYPRESS					SAP GUM					QUARTERED WHITE OAK				
1 in.	1 & 2	Clear Strips	No. 1	No. 2	1 in.	1 & 2	Select	No. 1	No. 2	1 in.	1 & 2	Clear Strips	No. 1	No. 2	1 in.	1 & 2	Clear Strips	No. 1	No. 2
70,700	...	225,000	180,000	180,000	1 in.	...	29,000	1,200	Shop	1 in.	76,400	34,000	...	...	1 in.	6,500	...	...	...
251,300	14,000	235,500	152,800	152,800	1 in.	...	10,800	...	...	1 in.	...	...	...	...	1 in.	18,500	...	44,600	9,000
94,600	...	31,800	12,000	12,000	1 in.	...	5,200	18,000	...	1 in.	...	...	...	...	1 in.	5,800	...	6,500	800
27,900	...	9,000	12,500	12,500	1 in.	...	24,000	24,200	4,800	1 in.	...	...	3,000	1,500	1 in.	71,400	13,000	39,400	23,000
84,000	...	11,900	15,000	15,000	1 in.	...	8,000	3,200	...	1 in.	...	...	2,500	1,500	1 in.	6,000	...	400	300
9,550	...	10,500	5,900	5,900	1 in.	...	69,400	28,100	12,000	1 in.	...	...	...	...	1 in.	9,500	...	600	...
2,500	...	...	...	...	1 in.	...	10,300	...	...	1 in.	...	...	...	...	1 in.	29,500	...	25,100	5,700
CHERRY					SOFT ELM					HICKORY					QUARTERED SAP GUM				
1 in.	1 & 2	No. 1	No. 2	No. 3	1 in.	1 & 2	No. 1	No. 2	No. 3	1 in.	1 & 2	No. 1	No. 2	No. 3	1 in.	1 & 2	No. 1	No. 2	No. 3
160,500	197,200	20,500	42,000	42,000	1 in.	...	2,700	6,000	800	1 in.	...	...	...	...	1 in.	...	...	...	...
6,500	4,600	1,500	37,900	37,900	1 in.	...	33,500	31,200	14,800	1 in.	...	...	...	...	1 in.	...	...	...	...
21,000	36,700	50,300	36,000	36,000	1 in.	...	10,500	11,300	3,400	1 in.	...	...	...	...	1 in.	...	...	...	...
2,100	20,200	31,900	6,500	6,500	1 in.	...	10,400	5,400	1,600	1 in.	...	...	...	...	1 in.	...	...	...	...
5,500	2,700	2,200	1 in.	...	600	1,000	1,000	1 in.	1 in.
21,700	2,500	2,300	1 in.	...	45,280	6,500	11,000	1 in.	1 in.
7,900	...	500	1 in.	...	700	200	...	1 in.	1 in.

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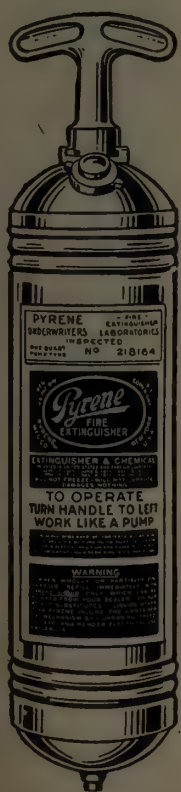
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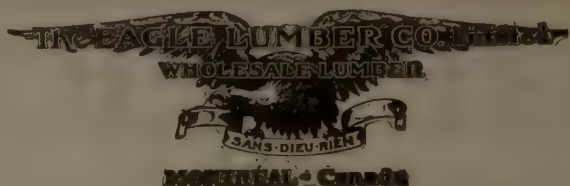
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EDGINGS**Ontario**

Norman Hipel has started sawing logs and has opened a wholesale lumber yard in Galt, near the Grand Trunk railway.

The La Salle Lumber Co., Limited, Toronto, have been authorized by supplementary letters patent to change its name to the Whitefish River Lumber Co., Limited.

The Fesserton Timber Co., of Toronto, who operate a sawmill at Monticello, Ont., have begun sawing for the season and expect to cut about three and a half million feet of spruce.

The capital stock of the Canadian Mathews Gravity Carrier Co., Limited, Port Hope, has been increased from \$100,000 to \$300,000 and the name changed to the Mathews Gravity Carrier Co., Limited.

Graves, Bigwood, & Co., of Toronto, began sawing at their mill at Byng Inlet about the middle of April, the ice having gone out of the river a little earlier than usual. The company expect to have a very busy season.

The Harris Wood Products Co., Limited, Toronto, have moved their offices from Bay St. to 109 Church St. They are exhibiting at the new offices a small building built according to the specifications of the Harris system of sectional construction.

Wm. Stirrett, of the Stirrett Lumber So., was in Chicago recently, conferring with financial associates regarding the further extension of the Port Arthur Waggon Works building for the woodworking plant which the company intend to install.

The Eagle Lake Lumber Co., who have two mills at King Lake and Eagle Lake, near South River, Ont., started sawing early in April at King Lake and will cut over a million feet at this point. About half the cut will be birch and the rest spruce, hemlock and the white pine.

Messrs. Stevens & Groff, who recently purchased the planing mill and sash and door factory of James A. Hewitt, of Beamsville, Ont., are now conducting that industry under the name of the Beamsville Planing Mill. The firm is very busy at the present time and reports the outlook most promising for the coming season.

The Victoria Harbor Lumber Co., of Victoria Harbor, started sawing early in April. They have a good stock of logs on hand and the prospects for the coming season are regarded as promising. The Georgian Bay Lumber Co. at Waubesa, Ont. also put their plant in operation a few days ago and expect to have a good season.

J. A. Mathieu, Limited, with a capital stock of \$1,000,000, and headquarters at Fort Frances, Ont., has been incorporated to carry on the business of lumbermen and paper dealers in all branches, and to manufacture, buy, sell and deal in timber, lumber, wood pulp, paper, etc. Among the incorporators are James A. Mathieu, M.P.P. of Rainy River, and others.

The Little Giant Manufacturing Co., Limited, North Bay, were recently granted a provincial charter to manufacture and carry on a business in toys, furniture and other wooden products. The company will conduct lumber and timber operations in connection. Capital \$25,000. C. J. Collier and G. L. Bull, both of North Bay, Ont., are two of the incorporators.

Butler & Jones, Limited, with headquarters in Toronto and a capital stock of \$25,000, has been incorporated to carry on the business of manufacturers, importers and exporters and dealers in gum paper, coated paper, pulp, pulpwood, paper bags, cardboard paper materials, etc., and to carry on in all its branches the business of a paper mill, paper warehouse and paper dealers. Among the incorporators are R. P. Lock and Howard A. Hall, Toronto.

Work on the Southampton plant of "Panels Limited," Toronto, is progressing rapidly and it will not be long before the factory will be in operation. The Toronto plant is being dismantled and the machinery shipped to Southampton. Such is the demand, that it is doubtful if the new plant will be large enough for the requirements of this firm. In view of this, it is likely that an addition will be built some time during the coming summer.

In the gold mining districts around Timmins, where comparatively uniform wages are now being paid, and which measure up to the standard set in the silver mining camps, the migratory tendencies of the men have become less pronounced, and seem to be creating a condition entirely favorable. In addition to adding stability, as a result of less restlessness, the arrival of spring is causing the lumber camps to close, and is resulting in an improved supply of labor in point of numbers.

At a conference between representatives of the public utilities commission and the Collingwood Shipbuilding Company, H. B. Smith, president of the company, outlined the plans for the enlargement of the Kingston plant to meet the requirements of the big steamers that will ply the lakes after the new Welland canal has been finished. He was most emphatic in his statement that the company's big scheme for Kingston was a certainty, but he could not say when the work would be started.

Five actions against the Canadian Government Railways and the Dominion Construction Company for damage done by bush fires, alleged to have been caused by engines of the defendant companies, two of the cases being from McDougall township and three from Burpee township, were settled out of the court at Parry Sound, at the suggestion of Mr. Justice Logie, the presiding judge. The terms of the settlement were not made public. The Dominion Construction Company, one of the defendants, had a contract for improvement work on the railway at the time the fires occurred.

Eastern Canada

J. A. Turcott, of Barre, is erecting a new sawmill at Canton Lacorne, Que.

McDade's lath mill, Woodstock, N. B., which was recently destroyed by fire, is being rebuilt.

The directors of the St. Maurice Paper Company, Limited, will extend their ground wood plant at Three Rivers, Que.

The directors of the Brompton Pulp and Paper Company have decided

to proceed at once with the construction of a new pulp mill at East Angus, Que.

Recent Montreal registrations include the Lumber Supply Co., Limited, and the Parker Creek Lumber Co., Incorporated.

Bartram & Ball, Limited, Montreal, Que., have been authorized by supplementary letters patent to increase their capital stock from \$40,000 to the sum of \$100,000.

Ellwood Wilson, of the Forestry Department of the Laurentide Company, Limited, has been elected a member of the executive committee of the American Plant Pest Committee.

The Belgo Paper Co. Limited, Montreal, Que., were recently granted a federal charter as manufacturers and dealers in lumber, timber, pulp and other by-products. Capital \$15,000,000. A. R. Holden and C. J. Heward, both of Montreal are among the incorporators.

Five hundred mill employees of the Laurentide Company, Limited, Grand'Mere, Que., have requested the directors to establish a company store. A committee is investigating charges of profiteering and of the possibilities of establishing the store.

The International Construction Co., Limited, St. John, N. B., were recently incorporated to carry on a general lumber business in connection with their building operations. P. F. Saab and T. G. Tobias, contractors, both of St. John, N.B., are two of the incorporators.

The Bridge River Timber and Manufacturing Co., Limited, Montreal, P. Q., have been incorporated to carry on a general lumber business, manufacturing and dealing in lumber, timber and other forest products. Capital \$1,200,000. Two of the incorporators are J. Kerry and A. S. Bruneau, both of Montreal.

The Murray River Power & Pulp Co., Limited, La Malbaie, Que., were recently granted a provincial charter to manufacture and deal in pulp and paper. The company will also conduct a general lumber and timber business. Capital \$750,000. Among the incorporators are L. S. St. Laurent, K. C., and J. Alphonse, K.C., both of Quebec City.

A federal charter has been granted to Canadian Pulp & Paper Investments, Limited, with headquarters in Montreal and a capital stock of \$1,000,000, for the purpose of manufacturing and dealing in timber, logs, lumber, pulpwood, etc., and to erect pulp and paper mills, sawmills and factories. Among the incorporators are Wm. Taylor, of Montreal, and others.

A new milling company to be known as the Oak-Ridge Lumber Manufacturing Co., is to be established in the eastern part of Yarmouth County, N. S. The promoters are Capt. Ormsby Seeley, of Lower Argyle, and his three brothers. The company has recently acquired a tract of 1,200 acres of excellent timber land to the northeast of Pubnico and during the coming summer propose to erect a mill in the vicinity.

Western Canada

A new shingle mill has been built by Messrs. Butts and Nelson at Silverdale.

The Coats Shingle mill at Hoquiam was sold to the Eureka Cedar Lumber Company.

George Hanbury, son of John Hanbury, the well-known Vancouver lumberman, recently arrived home from the east.

The new sawmill of the Nicola Pine Mills, Limited, has started operations. The plant is now running in full force at Merritt, B. C.

The mill of the Smithers Lumber Co. is running again at Smithers. A new mill for Northern Interior Lumber Co. is also in the course of erection.

The federal railway commission finds that in the complaint of merchants of Qualicum Beach, B. C., a revision cannot be directed at the rates on lumber out of Qualicum, B. C.

Wall, Ellis & Company have purchased the saw mills of the McLellan Shingle Company at Mud Bay for \$8000, according to a deal negotiated a few days ago. The plant is located on the Great Northern Railway, two miles north of Colbrooke.

The Box, Crating & Manufacturing Co., Sidney Island, B. C., has been organized by the Sidney Island Brick & Tile Co. to manufacture crating and broom handles. J. S. Skeen is president and manager. About forty hands will be employed.

Among the new companies recently granted provincial charters are Alberni Shingle Co., Victoria, \$50,000; Kelley Johnson Lumber Co., Victoria, \$20,000; Townsite Lumber Co., Vancouver, \$25,000; Bonsol Creek Lumber Co., Westholme, \$20,000; Bernard Timber and Logging Co., New Westminster.

C. H. Cudemore the well-known British lumberman, recently arrived in Vancouver in the interests of the Twentieth Century Building Co. This latter company has been formed for the purpose of importing knock down houses from B. C. to Great Britain. Mr. Cudemore is of the opinion that this trade would reach large proportions in the near future.

John Brennan, pioneer lumberman of British Columbia, and one of the outstanding figures of the industry, died recently at Kamloops, B. C., aged 77 years. At the age of fourteen he became connected with the lumber industry of the Ottawa River, later transferring his activities to the Muskoka and Georgian Bay districts. He was a prominent athlete in his day.

The mill of the Mayo Lumber Co. at Sahtlam was recently destroyed by fire. The total damage done was about \$75,000, only part of which is covered by insurance. The loss includes a new lath mill, which was being installed at a cost of about \$5000. In addition, about 500,000 feet of sawn lumber was lost.

The following new B. C. companies have been granted a charter: Union Shingle Co., Limited, Mitchell Island, \$40,000; the Fanny Bay Lumber Co., Newcastle district, \$16,000; Lumber Specialties Co., Vancouver, \$10,000; Champion Shingle Co., Vancouver, \$10,000; Drywood Lumber Co., Vancouver, \$10,000; Shamrock Logging Co., Vancouver, \$10,000; Riverdale Lumber Co., Victoria, \$10,000; McBride Lumber Co., McBride, B. C., and Edmonton, \$10,000.

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This machine handled up to one thousand logs per day.

We make these machines for either Steam or Gasoline Power, and in 7 sizes, one of which should be just right for your use.

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Engine builders appreciate the importance of using a babbitt that must not fail; we fully realize that importance—that's why we place quality above price and every other consideration. *There is no speed too high, no pressure too heavy, no impact too severe, for Syracuse Babbitts.*

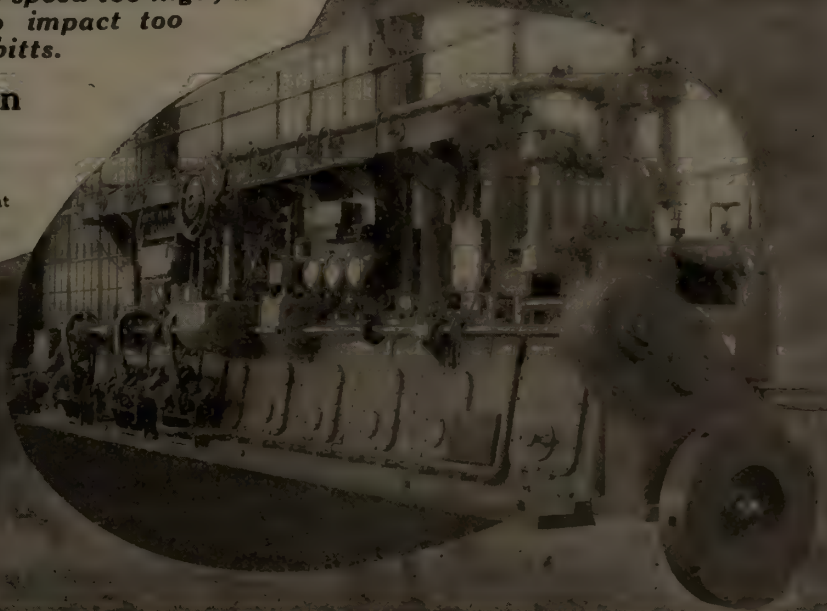
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Let us help you determine what babbitt is best adapted to the requirements of your machinery.

The world-famous
Winton Engine

SYRACUSE BABBITT



QUESTION NO. 8

What difference does it make to a bearing if the babbitt is not absolutely homogeneous?

ANSWER

A non-homogeneous metal is one in which the ingredients are not unified, and such parts of the bearing where the antimony or copper predominate, are very liable to score the shaft. In alloying

SYRACUSE BABBITT

the metals are so absolutely unified that every grain is identical, physically and chemically, with every other grain.

Surely it's worth the little difference in price to know the bearings in your machinery are safe and dependable.

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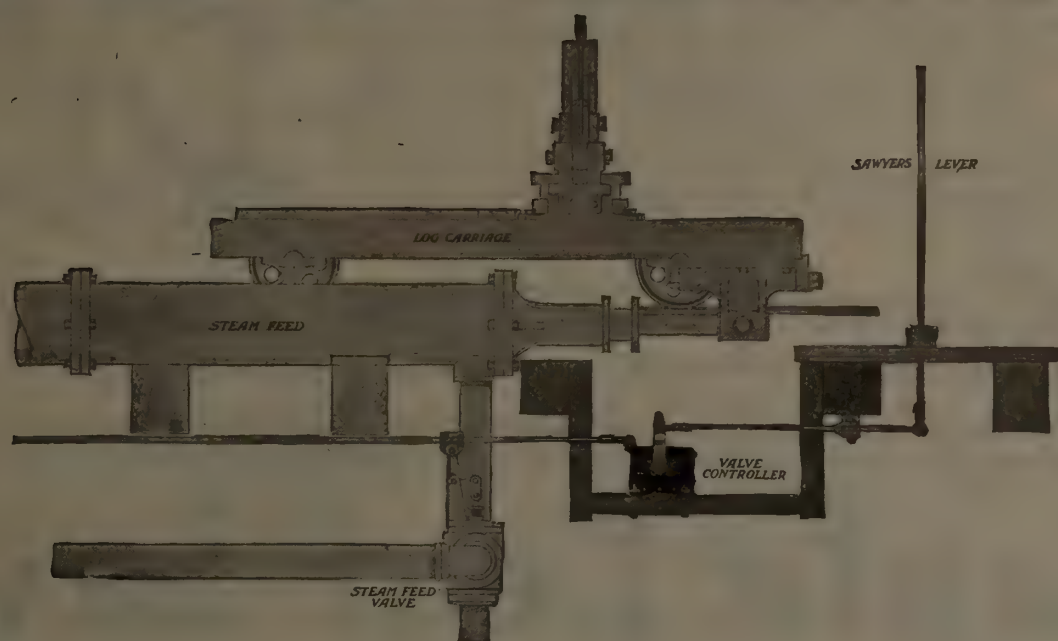


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"We have the Right Rope for every purpose"

We solicit your enquiries. Write for our catalogue.

Canada Wire & Iron Goods Co., Hamilton



Prescott's Valve Controller

Patented June 8, 1915

The Machine You Have Been Waiting for.

To eliminate every trouble with your Steam Feed Valves install one of these machines.

Six Real Reasons for Doing So:

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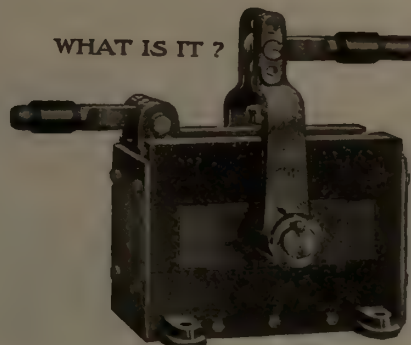
Read what one of the largest lumber companies on the north shore has to say about it.

We are sole Canadian manufacturers of these machines.

Pamphlets with full description and prices on application.

Let us quote you also on our new "Hamilton" Vertical Steam Feed Valves.

WHAT IS IT ?



PRESCOTT'S VALVE CONTROLLER

Waubushene, Ont., Sept. 11, 1917.
Messrs. Wm. Hamilton Co.,
Peterborough, Ont.

Gentlemen:—

Replying to your inquiry re Prescott Valve Controller, which you sent us last spring to try out: I beg to say that we installed this machine early in April, just previous to starting the mills, selecting the most difficult valve we have to handle, the steam having to travel through nearly three hundred lineal feet of pipe to reach this valve, and noting the fact that the pipes are well covered, there is necessarily considerable condensation, and every sawyer knows the annoyance caused by water passing through the valves which violently jars or jerks the lever, sometimes wrenching it from the hand and thereby inflicting serious damage to the machinery of the mill. And now after nearly five months of daily use, I am pleased to tell you that this device has put up all that is claimed for it. There is not the slightest jar or vibration to be felt, no matter where the lever is held. It is very easily attached and does not interfere in any way with the free movement of the lever, and the Sawyer, Mr. George Botting, also our Foreman, Mr. W. A. Gill, both speak of your controller in the most glowing terms. I can, therefore, congratulate you on securing an article that will fill many a long felt want.

Yours truly,

(Signed) D. B. Anderson,
Chief Engineer,
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William Hamilton Co., Limited

Agents: J. L. Neilson & Co., Winnipeg, Man.

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WORK in the bush and in the lumber camp is of such a strenuous nature that it demands a strong, sturdy harness that will stand up under all conditions. For such work there is no harness made that excels the famous "Carson Quality" Michigan Lumber and Skidding Harness. It is made of the best quality oak tanned leather by the best Canadian workmen. You will make no mistake in equipping your outfit with "Carson Quality" harness and horse equipment. Let us send you full particulars.

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**POWER POINTERS
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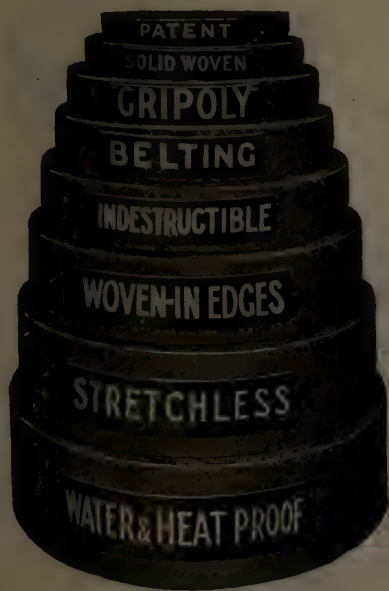
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A BELT WITH INDESTRUCTIBLE EDGES

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The Right Belt in the Right Place



Patent "Gripoly" is a British made product composed of 85% Pure Camel Hair and 15% Long Staple Cotton, and by its splendid qualities has won its place in the largest and most important industrial plants of Great Britain.

"Gripoly" is especially adapted to the lumber operations of this country. It is constructed to survive the severest tests of friction, strain, general wear and tear, and the many agencies that are usually destructive of belting.

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"Gripoly" belting has many advantages over other makes and textures, that you should know about, and on your pulleys it will prove your best investment by holding your transmission costs down to a minimum, preventing costly stoppages, and keeping your machinery going to full capacity.

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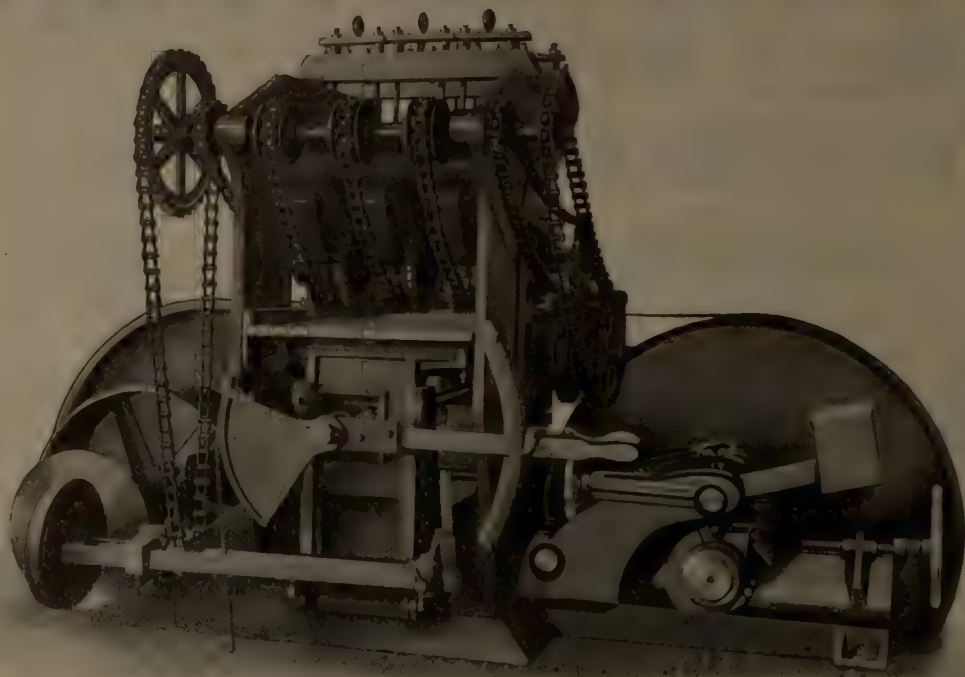
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Saw, Shingle, Lath Mill and
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This cut represents our No. 2 Bolter, which is specially designed for cutting up small round timber into lath bolts, broom handles, pickets, short lumber or, in fact, anything that could be manufactured from small cheap material.

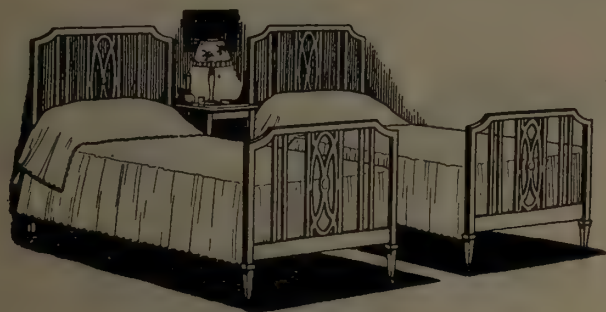
The machine is made quite rigid, the mandrel being 1 11-16" steel, the drive pulley 9 x 8. On our standard machine we supply a 24" saw. The carriage, which is automatic, is driven by a positive friction feed, and can be controlled by hand the same as a saw mill.

We also build this bolter with lath mill attached. This machine is known as our No. 2 combined Lath Mill and Bolter.



PETERBOROUGH ————— ONTARIO

Your day's work- and your need of sleep



© Simmons Limited, 1920

A BED is bought to sleep in.

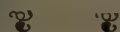
Yet you will go into store after store—inspect beds beyond number—be told everything about styles and prices, but never hear a word about *sleep*.

Sound sleep is a state of absolute repose.

The body is relaxed—digesting food, eliminating tissues used up during the day's work, rebuilding for tomorrow.

The nerves are composed—but always alert.

No matter how sound asleep you are, your nerves catch the slight rattle of your bed, the little squeak in the spring, or feel it tremble or give. They tense the muscles. And while you may not actually wake up, there is a feeling the next morning of being "all tired out."



THERE is one organization in Canada that knows this subject from start to finish. For thirty years they have been thinking about *sleep*—producing beds that *invite* sleep.

Simmons Limited, of Montreal, makes metal beds—*good beds*—four square, steady, with not the slightest rattle or squeak. Beds you can sleep on—soundly—all night.

Their beds, springs and mattresses cost no more than the average.



SIMMONS LIMITED are the inventors of the practical *corner lock* of the Simmons bed. They are the inventors of the Waldorf Box Spring—the one spring that really *does* give freely to all the contours of the body, yet supports the spine in any sleeping position.

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They are producers of beds and bed springs complete—not mere assemblers of commercial "parts."

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They have given more thought than any other manufacturer to the *Twin Bed* idea, the principle of a sep-

arate bed for each sleeper—urged by physicians for years and welcomed by people of nice feeling everywhere.

The Twin Bed makes for deep repose and sound sleep. One sleeper does not disturb the other. Colds and other infections are not communicated. One sleeper does not draw on the vitality of the other. Twin Beds make for better health.



SIMMONS Metal Beds and Waldorf Box Springs are known and sold from Coast to Coast and have been for more than thirty years. Not by every dealer, certainly—but wherever there is a merchant who has given thought to *sleep* in choosing his beds and springs, you will find Simmons Beds.

The Simmons principle is that a bed is made to sleep in. This is worth remembering the next time you buy a bed, a spring, a mattress, or pillow.

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Sleep is a big subject! Write us for the brochure, "What Leading Medical Journals and Health Magazines say about Separate Beds and Sound Sleep." Free of charge.

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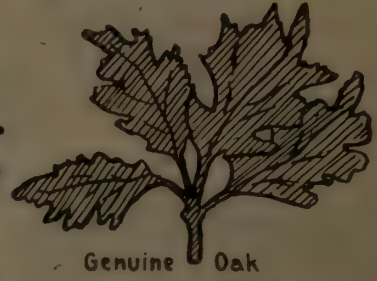
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Leather Belting



Genuine Oak



Genuine Oak

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Genuine Oak Tanned
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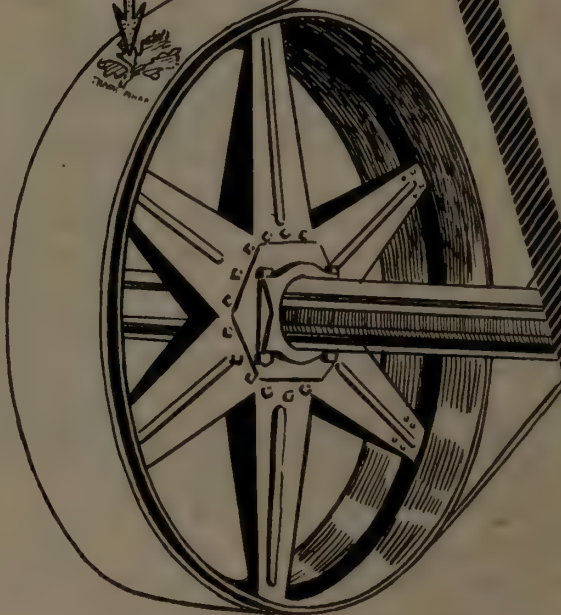
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and tanned by the Genu-
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Lumbermen swear by
it.

Use it and find out
why.

A Guarantee that is
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D.K. McLaren's High
Grade Belting.



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BELTS**

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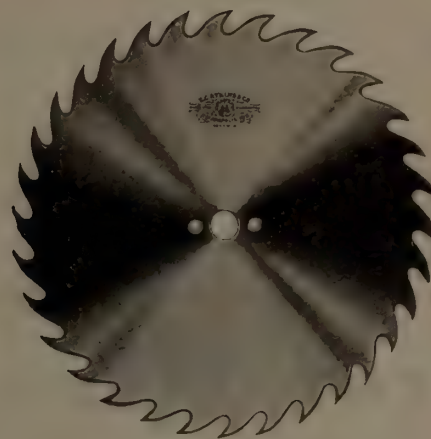
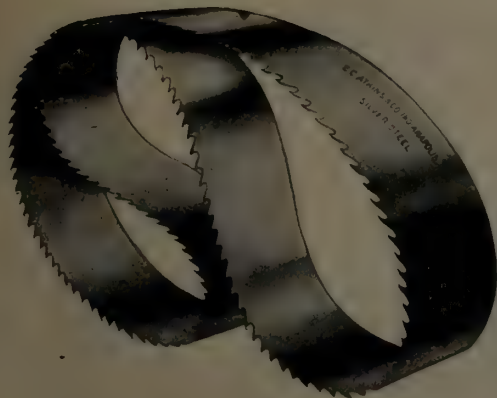
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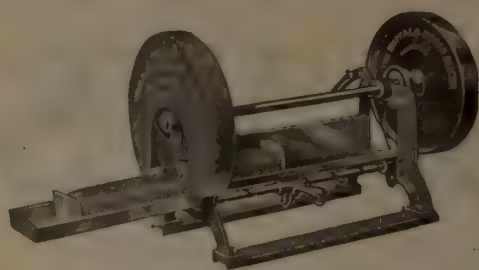
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*Will save you
Labour and Material*

Another of our great labour-
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It will slice hot bread, without crushing or crumbling, at the rate of 200 or more uniform slices, neatly stacked ready for use. Will slice from $\frac{1}{8}$ " to $\frac{7}{8}$ " thick.

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Vanadium Steel

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GROUND*)

**Give Service
Under the
Most
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Conditions**



Because of the high-grade material and workmanship that enters into their manufacture, Arrow Head Saws can always be relied upon to give consistently good service under the most severe tests. For this reason they have earned their place in every well equipped lumber camp. Are you using them?

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The quality never varies, it is our first consideration.

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Johnson's Horse Liniment No. 1	Quarts, Per Doz.	18.00
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Johnson's Horse Colic Remedy	Quarts (8 Doses each) Doz.	30.00
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2 lb Tins	each 2.25 Doz.	24.00
$\frac{1}{4}$ lb. Tins	Per Doz.	4.00
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Laxative Cold Tablets	All Healing White Ointment

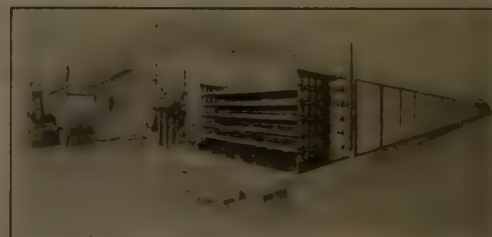
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is unequalled in its drying or re-drying of veneer. Ask any of its many users.

We also manufacture a complete line of High Grade Veneer Machinery.

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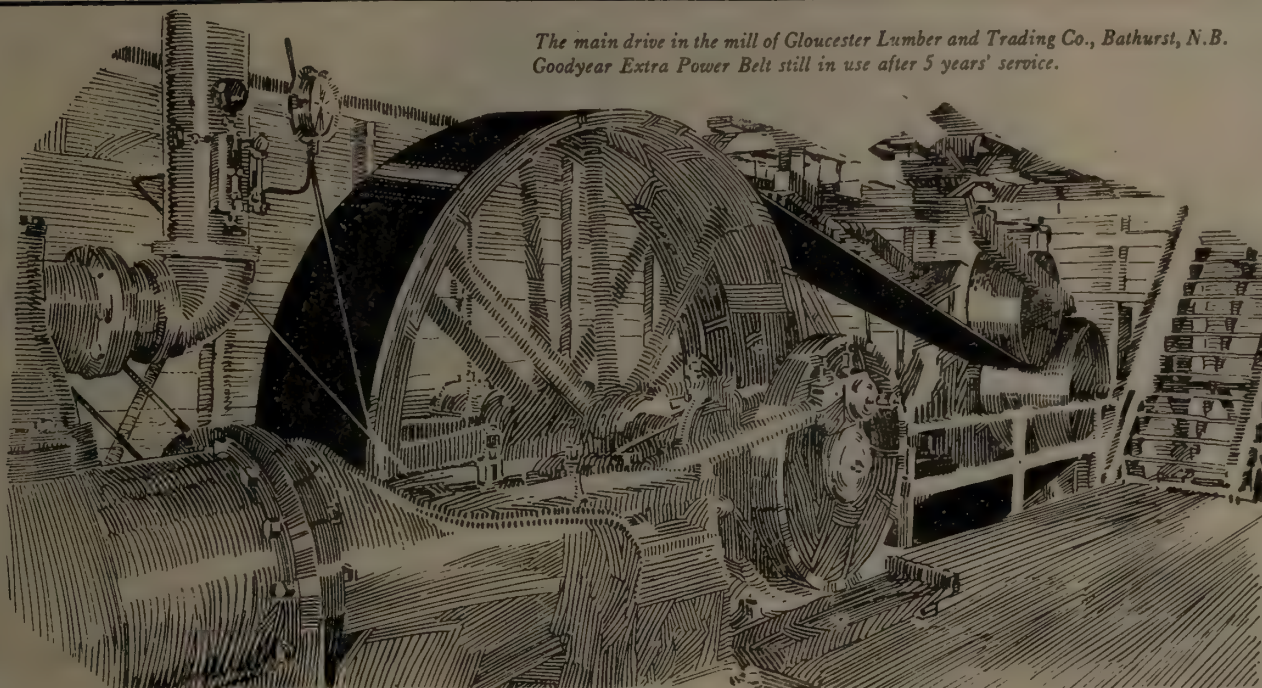
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Master Belts of Industry

Goodyear has solved the problem of belting the great main drives of industry—the backbone of production.

Experience, in a thousand Canadian plants, says Goodyear Extra Power Belts.

Because these belts are *strong*—with the strength of properly selected fabric, every thread perfect.

Yet *flexible*, hugging pulleys, taking advantage of every inch of pulley surface. Flexible because in Goodyear Extra Power Belting high-grade rubber is forced through and through the fabric in generous quantities. Every strand is cush-

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Its *friction* surface grips, even through dampness or dust. No slipping with Extra Power. No need for extra tight belts, pulling pulleys out of line. No need for belt dressing. No lost power.

The testimony for Goodyear Extra Power on main drives is very complete. For instance:—

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The complete story of Goodyear Extra Power Belts on main drives is interesting. There are facts about other types of drives just as important to you. Let a Goodyear belting man call and talk to you. No obligation. Just phone, wire or write the nearest branch.

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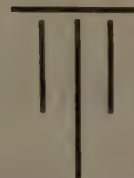
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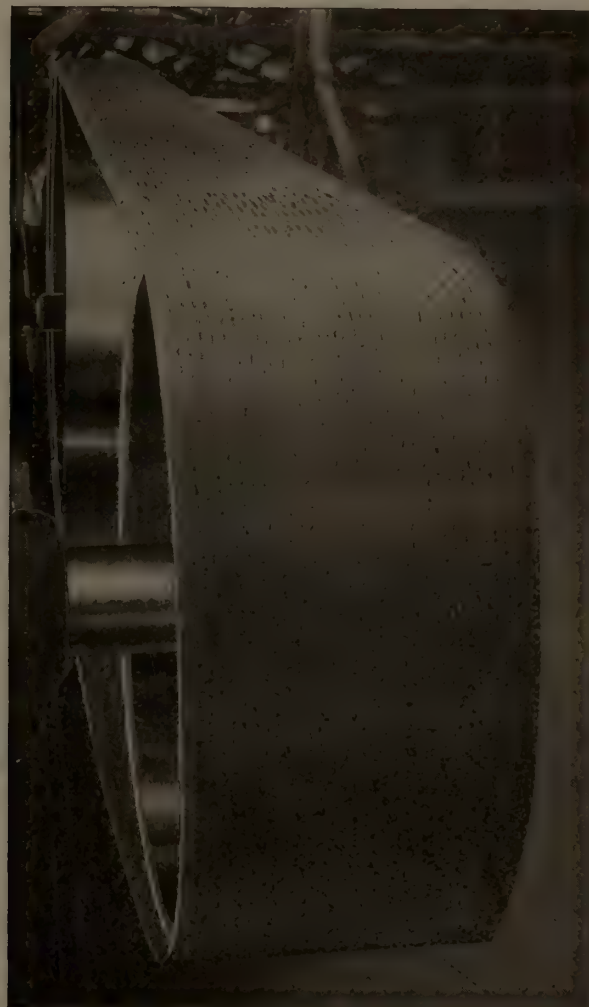
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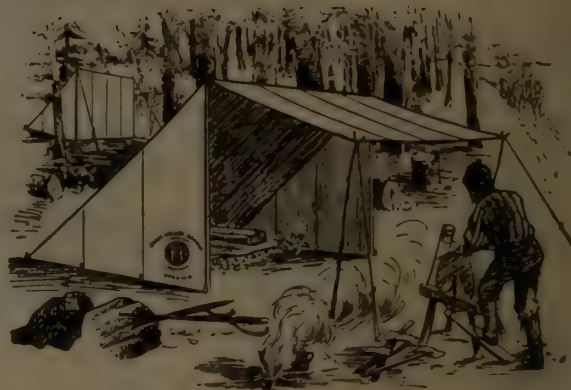
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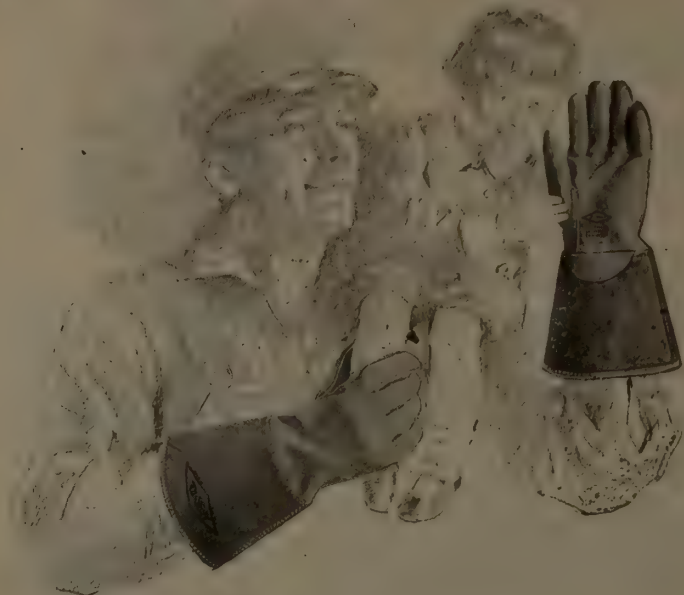
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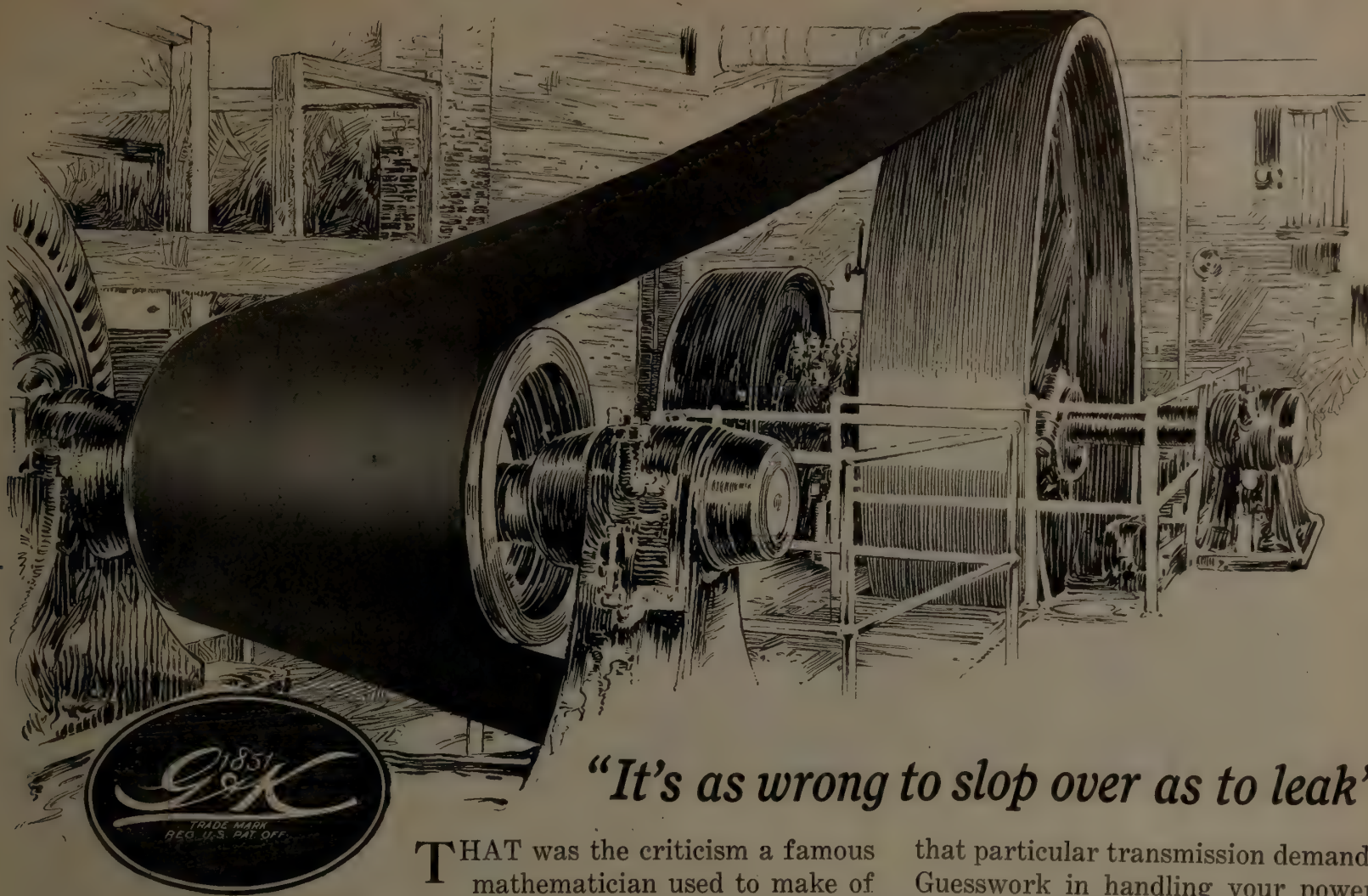
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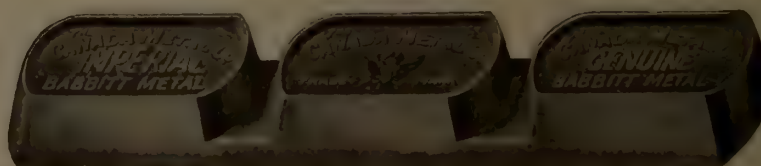
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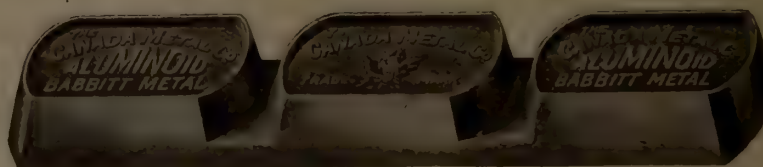
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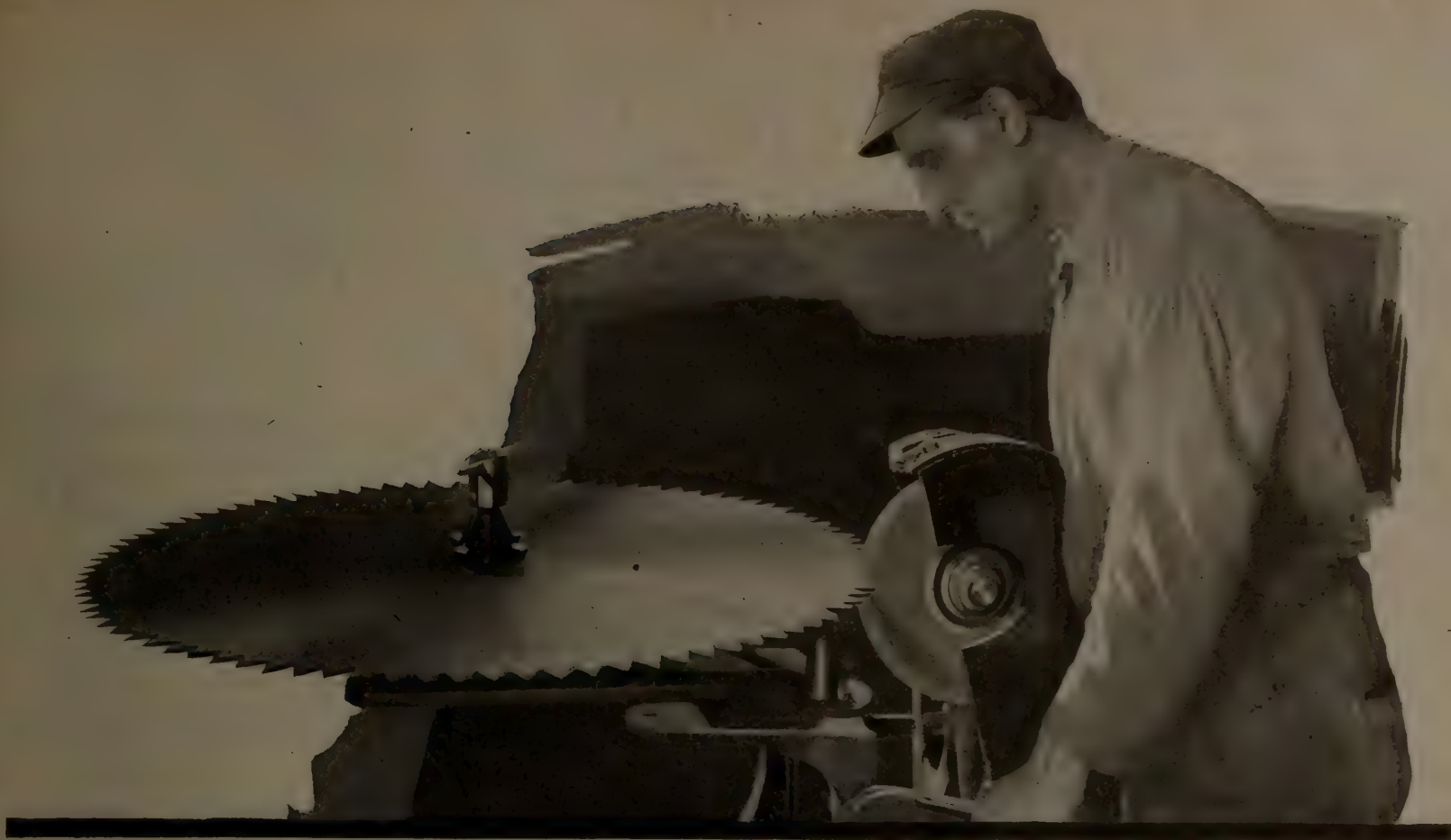
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Harris Lumber Co., Frank H.
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Long Lumber Company
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McFadden & Malloy
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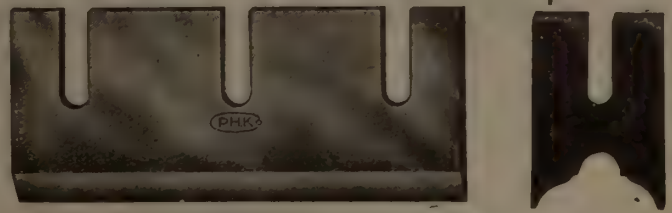
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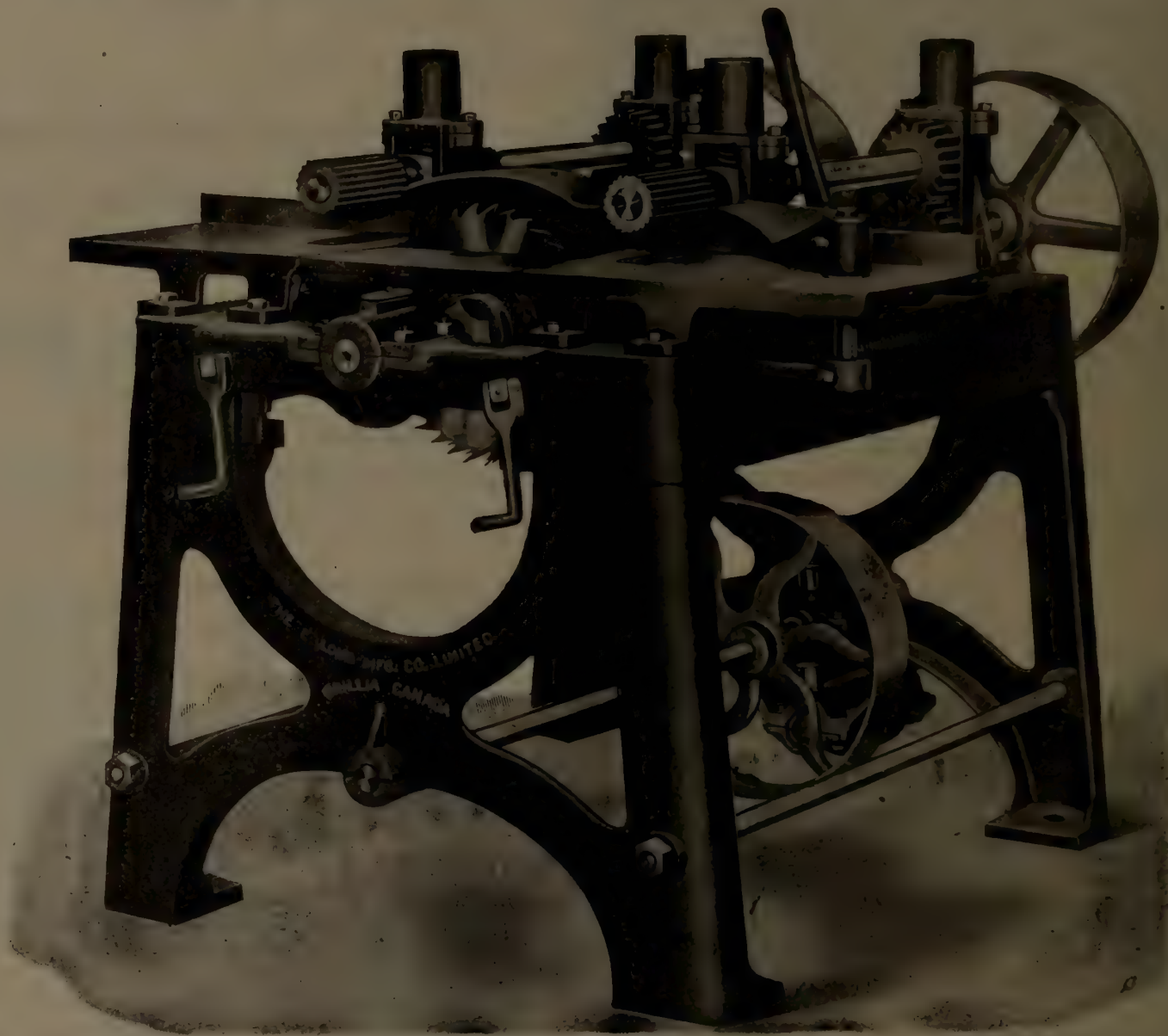


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The "WATEROUS KENDALL NIGGER" overcomes the greatest drawback experienced in the ordinary steam nigger—the chance of accident unless operated by an expert.

Where the carriage is of medium weight, unless in the hands of an experienced man, the danger of wrecking the carriage is especially great.

The "WATEROUS KENDALL NIGGER" is practically accident-proof. While it possesses both the speed and power of the ordinary Steam Nigger, it is so designed that a green operator can do quick and effective work without endangering the carriage in any way.

By attaching the Nigger Bar to one cylinder only, one motion of the operating lever turns the log and a quite distinct and separate motion is required to load it.

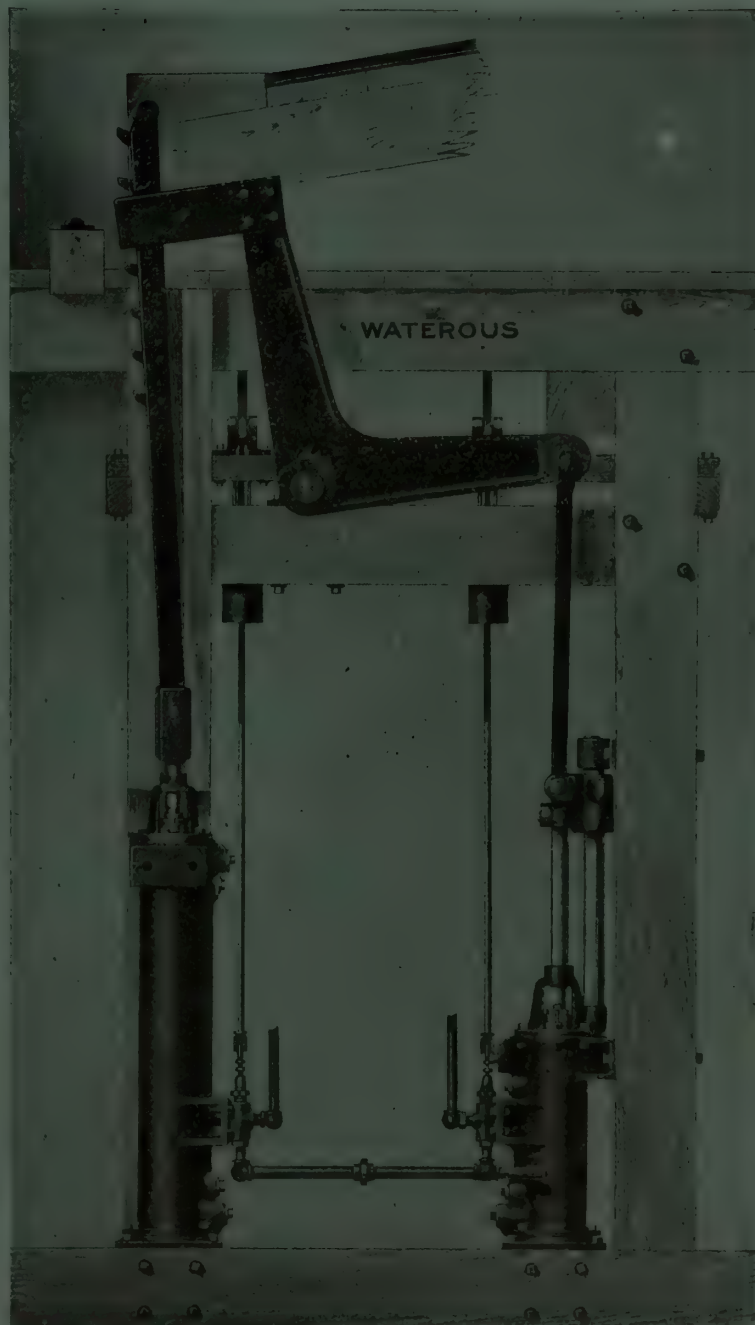
The stroke of the cylinder controlling the loading motion is made very short and thus further precludes the possibility of a serious mishap.

The Kendall Nigger is constructed to be powerful and rapid in action. The cylinders are 10 in. and 8 in. in diameter, pistons are steam cushioned at both ends of stroke, valves are adjustable to permit increase or decrease of operating speed without affecting the power in the machine.

Nigger Bar is of wrought iron, dogs are extra wide, top dog is winged, a steel roller is supplied. No floor plate is necessary. All lever and crank connections are made short and direct, so that the machine gives instant response to the movements of the sawyer's lever.

A great many of the Niggers are already in use in mills, where speed and accuracy on the log deck are essential, but where a medium weight carriage is operated. If your conditions are similar the WATEROUS KENDALL NIGGER will give unequalled satisfaction.

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Where the carriage is of medium weight, unless in the hands of an experienced man, the danger of wrecking the carriage is especially great.

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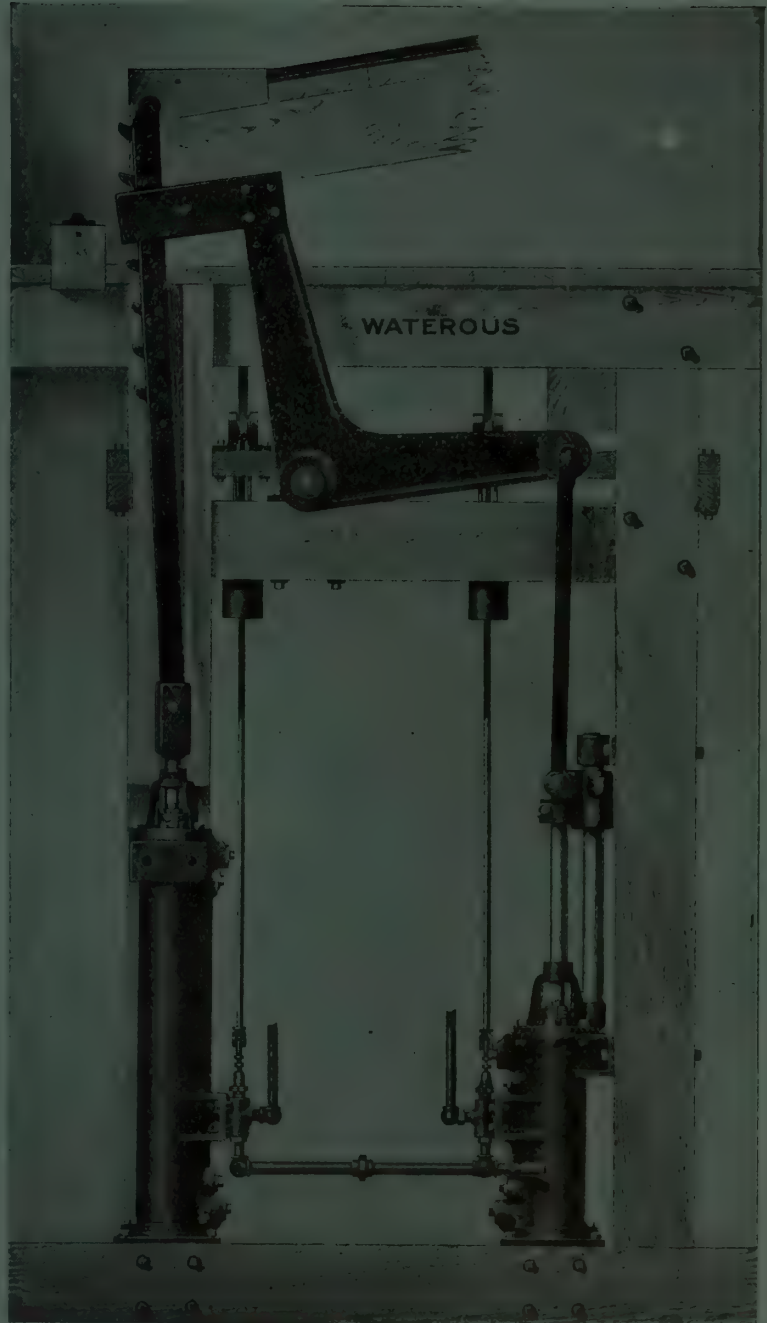
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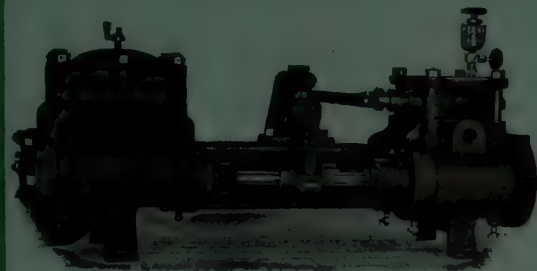


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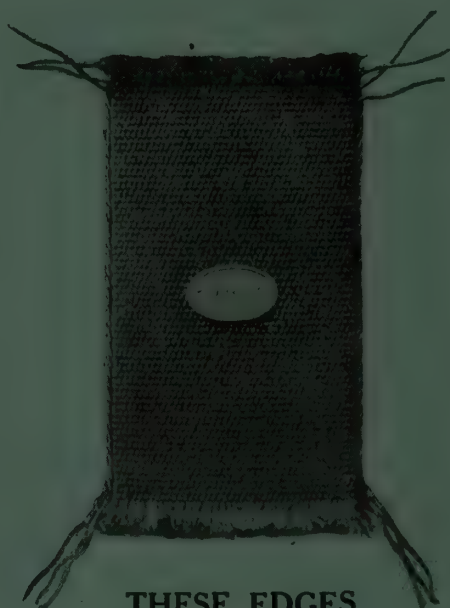
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3	"	8/4	" " " "
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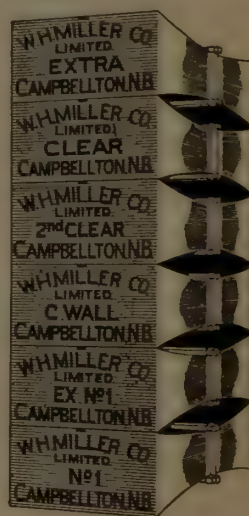
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Secretary

The Powell-Myers Lumber Co.

MANUFACTURERS
Auto and Wagon Rims
also Hardwood Lumber

Main Office : SOUTH BEND, INDIANA

Mills : Argos, Rochester and Wyatt, Indiana

ROBERT BURY & CO. (CANADA), LIMITED 1 Spadina Avenue - TORONTO

English Office:
BOOTLE, LIVERPOOL

Eastern Branch:
Lewis Bldg., MONTREAL

Lumber Yards, Dry Kilns, Dimension
Mill, and Veneer Warehouse at Toronto

**We have just completed purchase of the Dry Kilns from
the Toronto Kiln Co. and will absorb this Company in ours.**

All Canadian, American Hardwoods and Mahogany

(We carry 250,000 feet all sizes and grades)

THIS WEEK'S SPECIAL ON HAND:

150,000 ft. 1 in. x 12 in. full thickness cut 1 1/8 in. B. C. Clear Spruce (substitute this
for Basswood, it is cheaper and better grade.)

VENEERS

Rotary Cut, Sawed and Sliced every description.

THREE PLY FIR PANELS

All grades carried in Quarter Sawn White Oak, Gum, Poplar, Walnut, Canadian and
Michigan Maple, Birch, Basswood, Elm, Ash, White Maple, Quartered Maple and White
Basswood.

TO CANADIAN MILLS

*We will buy your cut of Hardwoods for
Cash, write us when you are ready to sell*

BRITISH COLUMBIA SPRUCE

In All Sizes and Grades

We are Specialists in this Line—Write us.

R. P. Shannon Lumber Company

408 Pacific Building

VANCOUVER, B. C.



Our NEW TIMBER MILL

(Capacity 100,000 Feet Ten Hours.) NOW IN OPERATION

We solicit your enquiries for

Heavy Construction Material and Yard Stock

ANY SIZE TIMBERS UP TO 100 FT.

Give us an opportunity to prove to you that we have earned a reputation for Quality and Service.

Timberland Lumber Co., Limited

Head Office: Westminster Trust Bldg., NEW WESTMINSTER, B. C.

Mills at South Westminster, on B.C.E.R.

Shipments by C.P.R., C.N.R., G.N.R., N.P.R., and C.M. & St. P. Ry.



Red Cedar

SHINGLES

Fir, Cedar & Spruce

LUMBER

Quick dispatch our motto

Edgecumbe-Newham Co., Ltd.

Mill and General Offices

VANCOUVER, ————— B.C.

Thurston-Flavelle, Limited

MANUFACTURERS OF

British Columbia Red Cedar Exclusively

Cedar Bevel Siding, Finish, V-Joint and Mouldings

Straight or mixed cars with XXX and XXXXX Shingles.

Stocks carried at Lindsay, Ont., for quick shipment

Ontario Agents:

Gull River Lumber Co., Ltd., Lindsay, Ont.

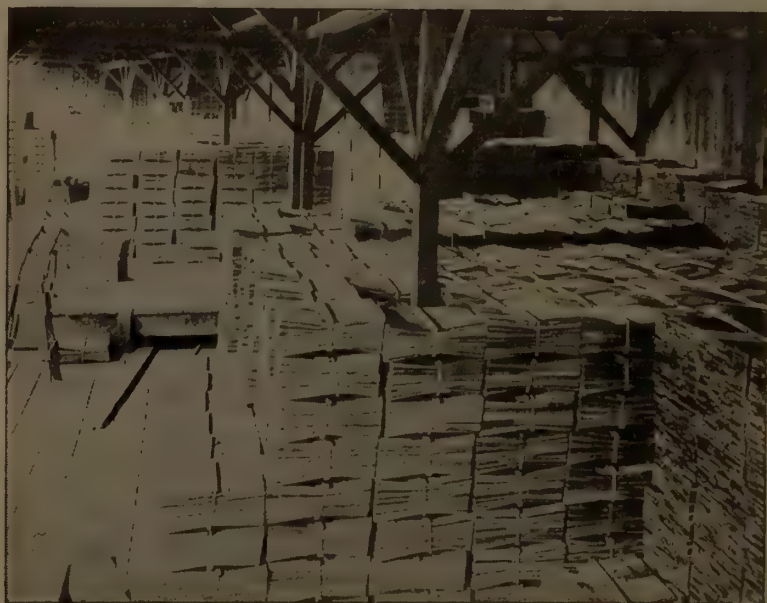
Quebec and Maritime Provinces Agents:

Rose-McLaurin Limited, 2 Toronto St., Toronto.

Full particulars from our Eastern Agents.

Head Office and Mills, Port Moody, B. C.

British Columbia Red Cedar Shingles



ARROW BRAND

XXX 6/2, Sixteen Inch All Clear and
All Vertical Grain XXXXX 5/2

White Pine

Cedar Spruce Hemlock
Douglas Fir

Manufacturers
and
Wholesalers

Eastern Representative:
R. G. CHESBRO, 1304 Bank of Hamilton Bldg.
Phone Main 5345
TORONTO, ONT.

Mills at
Ruskin, Eburne Nakusp,
Summit, Vancouver

ALLEN-STOLTZE LUMBER CO., LTD.
Vancouver, British Columbia

Today-the day of Specialty **Ours-B.C. FIR TIMBER**

Red Cedar
Shingles



B. C. Fir
Dimension

Ship Timber 22" x 44"—33'

REYNOLDS COMPANY LIMITED

General Offices: VANCOUVER, B. C.

DOMINION LUMBER SALES LTD.

Sole Selling Agents for Two Operating Saw Mills and Two Shingle Mills

We can make immediate shipment of any quantity of Fir Timbers, all sizes.

We have in transit or ready for immediate shipment several cars of 2x, 3x and 5x, high grade shingles.

2 cars of Clear Fir 2" x 6" and wider. One mixed car 1", 2" and 3" in 6" and wider.

2 cars Clear Fir 1 $\frac{5}{8}$ " x 6" and wider.

D. WILLIAMS, 40 Major Street, TORONTO REPRESENTATIVE

WIRE YOUR ORDERS AT OUR EXPENSE

209 Winch Building,

VANCOUVER, B.C.

Many Eastern Canadian Firms have never used either WESTERN SOFT PINE or WESTERN YELLOW LARCH.

The extremely heavy demands for lumber in 1920 may force them to use these woods. We hope so, and also that some of our product may be available, for we know we will then have made many life long friends.

The Otis Staples Lumber Co., Ltd.,
WYCLIFFE, B.C.

FIR COMMON LUMBER

Hemlock Boards

Cedar Boards

Federal XXX Shingles



Long Fir Piling

Coast and Mountain
Stocks

FEDERAL LUMBER CO., LTD.

470 GRANVILLE ST.

(Wire or Write)

VANCOUVER, B.C.

B.C. Forest Products

We solicit your enquiries for following in all grades and thicknesses—

Fir and Cedar Lumber
Red Cedar Shingles

Western Crown Lumber Company
ROGERS BUILDING - VANCOUVER

British Columbia Forest Products

The British Columbia Lumber Commissioner

is now located in new offices at

No. 1 Adelaide St. East, Ground Floor

and will be pleased to meet dealers and others interested in

BRITISH COLUMBIA WOODS

PHONE MAIN 6872. NOTE—We do not quote prices.

How to Reduce Costs of Building

Buy our "Utility" grades of Siding (made in Sitka Pine or Fir), and Flooring (Fir only). They effect a 20% saving. They satisfy the contractor because no extra labor cost is necessary and consumers appreciate the receipt of maximum value for their dollar. If you have not used "Utility" grades, write us—no others produce them.

McElroy Lumber Co., Limited

Victoria, B. C.

Mixed Car Specialists

Island Soft Fir

in

Kiln Dried Clears—Rough

Manufactured Clears

Commons and Timbers

Cedar

Timbers

Shiplap

Shop Grades

Shingles

Crating

Long Fir Piling



Fir and Western Hemlock
Shed Stock and Factory Grades

RED CEDAR Boards and Shiplap

MEMBER MILLS

Alberta Lumber Co., Ltd.

Eburne Sawmills Ltd.

Craig Taylor Lumber Co., Ltd.

False Creek Lumber Co., Ltd.

Dominion Creosoting & Lumber Co., Ltd. Robertson & Hackett Sawmills Ltd.

Ladner Lumber Mills Ltd.

ASSOCIATED MILLS, LIMITED

Head Office

509-11 Metropolitan Bldg.

Vancouver, B.C.



Think it Over

Canada's building programme for 1920 according to authentic estimated reports will total \$300,000,000.
Think it over.

Douglas Fir will play a most important part in this building activity.
Think it over.

Douglas Fir and Red Cedar Shingles are "safe bets" for 1920, but supply is low and demand high.
Think it over.

When you have thought it over, we want you to wire us your enquiries.

Timms, Phillips & Co.

Limited

Yorkshire Building, - VANCOUVER

H. M. ELLIS, LTD.

Manufacturers of

Long Fir Timbers

Mill: Lombard, B. C. Office: 118 Pacific Bldg., Vancouver

We Have Been Running All Winter
and have the
Largest stock
of Western White Pine in
British Columbia

How much do you want?
How fast do you want it?

We Can Meet Your Requirements

For Commons inquire at Mills.
For Shop and Factory Selects,
Louis Wuichet Inc.,
Railway Exchange Bldg.,
Chicago, Ill.

The
Otis Staples Lumber Co.
LIMITED
Wycliffe, B.C.

Western White Pine
California White Pine
California Sugar Pine
and Arizona Soft Pine

Best Stock for Factory and Pattern Lumber

Ask **LOUIS WUICHET Inc.**
Room 712 Railway Exchange, CHICAGO, ILLINOIS



**B.C. Red Cedar
Shingles are now
being packed on
the "Square Unit" Basis**

The mills connected with the Shingle Agency of B. C. are now packing Red Cedar Shingles on the "Square Unit" basis. As rapidly as possible (with regard to stocks on hand) it is proposed to make the "Square Unit" basis the universal standard in the handling of the product.

Under the "Square Unit" shingles are packed so that each unit contains sufficient shingles to cover 25 square feet of surface on a basis of a fixed standard of weather exposure. Four bundles will cover the popularly accepted decimal standard of 100 square feet.

16 in. Shingles are packed 22-22 to the bundle and provide a surfacing unit of 25 square feet on the basis of 4½ in. exposure to the weather.

18 in. Shingles are packed 18-18 to the bundle and provide a surfacing unit of 25 square feet on the basis of 5½ in. exposure to the weather.

In packing Shingles according to the "Square" unit rule, the Shingle Agency believes it is taking an advance step. The method provides for the computation of surfacing on a basis which is easily understood by the consumer and conforms with the standard of measurement of the "square" which is generally accepted as the standard of measurement in all building and contracting operations.

Any special enquiries from dealers with reference to the new standard will be given prompt attention.

Shingle Agency of B.C.

910-11 Metropolitan Bldg.
VANCOUVER, B.C.

Announcement



to the Trade



GERRARD-LARDO LUMBER MILLS LTD.



We have recently
contracted to handle the entire
output of above mill which operates
a double cutting band mill of 100,000 feet
daily capacity. This mill is now in operation.

When you want MOUNTAIN STOCK send
us a wire for any of the following

Fir - Hemlock - Cedar - White Pine

As in the past we will continue to ship our
usual volume of Lumber and Shingles,
from the five Coast Mills whose
exclusive selling agents
we are.

Federal Lumber Co. Ltd.

470 GRANVILLE STREET

-

VANCOUVER

TRANSIT CARS

One car 1 x 12 No. 1 Common Cedar Boards, S1S ¾".

Shipped ten days ago car containing:—

14500' 1" x 8 No. 1 Common Cedar Shiplap.

14600' 1 x 10 No. 1 Common Cedar Shiplap.

Shipped about two weeks ago, car containing:—

212M XXX B. C. Cedar Shingles.

7M' 2 x 4—16 No. 1 Com. Fir, SISIE

1M' —10 "

1M' —12 "

1M' —14 "

One car containing:—12 x 12 No. 1 Common Rough Fir Timber; lengths 20/30, largely 24 and 28'.

One car containing:—No. 1 and 2 Clear Rough Green Fir, 1800' 2 x 6; 3300' 2 x 8; 4200' 2 x 10; 6400' 2 x 12.

R. G. CHESBRO

Lumber Manufacturer's Agent
PHONE MAIN 5345
Bank of Hamilton Bldg., TORONTO

SASH

Prompt Service and Nice Stock

Try Us!

Paint Grade Doors and Trim

Midland Woodworkers Limited

(Successors to Georgian Bay Shook Mills)

Box 727

MIDLAND, ONT.

The Fesserton Timber Co., Ltd.

*Manufacturers and
Wholesalers of*

LUMBER LATH, etc.

With a well assorted stock and unusually good facilities for quick delivery, we can take good care of your requirements for the different kinds of lumber here listed.

It is quite possible we have just the stock you are wanting, so write, 'phone or wire us early.

15 Toronto Street, TORONTO, ONT.

Phone Main 795-796

Western Office: VANCOUVER, B.C.

White Pine Red Pine Hemlock Spruce Hardwoods

Geo. A. Velimezis

2 St. Constantin's Street - PIRAEUS, GREECE

Member of Piraeus Chamber of Commerce
ESTABLISHED 1902

Special Soft and Hardwood Agent and Broker

Cable Address: VELIMEZIS, PIRAEUS
Codes Used: A. B. C., 5th Edition, New Zebra

is prepared to consider offers and to accept Agencies for any kind of Canadian and American lumber on commission basis.

ADVANCES ON APPROVED CONSIGNMENTS

Seventeen Years' Experience

Tudhope-Anderson Detachable Lumber Trucks

Unequalled stand-up-ability on tough, rough and soft road-beds are the tests that explain the widespread popularity of these sturdy trucks among lumbermen. Cut shows Front Hauling Gear No. 41 coupled to Hind Gear No. 42. One or more Hind Gears may be attached or detached with ease.

Look at the wide tire steel wheels. They mean easy hauling. We guarantee them. Spokes may be renewed in case of accident—not so with others. Axles are high quality square steel ensuring many years' service. Wood parts are best oak, air-seasoned and kiln-dried. All parts well ironed and braced.

Built to the following specifications:—

No. of Truck	Size of Steel Axle	Tire Inches	Wheels	Frame Length	Width
41 Front Gear	1 ¼" square	4 x ½	26	.....	.....
42 Hind Gear	1 ¼" square	4 x ½	42	5 feet	40 inches



For descriptive circulars write

**Tudhope - Anderson
Co., Limited**
Orillia, Ontario



BUFFALO

HARDWOOD LUMBER DEALERS

Atlantic Lumber Company HARDWOODS

WEST VIRGINIA SOFT RED AND WHITE OAK
Our Specialty: West Virginia and Pennsylvania Cherry

1055 Seneca Street

Taylor & Crate

Hardwoods of All Kinds

A stock of 18,000,000 to 20,000,000 feet of hardwoods
carried at all times at our two big Buffalo Yards

Established 50 Years

Rail or Cargo Shipments

Standard Hardwood Lumber Co. Hardwoods

Prompt Shipment { From Buffalo Yards or
from Mill direct to you

8 Million Feet Dry Stock on Hand 1333 Clinton St.

T. Sullivan & Co.

HARDWOODS

We Specialize in Brown Ash and Elm

Car or Cargo Shipments Cor. Niagara and Arthur Sts.

Hugh McLean Lumber Co. Hardwoods of All Kinds

Our Specialties—QUARTERED WHITE OAK
SAP AND RED GUM

Established 25 Years

940 Elk Street

Yeager Lumber Company, Inc.

SPECIALTIES

Oak, Poplar, Ash, Maple

932 Elk Street

Miller, Sturm & Miller

1142 SENECA STREET

Hardwoods of All Kinds

Buffalo Hardwood Lumber Co.

J. B. WALL, Pres. M. M. WALL, Treas. T. H. WALL, V.-Pres.

940 Seneca St. For Sale—

We Specialize in— 10 Cars of Aromatic
WHITE ASH Red Cedar

Anyone handling any of this stock, write us.
We also handle a complete stock of Plain Oak, Quar.
Oak, Maple, Poplar, Red Cedar, etc.

G. Elias & Bro., Inc.

Established 1881

All Kinds of Hardwood Lumber

And in addition we carry a full line of
White Pine, Yellow Pine, Spruce, Hemlock and Fir Timber,
Lumber, Millwork and Boxes—Maple and Oak Flooring

CAREFUL ATTENTION TO MIXED CAR ORDERS

Blakeslee, Perrin & Darling

A Complete Stock of Seasoned Hardwoods

including Ash, Basswood, Birch, Cherry, Chestnut,
Cypress, Elm, Gum, Hickory, Maple, Plain and
Quartered Oak, Poplar and Walnut.

1100 Seneca Street

E. M. NICHOLSON & CO.

“BIRCH”

BOARD OF TRADE BLDG., MONTREAL.

WE WANT TO BUY

Hard Maple, Birch, Rock Elm, Soft Elm, and if necessary can take green

We are also in the market for—

Lath Outputs, Spruce, Hemlock, Pine, and Basswood Stocks.

Communicate with us before closing

Russell Harris Lumber Company
34 Victoria Street, Toronto. Telephone Main 4700

We are always in the market to buy Soft Elm, Maple, Birch and other Hardwoods. Also Spruce, Pine, Poplar or Balm for crating.

Established Twenty Years

Liberal Prices Fair Inspection
Prompt Payment

*Advances to reliable parties if needed,
send us list of anything you have to sell.*

The Manufacturers Lumber
Company Limited

Stratford - Ont.

Standing Timber
FOR SALE

THE undersigned offer for sale, all their remaining timber lands and town property situated in the town of Parry Sound, Ont.

Special Prices

We have sold quite a number of timber parcels but still have some good bargains left in Townships of McDougall, Foley, McKellar, Monteith, Carling, Christie, Allen, Secord, Falconbridge and Street.

The Parry Sound Lumber Co.

26 Ernest Ave.

Limited

Toronto,

Canada

WANTED

Stocks of Hemlock, Spruce and Pine
All Grades

Advances made during operations

ARTHUR N. DUDLEY

Manufacturer and Wholesaler

109 Stair Building,

TORONTO, ONT.

Birch Maple Spruce

J. A. AIRD

WHOLESALE DEALER IN

Rough and Dressed Lumber

Lath and Shingles :: ::

Room 703 Power Building
83 CRAIG ST., W.

Phone Main 7193
MONTREAL, QUE.

The Walter Walton Co., Ltd.

Insurance Specialists

Especially qualified to write Lumber Stocks,
Saw Mills and Woodworkers.

Exceptionally equipped to handle large lines
—none too small—none too large, to obtain
The 100% "Walter Walton Service."

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511 St. Catherine Street W.
Drummond Building

NEW YORK
51-57 John St.

ROSE-MCLAURIN LIMITED

WHOLESALE LUMBER

We make a specialty of

British Columbia Lumber Products

and solicit your enquiries

Representing
THURSTON FLAVELLE LTD.
CEDAR LUMBER AND
SHINGLES
In Quebec and Maritime Provinces

SALES OFFICE
2 Toronto St.,
TORONTO
HUGH A. ROSE, Manager.
Phone Main 6752

Service That Counts

WE are bent on giving service—service that means something to our customers. For real service means satisfaction, and our customers must be satisfied.

Our Service Yard at Logansport, Indiana, is one mark of service. It enables us to deliver promptly. The following is some of the lumber that can be shipped from there immediately.

Ash		Plain Oak	
1 " FAS, No. 1 & 2 Com. . .	14,860	1 " FAS & No. 1 Com. . . .	34,545
1 1/4" FAS, No. 1 & 2 Com. . .	48,311	2 " FAS & No. 1 Com. . . .	58,320
2 " FAS & No. 1 Com. . . .	19,190	2 1/2" FAS & No. 1 Com. . . .	102,740
2 1/2" FAS & No. 1 Com. . . .	24,485	3 " FAS & No. 1 Com. . . .	83,600
3 " FAS & No. 1 Com. . . .	64,566	4 " FAS & No. 1 Com. . . .	58,900
4 " FAS & No. 1 Com. . . .	9,640		
Hickory		Poplar	
1 1/4" FAS No. 1 & 2 Com. . .	12,000	1 " FAS No. 1 & 2 Com. . .	48,200
1 1/2" FAS No. 1 & 2 Com. . .	33,000	2 " FAS No. 1 & 2 Com. . .	44,180
2 " FAS No. 1 & 2 Com. . .	12,000	2 1/2" FAS No. 1 & 2 Com. . .	18,110
3, 3 1/2, 4 FAS No. 1 & 2 Com. .	10,000	3 " FAS No. 1 & 2 Com. . .	33,440
		4 " FAS No. 1 & 2 Com. . .	16,770

If you wish you will find it convenient to have your representative inspect this stock at our Service Yard. We'll be glad to show him what excellent stock it is.

John I. Shafer Hardwood Co.

South Bend, Ind.



Wanted in Any Quantity

4/4" Red and White Oak
Maple Beech and Birch

Send us particulars of
your cuts

The Seaman-Kent Company Limited

Manufacturers of

Beaver Brand Hardwood Floorings—
in
Maple, Birch, Beech, Plain and
Quarter Cut Oak

263 Wallace Ave. - Toronto



Here We Are Again

MacLean Machine Works,
Campbell's Bay, Que.

Dear Sirs:—

I am well satisfied with the feed-works I bought from you. I have used it for three seasons and I find it perfectly satisfactory. It runs my carriage steady at slow or fast feed.

I would not use any other.

Yours truly,

A. PROUDFOOT.

Mr. Proudfoot replaced a steam feed with one of our machines and states he saved enough wood in three months to pay for machine.

FULL PARTICULARS ON REQUEST.

THE MACLEAN MACHINE WORKS, Campbell's Bay, Que.



L. N. GODFREY COMPANY

Wholesale Lumber

We buy extensively to be shipped in car and cargo
lots CANADIAN Lumber of all kinds including—

SPRUCE, PINE, HEMLOCK

ALSO HARDWOODS

Douglas Fir and Cedar Lumber

Red and White Cedar Shingles, Laths, Etc.

We handle Canadian and New England SPRUCE in all
sizes and grades

Also 1 in., 2 in. and 3 in. CULL SPRUCE.

We ship from some of the Largest Mills in America

Quantities of

MAPLE, OAK AND BIRCH FLOORING

Short and Long Leaf Southern Pine

60 Congress St., BOSTON, MASS.

51 EAST 42nd ST., NEW YORK CITY, N.Y.

J. Burstall & Co.

Purchasers and Shippers
of all kinds of Timber
and Lumber

HEAD OFFICE:

Royal Bank Building

QUEBEC

BRANCH OFFICE:

Board of Trade Building

MONTREAL

ALSO

J. Burstall & Co., Ltd.

57 GRACECHURCH STREET

LONDON, E.C.

ENGLAND

WOOD-MOSAIC CO., Inc.

Main Office, New Albany, Indiana.

Band Mills:—New Albany, Ind., Louisville, Ky., Jackson, Tenn.
Cincinnati, Ohio.

QUARTERED WHITE OAK
30,000' 5/8" No. 1 Common and Better.
24,000' 3/4" No. 1 Common and Better.
150,000' 5/4" No. 1 Common.

40,000' 6/4" No. 1 Common and Better.
15,000' 8/4" 1sts and 2nds.
15,000' 8/4" No. 1 C. & B. Red & White.

QUARTERED RED OAK

30,000' 4/4" 1sts and 2nds.

100,000' 4/4" No. 1 Common.

50,000' 5/4" 1sts and 2nds.

30,000' 5/4" No. 1 Common.

15,000' 6/4" 1sts and 2nds.

30,000' 6/4" No. 1 Common.

PLAIN WHITE OAK

50,000' 4/4" No. 2 Common.

PLAIN RED OAK

25,000' 4/4" FAS.

15,000' 4/4" No. 1 Common.

50,000' 4/4" No. 2 Common.

10,000' 5/4" No. 1 Common and Better.

POPLAR
3,000' 8/4" 1sts & 2nds, Sap no defect.
2,800' 8/4" 1sts and 2nds, 13' and up.
5,000' 12/4" No. 1 Com. and Btr.

WALNUT

60,000' 1/2" No. 1 Common and Better.

65,500' 5/8" No. 1 Common and Better.

10,000' 4/4" No. 1 Common.

BASSWOOD

20,000' 1/4" No. 2 Common and Better.

HICKORY

15,000' 8/4" No. 2 Common and Better.

20,000' 7/4" No. 2 Common and Better.

10,000' 8/4" No. 2 Common and Better.

Stock to be advertised in May, 1920.

H. R. Goodday

AND COMPANY

EXPORTERS OF

SPRUCE AND PINE

New Brunswick Agent

F. E. NEALE,

Chatham, N.B.

Head Office: QUEBEC, P.Q.

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We receive constant testimony from advertisers as to the value they have received from this far-reaching and inexpensive method of publicity in the lumber trade and allied industries.

Try these columns. The result will surprise you.

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and WOODWORKER

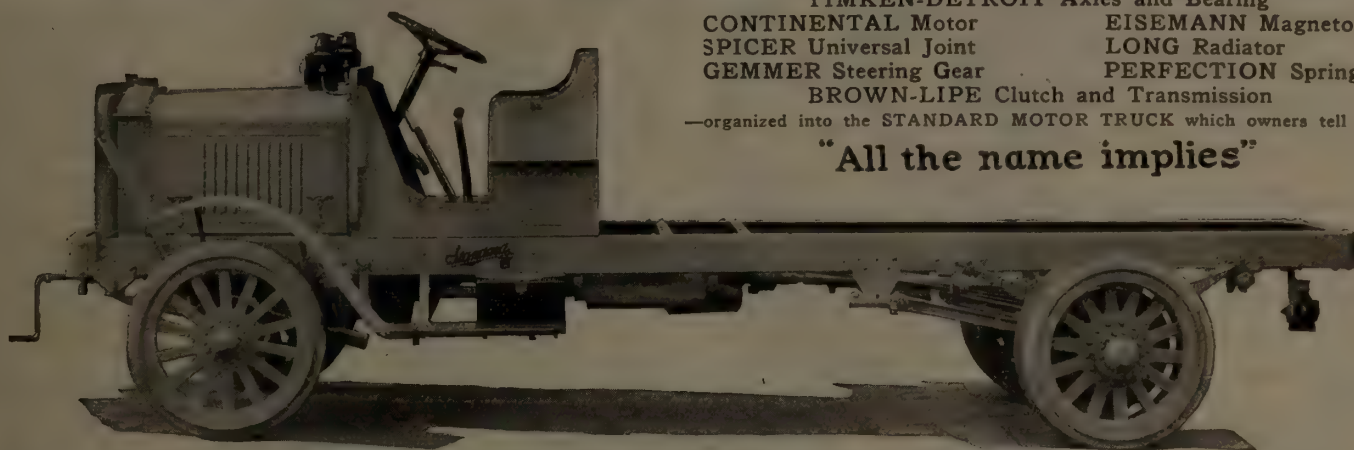
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TORONTO

Standard

THE STANDARD OF STANDARDS

You buy these Standard Units when you buy a STANDARD MOTOR TRUCK:—



TIMKEN-DETROIT Axles and Bearing
CONTINENTAL Motor
SPICER Universal Joint
GEMMER Steering Gear
BROWN-LIPE Clutch and Transmission
EISEMANN Magneto
LONG Radiator
PERFECTION Springs

—organized into the STANDARD MOTOR TRUCK which owners tell us is

"All the name implies"

3 1/2 Ton Specially Adapted for Lumbermen

STANDARD MOTOR SALES - TORONTO, ONT. PHONE JUNCTION 8305

"All the name implies"

The Machine That Made a Record in a Recent Lath Cutting, 10 Hour Test

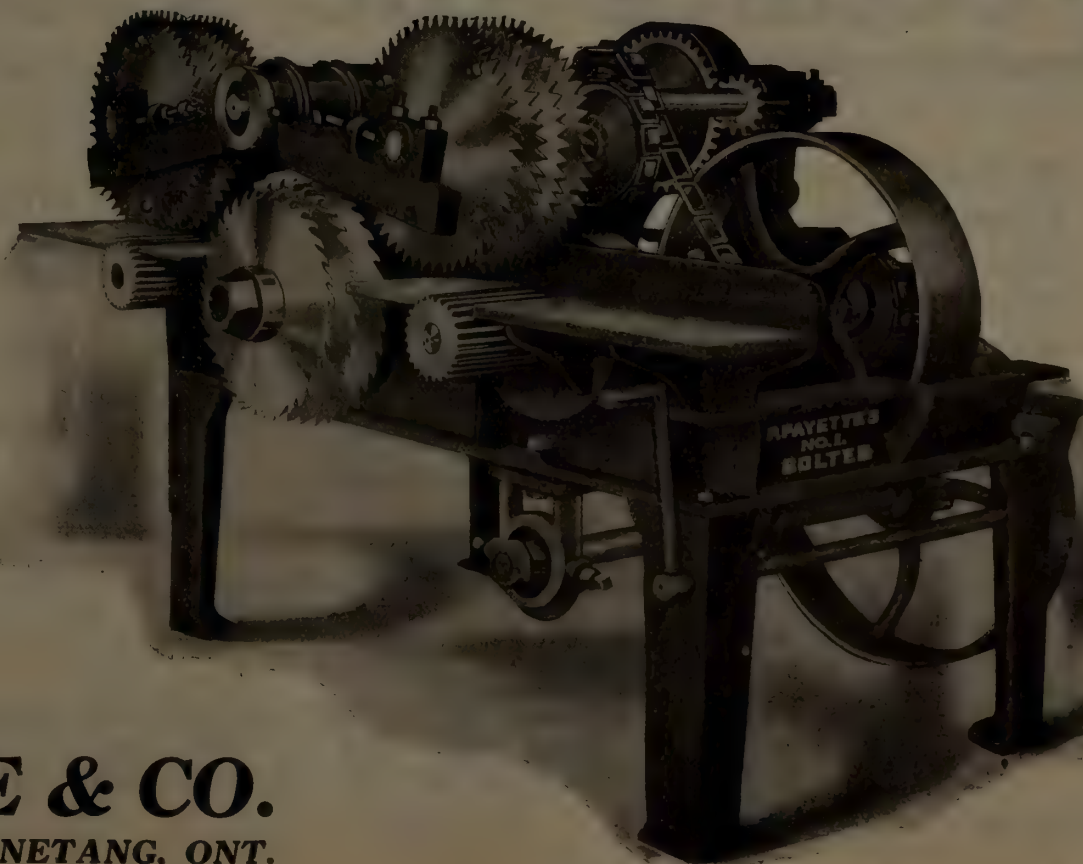
Four Hundred Sawmills in the Dominion are to-day using this machine.

It has all the latest improvements and for quick, clean work has no equal.

The Payette No. 1 Bolter will cut, count, tie and pile 128,350 laths in a period of ten hours. The above consisted of 4 foot laths, 1 1/2 by 3/8 inches, and constitutes a record in rapid lath cutting.

If you are not using a Payette No. 1 Bolter you should be.


Shall we send you full particulars and prices?



P. PAYETTE & CO.

J. T. PAYETTE, Proprietor

PENETANG, ONT.



SIMONDS SAWS

Simonds Inserted Tooth Cut-Off Saws stand heavy feed and do not crack.

They are economical because teeth can be renewed at slight expense.

Simonds
Canada
Saw Co.,
Limited

St. Remi St. and
Acorn Ave.
Montreal, P. Q.

—
Vancouver, B. C.
St. John, N. B.

—
In U. S. Simonds
Mfg. Co.

Feeding the Camp

IF that is your problem, remember that it is our business, too. We do a tremendous lumber camp trade and are fully acquainted with the food requirements of logging camps. We shall be glad to quote you on any lines you need this year, and will submit special quotations if you will drop us a card. We can supply you with all that's best in provisions and fresh meats, and give you a service you will appreciate

**WRITE OR WIRE US AT OUR
EXPENSE—TODAY**

LONG CLEAR BACON

BARRELED PORK

SAUSAGE

DAVIES PURE LARD

**"PEERLESS" SHORTENING
MINCEMEAT, ETC.**

**THE
WILLIAM DAVIES COMPANY
LIMITED**

MONTREAL

TORONTO

WINNIPEG

Canada Lumberman

and Woodworker

The National Lumber Journal for Forty Years

Issued on the 1st and 15th of every month by

HUGH C. MACLEAN, LIMITED, Publishers

THOS. S. YOUNG, Managing Director

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MONTREAL	- - - - -	119 Board of Trade Bldg.
WINNIPEG	- - - - -	Electric Railway Chambers
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CHICAGO	- - - - -	1413 Great Northern Bldg.
LONDON, ENG.	- - - - -	16 Regent Street, S.W.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION

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Single copies 15 cents.

"The Canada Lumberman and Woodworker" is published in the interest of, and reaches regularly, persons engaged in the lumber, woodworking and allied industries in every part of Canada. It aims at giving full and timely information on all subjects touching these interests, and invites free discussion by its readers.

Advertisers will receive careful attention and liberal treatment. For manufacturing and supply firms wishing to bring their goods to the attention of owners and operators of saw and planing mills, woodworking factories, pulp mills, etc., "The Canada Lumberman and Woodworker" is undoubtedly the most direct and profitable advertising medium. Special attention is directed to the "Wanted" and "For Sale" advertisements.

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Co-operation in the Safety Movement

The importance of Safety work has been brought home to the readers of the "Canada Lumberman" in various reports of annual gatherings and Associations whose main object is to arouse interest and develop co-operation in connection with this modern movement. In the sawmill, planing mill, the pulp mill, the slasher, etc., the cry is for added production. Every effort is being directed toward crowding the equipment so that the largest output may be maintained from day to day. In this mania, this desire for speed, workers, incited by extra pay or a spirit of rivalry, are, perhaps, inclined to grow indifferent. The result is a larger percentage in the "casualty list," to employ a military term. A perusal of the daily papers reveals the number of untimely deaths and permanent disabilities, not to speak of mishaps of a temporary character, which seem to take place on every hand. No community appears to be exempt, and it is safe to say that 90 per cent. of these accidents and deaths in industrial plants and on city thoroughfares are caused either through the carelessness and shortsightedness of the victims themselves or lack of judgment, foresight and discretion on the part of others. Life at best is short enough, measured by the span of years, and when one sees the increasing number that are being cut off in their youth or prime, the record is appalling.

At a recent annual meeting of a Safety organization, the engineer of that industry took particular occasion to drive home a few plain facts which will bear repetition in the lumber and logging lines. Here is a digest of his observations and deductions which are of more than passing interest and worthy of serious attention on the part of those associated with the management and direction of industrial enterprises.

This is an opportune moment to recapitulate the fundamental principles underlying the Safety Movement. The movement is based on the co-operation of the management, foremen and employees. It

is in the interest of all, and the duties of each can be clearly outlined. An efficient Safety organization starts at the top. The management must do its part not only by a show of interest, but an active interest in giving effect to reasonable suggestions involving the safeguarding of physical hazards, sanitary conditions, lighting, plant housekeeping, etc. A Safety organization to get anywhere must be backed by enthusiasm on the part of the management. If this is the case it is not long till every foreman and employee realizes that the Company is, indeed, earnest in its efforts to make the plant safe.

The duties of the Superintendent are in effect the same as the management, but coming in direct touch with all foremen, his enthusiasm is communicated to his assistants and brings about wholehearted and intelligent co-operation. Where the Superintendent is not enthusiastic, Safety, if thought of at all, is treated as a side issue, whereas it should be considered of as vital importance as any other operating department. Only when this is the case will production benefit to the full from the Safety organization.

The duties of the members of Plant Committees are all embracing, in that the spread of interest throughout the whole industry depends on how they conduct themselves in the carrying out of the ordinary duties of their employment. The members of Committees should be examples to their fellow-employees, ready and willing to give a word of warning or advice to new men, keeping their eyes open to detect unsafe practices, dangerous places, defective lighting, exposed electric wires, etc., and making suggestions for the correction thereof; encouraging other employees to make suggestions and doing everything possible to establish a feeling of pride in their employment among their fellow employees. It is fatal to the success of the movement to have men acting on Committees who themselves take the very chances they warn others to avoid. Foremen, form the arch in the whole structure. There is no class of men in the mill who can more quickly or more effectually damn Safety work than the foremen if their sympathies have not been aroused and their interest secured.

The foreman is the man most intimately acquainted with the men, as he knows all the physical hazards of the work upon which his men are engaged; therefore, it follows that a foreman who is interested in Safety and is persistent in his efforts to prevent accidents will have few mishaps. The foreman should feel that if one of his men is injured by a preventable accident, he is to a certain extent responsible, or if he knows that employees under his charge are indulging in practices which involve risk to themselves or others, he should eliminate such practices, as otherwise he is morally responsible for any accident that may result therefrom. If all the interests mentioned could be brought to act in unison, it would be an easy matter to have a successful "No Accident" week, month or even year in any mill.

Boomerang Business—Does It Pay?

There has recently been introduced by Senator Underwood at Washington legislation which has in view the opening of negotiations with the Canadian provincial governments to see if they will not lift the restrictions on pulpwood on Crown lands and allow its free export from holdings or leases that are in the hands of American industries. The Senator even goes so far as to say that if the bars are not let down, that the United States should adopt retaliatory measures. Inviting reprisals is a boomerang business in the present age and generation. It is a game at which two can play, is mutually destructive, and never gets any firm or nation very far on the road to achievement or expansion.

There is no restriction in the matter of the export of pulpwood from private lands, and the settlers of Ontario, Quebec and the East still have a world-wide market. From time to time there has been an agitation that the federal government should enact a law completely cutting off the export of all pulpwood, but this measure has been regarded as too drastic, and met with the opposition of several members of Parliament, particularly those from the rural sections. The embargo on Crown lands is a matter purely of provincial administration, and the powers that be at Ottawa have noth-

ing whatever to do with the regulations that have been in force for many years now.

The whole situation has been discussed in the press and on the part of Canada, the proposed course of Senator Underwood and his threat have been received with tolerance and good nature.

Prior to the embargoes being placed upon pulpwood on Crown lands calling for its conversion into pulp or paper before leaving Canadian territory, there were few paper and pulp mills in the Dominion. Only limited employment was given lumberjacks in divesting the country of its great natural resources, but as a result of the wise precautions of Ontario, Quebec and New Brunswick, flourishing towns have sprung up in a number of centres, and whole communities have been changed from a wilderness into thriving, modern, progressive municipalities.

There is no industry which of late years has made such rapid and effective progress in the Dominion as pulp and paper. A decade or more ago every company had a struggling existence, for there were few who would venture a dollar in such propositions and, for a long period, many undertakings were carried on at heavy financial loss, but this is a story for another occasion. As far as removing the barriers on the export of pulpwood is concerned, the policy of Canadians will be one of development of their own assets, and here is the dispassionate way one leading authority has summed up the situation. He states that the very loss, of which Senator Underwood complains in the United States, has saved Canadian forests from being stripped, and his confession that the fact that the companies across the border have denuded their own lands, demonstrates that they would do the same if given carte blanche on this side of the 49th parallel.

In regard to retaliation in the matter of coal and sulphur, this is well summed up in the following statement:—

"The Senator's threat to stop Canada's coal unless we hand over pulp wood is ridiculous. Look at the figures. We buy from the United States \$60,000,000 of coal per month. We are her best customer. She buys from us less than \$10,000,000 a month in paper and pulp. To put the lowest figure call the year's coal \$500,000,000. Would the United States sacrifice half a billion to get a hundred million?

"Canada would then prevent Maritime Province coal going to the eastern states and use it herself. Nothing in that threat but words.

"He also makes the threat of cutting off all our sulphur. We use \$5,000,000 of sulphur yearly and will soon be quite independent. So that does not figure.

"But supposing for instance we did let them have the pulp, would it give them more paper? No, for the reason that every mill in the United States is working to capacity and more wood would not give them an extra pound of paper."

Loyalty in the Midst of Unrest

Of the many causes which have contributed to the high cost of lumber, one of the most important is the lessened efficiency of the men in the woods. The war resulted in great changes in this section of lumbering operations. Many men enlisted and others were attracted by the large money to be earned in munitions plants. Among these were hundreds who had been trained from their boyhood in lumbering, and the scarcity of help thus caused naturally had its effect on the cut and on prices.

With the end of the war, many men did not return to their former occupations, and even those who joined up again were affected by the wave of unrest which has since ruled the world. Reports indicate that notwithstanding the enormous advance in wages, the men who are engaged in woods operation are not giving of their best. They are independent, demand concessions of a fantastic character, and will leave the job without any apparent cause. Many of the men are foreigners, who have revolutionary ideas, and who have replaced the old time lumberjack, who had, at least, some idea of loyalty to his employer.

The French Canadian has been least affected by the I. W. W. and Socialist propaganda. While the men in the West and in parts of Ontario have been more or less impressed by Red doctrines, the

men in Quebec have, as a rule, been deaf to the appeals of the agitators. By nature and training the French Canadian is conservative—the existing order is good enough for him, and he declines to be led into paths of reckless revolution. He has his defects, like everyone else, but, at any rate, he is not to be scared or cajoled into believing that a new heaven and earth can be created by turning industrial conditions upside down and destroying capital.

The Inadequacy of Postal Stipends

Postmasters have long hours, exacting duties and many "bosses," particularly those in rural sections and smaller towns. The people apparently believe that it is perfectly justifiable to find fault with the local P.M.'s when the mail is misdirected or delayed in arrival or any of a score of one things occur to interrupt delivery facilities. Postmasters are supposed to be on duty early and late, and to-day they complain that, not only through the inadequacy of remuneration, are they unable to maintain themselves and their families in decent, comfortable style, but they are losing valuable and experienced assistants.

The allowance made by the Government is not generous and the Canadian Postmasters' Association recently set forth a frank statement of their case. Some really startling facts are brought out which present a bird's eye view of payments made to these public servants for salaries during 1919. In nearly 8000 offices the pay was 19c a day; 670, 24c; 1450, 48c; in 660, 80c; in 480, \$1.12; in 321, \$1.45; in 360, \$1.80; in 175, \$2.10. The highest remuneration was \$13.00 per day. This applies only to some thirty large centres where a staff of five assistants or more is required.

A schedule has been adopted by the Canadian Postmasters' Association and submitted to the federal authorities for consideration. The demands are certainly not excessive in view of the high cost of everything that the dispenser and despatcher of mail matter eats, drinks and wears.

The schedule is:—\$100 Minimum. Salary, abolition of commissions; but till salaries can be established on an equitable basis, the following commissions be paid for financial years ending March 31st, 1917, 1918, 1919, 1920 and 1921. 70 per cent. on the first \$1,000 of revenue; 40 per cent. of revenue over \$1,000 up to \$2,000; 30 per cent. of revenue over \$2,000 up to \$10,000; 20 per cent. of revenue over \$10,000. Rent, graduated scale now in use to be abolished. A minimum of \$25 be paid to every office and while commission remain in force 10 per cent. on revenue to be the allowance to cover the items of rent, light, fuel and caretaking.

Forward duty to be paid for both direct and indirect service at the rate of 15 per cent. commission on revenue of the offices served. City Postmasters to get 50 per cent. increase.

City Sub-offices to get 50 per cent. increase of salary and 3 per cent. commission on sale of postage stamps.

What Lumber Salesmanship Involves

There are varied conceptions of salesmanship. Some retail lumbermen think that when they have given a man what he asks for or requires and the deal has been closed, this is all that is necessary. True, the isolated transaction has been completed but that is not the Alpha and Omega. Salesmanship means very much more—not only satisfying the customer and selling him something that fits one's stock to the best advantage, but creating an impression in that caller's mind that he received a square deal, that you know your business and have rendered him good service. With this in view, he will return to your yard the next time that he has need of anything in structural commodities.

There is something subtle and undefinable which takes the majority of us to this merchant or that to have our wants supplied. We cannot exactly explain it and it is not altogether attributable to force of habit. It is due rather to an unconscious influence or instinct that exerts itself and sends us to the place we were before if we find that everything has resulted satisfactorily.

In the development of the subject of selling, many interesting points on the advantages of good salesmanship in the lumber yard have been brought out. Each dealer can add something anew from

Watchman! What of the Night?

WHETHER the action of the banks in issuing instructions for the curtailment of current loans has been the cause or whether the bankers merely interpreted indications of changing conditions, the fact remains that the past week has been marked by certain developments which tend to confirm observations that the end of the upward movement in prices seems to be within sight and that public apprehension is beginning to develop with attendant effect upon buying power.

Perhaps no more significant incident to emphasize the turn of events could be offered than the announcement of the big Wanamaker store in Philadelphia that all prices would be cut to make an average reduction of 20 per cent. Further it is stated that the store policy will be to make new purchases only on a basis which will permit of this reduction being made. The lead of Wanamaker will have a wide influence. Whether any such action will be taken by the big stores in Canada is a point upon which no information is available, but it is reported that one of the mammoth retail concerns has had the quietest period for the spring season of the past ten years. Certainly an effort is being made to make prices more attractive, to judge by the advertising.

It appears that clothing and apparel lines are being hardest hit. Whether this is the result of very unfavorable weather the public disapproval of high prices, as evidenced in the overall campaign, is having its effect upon consumption cannot be definitely answered, but perhaps it would be best to say that it is the effect of the combined influences. While there had been no tendency to produce in excess of prospective demand there is no doubt but that such unfavorable weather as we have experienced has tended to bring about an accumulation. Then it is reported that a lot of Japanese silks were dumped into Canada with some effect upon the market for dress goods and linings, and in the clothing trade there was an effort made prior to the last settlement with labor to get considerable stocks ahead to provide an available surplus in the event of tie-up.

Altogether the situation in the clothing and apparel trades indicates that high prices are having their effect and that people will endeavor to make their clothes wear longer rather than pay higher prices and, as previously stated, it takes but little slackening of demand to result in over-production and that is far from healthy at the present cost levels. In the hat trade, for instance, these tendencies are strongly in evidence. With practically no spring weather until this week the habit of getting the "old one" cleaned and blocked has increased, with the result that the average man is going from winter to summer so far as his headgear is concerned. Price and weather have both been factors here also.

In other lines there do not appear to be the same indications of a

reaction. True, speculation has been very largely discontinued under the double influence of curtailment of loans by the banks and the growing belief that it is not a time to stock up. In foodstuffs there is no indication of weakening prices nor does it seem likely that there will be any marked change until there is some marked increase in supply, for it does not appear likely that consumption can be further reduced to any marked extent.

In the steel and other metal trades the situation is firm. Here the shortage of material is still maintaining prices, but there is no tendency to buy stock at present quotations. Steel is being bought for quick consumption on a premium basis and few chances are being taken. In hardware lines there appears to be a fair spring movement and prices are firm to strong.

The general outlook is for higher rates of money. Capital is being demanded in many directions and interests are strengthening. The second decline in Victory bond quotations in a few weeks is an indication of the trend of money values. Bond dealers foresee difficulties in securing the funds desired for provincial and municipal purposes at anything like satisfactory rates. Should the Dominion Government desire to float a loan this fall it is hard to see how this can be done except at rates which will discount previous issues. However, it is more than possible that there is a connection between the Government's plans and the course being taken by the banks in putting on the brakes.

Higher rates on mortgage loans appear to be inevitable under such conditions. The general situation in the money market will be reflected here. This promises to add further uncertainty to the building situation. There is little to encourage the speculative builder and much to discourage him. Building will, therefore, be largely confined to those who are making homes for themselves. The solution of the housing problem seems as far off as ever.

The outlook for prices for building materials is very unsettled. Dealers and manufacturers say that they can see no reduction in costs and, therefore, nothing to warrant lower prices. On the other hand, it is understood that the policy of the banks may mean that some dealers will have to dispose of at least a portion of their stocks and this may force supplies onto the market.

Altogether it is a very unsettled situation and one in which the wise business man and investor will watch developments closely. And in sounding this word of caution we would like it to be distinct from pessimism. The position which Canada occupies to-day in world's relations leaves no room for pessimism. The world is waiting for our goods. If we cannot produce and market at prices to compete with other nations under present conditions then a readjustment is inevitable—and the sooner the better.

his extensive store of experience, and here is what one western manager has to say on the topic and particularly in regard to the keeping of stock.

"If one has a normal stock it is seldom necessary to allow it to become poorly balanced. There is no occasion for sending out 16-foot flooring, siding, ceiling, etc., when a little inquiry will determine in most cases that some other length would suit the purpose better, which in turn would allow one to keep his stock better assorted and permit of a lower average investment.

"One should continually keep a revised list handy at all times, showing slow selling stock, odd sizes of windows, damaged doors, and, in fact, any items which will require special effort to sell. A 2 x 4-16 or any other strictly stock item moves very readily, but selling attention should be directed especially to items which threaten to become slow sellers.

"With a prepared list of such stock, one is enabled to keep the less saleable items more nearly at a minimum than otherwise.

"Salesmanship is not so much a matter of experience, education or ability, as it is being alert to the situation, applying oneself, being pleasant, indulgent and attractive, knowing one's stock and taking time to go into the merits in detail of any article we may be trying to sell—remembering that because we know the uses and adaptability of certain stock is no sign the customer does. A little explanation regarding manufacture, composition or uses goes a long way toward making a sale.

"In the majority of cases a customer appreciates being waited on quickly. This serves the double purpose of impressing upon the customer the business-like methods of the salesman, as well as permitting the salesman to be more efficient by being in position to more quickly resume some other task or wait on some other customer.

"When we hear of some one who is thinking seriously of building, we try to be the first one to send him some building literature. We write him a personal letter, later making a personal visit to

explain the service we are able to render him. Follow up each building 'clue' and the results very shortly will be worth while. If you do not, the other fellow will—and the business will go to him.

"Any items of lumber, shingles, roofing, paint or anything else have abundant talking points if a salesman will only bring into display the merits each article possesses.

"It is hardly possible to dwell too long or too seriously upon the importance of trying to care properly for the requirements of each customer. Even if the individual sale of some small item may be an expense instead of an asset, consideration of the customer's future trade is far better than to tell him in an uninterested manner that we do not have what he wants and calmly allow him to make his purchase elsewhere."

Here is a grand and glorious chance for the lumber business in the Dominion! H. H. Stevens, M.P. for Vancouver, is out with a brand new, original and novel idea for a partnership between the federal government and the industrial, commercial and financial forces of Canada. This is his proposal in brief and in his own words: "I propose that this commonwealth, by the action of its Parliament, and through the agency of its Government, should enter into partnership with the industrial, commercial and financial forces of the country, replacing antagonism and jealousy with a common purpose. Such partnership to be attained by a taxation or profit-sharing scheme similar to the business profits tax in form, but instead of withdrawing the amount of the assessment in cash from the business, it shall be capitalized and remain in the business as new capital, ranking as preference stock and bearing interest or dividends as earned. Such capitalized surplus earnings shall become the property of the state. In other words, the state will become a shareholder in the business to the extent of the assessed portion of the surplus profits. Surplus profits would be estimated and assessed on a similar principle to that now followed in business profits tax."

Rapid Expansion of Railway Tie Industry

Where the Timber Comes From for Canadian Transportation Lines—How It Is Cut, Sawn, Treated, Marketed and Distributed—Woods Best Suited for Sleepers

It requires annually 20,000,000 ties—or sleepers, as they call them in the Old Country—to replace those on the 39,000 miles of Canadian railways, which, through wear, weather, strain and decay, are rendered unfit for service. In the United States the quantity needed every year for a similar purpose is 127,000,000. Owing to the building of many new lines, during periods of rapid development a much greater supply is called for, but within the last five or six years very little work has been undertaken in the way of extending the transportation systems of either Canada or the United States. Roadbed must be maintained in safe condition year in and year out, whether times are good or bad. With the development of the railway interests, the tie industry has grown appreciably. Not many years ago the railways entered into agreements with contractors or large jobbers in various sections of the country to furnish them with the requisite number of ties. Now the supply is obtained through companies who make a specialty of the business and do all the purchasing required from farmers, settlers, jobbers, sawmill men, lumber manufacturers and others who may have timber suitable for this purpose. During the period that the United States railways were operated by an Administration Board at Washington someone conceived the idea that such firms as make a business of providing ties for the railways were merely middlemen—a sort of fifth wheel to the coach. They were regarded as an unnecessary adjunct, an incubus upon the price of the product as well as its production, and with one fell swoop, the U. S. Administration eliminated them and sought to do all purchasing direct. The result was trouble and difficulty of every kind. Perplexities developed by the score in the matter of securing quantities, delivery, inspection, etc. A shortage of over 40,000,000 ties in Uncle Sam's domain, was the outcome. In Canada there is, at the present time, no scarcity of ties, although during the war they were none too plentiful in many sections.

Cutting Trees in Days of Yore

The history of the tie industry is as old as that of railway construction itself, and the only complaint heard by some tie producers is that prices in this department are not keeping pace with the values that prevail in other lines of forest products. There has been practically no increase in the quotation for cedar ties, while hardwood ties have gone up over 100 per cent. in the last five years. In the olden days when labor was cheap and material in the more central districts plentiful for the making of ties, many sawmills turned out thousands each year. They could do so at a fair profit and the manufacture of ties worked in advantageously with the other departments of the mill, but logs began to be farther removed from the mills, woods operations become more difficult and costly, wages jumped rapidly, the cost of living increased, but the price of ties remained practically the same. The result was that a number of mills went out of this line of business, claiming that there was no money in sawing ties. In certain sections of Canada to-day, ties are produced merely as a sort of stop-gap convenience, a marker of time or as a pot-boiler; in other words, little or no money is made on them



Peeling Ties in a Busy Yard in Northern Ontario

because prices have been kept down, and there are few, if any, plants in Canada which now devote their attention exclusively to ties.

Of course, things may change in the near future. The same observations relating to the value of ties ruled in the lath market a year ago. There was an abundance of lath on every side and no one wanted this material. In six months everybody wanted it and prices began to climb to an unheard of height. The result was that many firms, who had neglected this branch of the industry, are now devoting particular attention to it, and the production of lath in eastern Canada will be the greatest of any period during the past decade. It is probable, too, that the quotations for ties may some day start aviating, and both the pole tie and the squared tie bring a return commensurate with what they would, if converted into lumber and disposed of at the prevailing rate.

It is not the intention to trace the development of the tie industry from its inception down to the present, although a passing reference to expansion on this line of activity may not be amiss. Many years ago hemlock was the main timber in Canada from which ties were made. This wood disappeared, to a certain extent, and to-day ties are made of practically all woods. White oak, red oak, beech, birch, hard maple, white ash, second growth elm, cherry, chestnut, cedar, tamarack, and last, but not the least, jack pine, have the call.

The Pole Tie and Squared Tie

Ties are mostly divided into two kinds—pole ties and squared ties. The pole tie is generally divided into No. 1's and No. 2's, the difference being the width of the face. The same applies to No. 1 and No. 2 squared ties. No. 1 pole tie usually has a face 6 in. to 10 in., No. 2 pole tie 5 in. to 6 in.; No. 1 squared tie has a face 8 in. to 10 in., and No. 2, 7 in. to 8 in. The thickness of all ties is generally 6 in. to 7 in., and the length 8 ft. Of course, switch ties are much longer and are purchased on certain specifications, being paid for by contractors on the basis of so much per thousand feet, board measure. In switch ties the companies set forth certain specifications, according to the wood used. The Grand Trunk Railway, for instance, calls for long leaf Yellow Pine, White, Post or Burr Oak, Beech and Hard Maple woods in connection with its switch tie requirements.

One of the greatest developments of recent years in prolonging the life, service and strength of ties have been the establishing of treating plants. Much has been published in the columns of the



Twelve Thousand Cedar Ties Loaded on Barge for Canadian Tie and Lumber Co., Limited, Toronto.

"Canada Lumberman" on the creosote treatment of jack pine and hemlock for cross-ties. Treated ties were first used in Canada about 1896. Since that date a small number have been used each year, but possibly not more than 10 per cent. of the annual consumption. These were all imported from the United States. The first commercial treating plant in eastern Canada was erected in Trenton in 1911 and is known as the Canadian Cresoting Company. It has a capacity of treating 4,000 ties per day. Since then other plants have sprung up and are located at Fort Frances, Ont., and Sydney, N. S., while in the west similar plants exist at Transcona, Van-

couver and North Vancouver, and Winnipeg, Man.

Preservative Treatment of Ties

Much might be written on the wood preservative treatment of ties, and in a recent publication entitled "Creosote Treatment of Jack Pine and Hemlock for Cross-Ties," which is issued by the Forestry Branch of the Department of the Interior and compiled by W. Kynoch, B. Sc. F. E. and J. A. Coderre, B.A., F.E., one or two interesting statements are made. These gentlemen point out that by efficient preservative, decay in ties can be prevented or very greatly retarded and, consequently the life of the tie in service can be increased.

Respecting some objections that have been raised to the treating process, they say: "In connection with mechanical wear the question of heaving of track and the consequent shimming, which necessitates the frequent drawing and re-driving of spikes, has frequently been brought forward as a serious objection to the use of treated ties in Eastern Canada. It has been claimed that where shimming is done ties are often spike-killed before they fail from decay, and that preservative treatment under these circumstances would be merely a waste of money. A point of the greatest importance is that heaving does not necessarily entail shimming. Shimming is only necessitated at certain points where unsatisfactory drainage conditions, combined with the presence in the sub-grade of heavy clay or other soil with high water-holding capacity, cause unequal heaving of a marked character which renders the track unsafe. These points are practically the same every year and are, therefore, in most cases known beforehand from previous experience. Only a relatively small proportion of the total number of ties in track is subject to shimming. Further, trouble from this source is being gradually eliminated owing to improvements in drainage."

One of the veterans connected with the tie industry in Canada is Mr. A. R. Thompson of Belleville, who has been associated with the Grand Trunk Railway for a number of years, and has held the position of chief tie and timber inspector of the system for a long period. Mr. Thompson has a wide acquaintance with forest products men in all parts of the country, and previous to the railways dealing with contractors for their supplies, which system was instituted a few years ago, he bought large quantities of railway timber from sawmill men and woodsmen in all parts of the country. In a recent conversation he stated that about half of the ties now used by the G. T. R. system undergo preservative treatment, and that the principal native timber for tie purposes in eastern Canada at the present time is jack pine, which comes first. A considerable quantity of hardwood is used, the principal varieties being our own native woods, birch, maple and beech.

Growing Use of Hardwood Ties

On the point of using hardwoods, the Bulletin already referred to and issued by the Forestry Department, gives the following timely information: The question of the more extensive utilization of hardwoods for tie purposes is occupying a good deal of attention at the present time. Considerable quantities of hardwoods are to be found on lands from which the coniferous growth has been removed by logging, or on which it has been destroyed by fires, the hardwood growth then replacing the former stand. Hardwoods on account of their relatively high mechanical strength, make very good ties provided they are properly handled in seasoning and receive a suitable preservative treatment. The latter, on account of rapid decay of hardwoods in exposed service, is absolutely necessary. The problem of the utilization of hardwoods for tie purposes in Canada pre-



A Portable Mill in Quebec Cutting Ties and Lumber

gether constitute over 50 per cent. of the total number of ties annually used in Eastern Canada in ordinary years, the reduction of the drain on forest resources which could be brought about by materially increasing the life of these ties is of considerable importance to the country at large. In view of the above it was decided to devote attention to the treatment of jack pine and hemlock before dealing with other woods."

The Life and Durability of Ties

After being left in the yard until properly seasoned, which requires on the average from 4 to 6 months, according to the nature of the timber, the ties are loaded on a tram train and run into the huge cylindrical retorts. At the large creosoting plant in Trenton as many as 1,000 ties can be treated at one operation. Jack pine ties remain in the retorts for about two hours, and to become properly impregnated, a longer time is required for hardwood ties. All kinds of ties undergo treatment except cedar, tamarack, white oak, cherry and chestnut. Previous to the establishment of wood preservative plants on this side of the border, all treated ties were brought in from the United States. The equipment of modern creosoting plants in Canada, as already stated, not only marked a new industrial development, but also brought about an increasing use of Canadian native hardwoods for railway track service.

The white oak is the longest lived of any and will last, on the average, about 15 years. Next comes cedar, with an average duration of 9 or 10 years, and all other woods are in somewhat lessened proportion so far as their longevity is concerned. It is estimated that the life of most softwood ties is extended from four to five years by the creosoting process, or, in other words, if two ties are laid side by side, the one which has been treated, will outwear the other by a considerable period.

The process of treating ties—in fact all lines of woods—has been the subject of considerable discussion in the "Canada Lumberman," and it is not the purpose of the present article to refer in detail to this modern development. In the December 1st edition, 1919, there appeared in these columns an able and comprehensive article, along this line, from W. Kynoch of the Forest Products Laboratories of Canada. It may be stated, however, in passing, that, as a general rule, the preservative treatment lengthens the life of native hardwood ties more perhaps than it does coniferous timber.

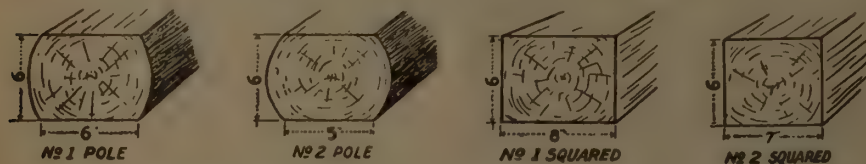
All ties are peeled, with the exception of tamarack and Jack pine, before they are delivered f.o.b. cars for shipment. The peeling is done by various processes, with a drawing knife, axe, etc. As to the number of ties that can be barked or peeled in a day, there are some woodsmen who are more expert than others, and also certain woods which can be "skinned" more quickly than the tougher and more tenacious varieties.

The sawn tie or squared tie, as it is usually called, is prefer-



Sidings Cut from Railway Ties in Western Tie Camp

red by the railways to the hewn tie, owing to its evenness, uniformity and general appearance. About 50 per cent. of the pole ties purchased in this section of the country are hewn, and some workers, who are clever with the axe, can hew as many as 100 ties a day, but the average runs from 20 up to 50. Many producers of pole ties turn them out by means of twin slabber, which takes off two sides



Relative Sizes and Shapes of Average Railway Ties

of the log at once. It is then carried on live rolls and transferred to butting saws which cut the log into the required 8 ft. lengths.

It may be asked who furnish all the ties which the railways consume annually. Supplies come from practically all parts of Ontario, Quebec and the Maritime Provinces, and the logs are taken out by sawmill operators, portable mill men, jobbers, settlers, contractors and others. One of the developments of handling ties and providing the railways with a requisite number each year, has been the formation of companies who specialize in this line of service.

One of the newest and best known organizations in Canada is the Canadian Tie & Lumber Co., Limited, whose headquarters are in the Temple Building, Toronto; G. F. McCandless is president of the company, and S. F. McCandless, secretary and sales manager. Both these gentlemen have had a long and varied experience in the railway tie business in the United States and Canada. The firm handle over 2,000,000 ties every year, and have exclusive contracts for supplying the Grand Trunk Railway, the Michigan Central and the T. H. & B., so far as their lines in Canada are concerned, and other large users of ties. The Canadian Tie & Lumber Co. were organized three years ago, and have established a wide connection.

Piling, Loading and Inspecting

All ties are bought f.o.b. cars and some of the methods of piling in the yards and loading cars are illustrated in this article. The railways supply the necessary cars for carrying the ties to whatever point desired and, at the time of loading, an inspector is also on duty to see that the specifications set forth in each contract for so many thousand ties are lived up to.

At present in Ontario the largest number of ties are jack pine, the northern part of the province furnishing the largest quota. Contracts for each year's supply are usually placed in August and September. The contractors and the sawmill men have always worked well together, their interests being closely associated and mutually helpful. Many hardwood logs are so small that they can be converted into ties, and in the case of larger growth, the heart of the log is boxed, and makes an excellent tie, while the cants are converted into lumber of one, two and three-inch thickness. The hardwood operator is thus enabled to get the most, in a productive sense, out of each log, the finer cuts and sidings going into lumber of various grades and the least desirable part of the log being worked up into ties.

In hardwood ties there has been an increase of about 20 per cent. in price during the past few months, but in softwood ties the prevailing quotations are about the same as last year. Between No. 1



Dining Room and Living Room of a Tie Camp

and No. 2 ties, both pole and squared, the average difference in value runs about 20c to 25c.

Some conception of the development and expansion of the use, production and demand for ties on the part of Canadian railways may be gauged from the fact that the G. T. R., over its entire system in the United States and Canada now requires three and a quarter million ties, and a third of a century ago about a million answered all the needs. It is not unusual for several lumbering or logging firms to take out large quantities of ties. Quite a number of concerns in northern Ontario produce from two to three hundred thousand ties each year and without entering into a detailed list, it may be said that some of the largest organizations in this line take out as many as one million ties annually.

Hundreds of thousands of ties are often seen at railway yards and on premises adjoining wood preservative plants. At one time during the past winter there were no less than 785,000 ties in the yard



One of the Yards of the Canadian Tie and Lumber Co. Showing How Ties are Moved and Loaded

of the Canadian Creosoting Co. at Trenton, awaiting "a bath," as the handlers term the present method of treating them, in order to add to their vitality and endurance.

How Much Are You Worth?

By Harold Whitehead

How much are you worth?

Well, what's the answer in your case?

Figure it out for yourself? Your salary represents interest on you. You are the principal and what you earn is the return you get on the principal—yourself—which is invested in your work.

Suppose you earn (and get) \$3,000 a year. That represents interest at six per cent. on \$50,000!

Now, suppose you get \$3,000 a year but only work half your time or only indifferently well. You are worth \$100,000, but have invested yourself at three per cent. instead of six per cent.

Silly thing to do, isn't it? Yet, most people invest themselves at less than six per cent.—and then wail and rail against their hard luck.

Why not give yourself the same consideration as you do money? What would you think of the simpleton who had some money and used it up with no care or thought as to its safety or interest? Yet you probably do that very thing with the most precious capital you have—yourself.

How carefully the investor considers the use to which to put his money. What painstaking care he exercises in studying the market in general and the various offerings which he is considering in particular.

He avoids investing his money in something from which he must soon withdraw because of insecurity or insufficient interest.

Have you ever invested yourself in a job for which you've had to withdraw because it did not give a satisfactory return?

What you would have saved yourself if you had investigated first!

From now, think of yourself as capital to be invested and your salary as the interest on the capital. You will have an accurate estimate of your capital worth from the amount of salary you can command (and earn) in the open market.

Keep your capital growing by exercising the qualities of skill, knowledge and health which you possess, for as you grow in experience and the ability to get results, so will you get your six per cent. on the increased valuation.

Retail Lumbermen Hold Splendid Meeting

Enthusiastic Gathering of Southwestern Ontario Association—New Officers Elected and Live Issues Discussed—The Progress of the Work

Enthusiastic and harmonious was the annual meeting of the South Western Ontario Retail Lumber Dealers' Association, which was held in St. Thomas on May 27th. There was a large and representative gathering and everything passed off remarkably well.

W. A. Hadley, of Chatham, president of the Association, presided and expressed his gratification at seeing such a splendid attendance and announced that business would be proceeded with without delay. B. F. Clarke, of Glencoe, secretary-treasurer of the Association, then read the report of previous annual meeting. The election of officers was next proceeded with, after deciding that the annual membership fee should be \$5.00. W. A. Hadley was nominated for the presidency for another term, but declined the honor. George H. Belton, of London, vice-president, was also asked to take the chair, but stated that it would be impossible for him to give adequate attention to the work this year, but that on some future occasion he would be pleased to act in such a position.

A. R. Sanders of St. Thomas, was then unanimously elected President, while a nominating committee, consisting of Messrs. George N. Kernohan, London, C. H. Belton of Sarnia, and W. A. Taylor of Ridgetown, was appointed to nominate and bring a report of directors for the coming year.

The following now constitute the officers for 1920:

President—A. R. Sanders, St. Thomas.

Vice-President—A. Ludlam, Leamington.

Secretary-Treasurer—B. F. Clarke, Glencoe (re-elected).

Directors—John T. Wallace, London; Col. W. J. Green, St. Thomas; W. A. Hadley, Chatham; J. C. Scofield, Windsor; Chas. Hubbell, Thamesville; George D. McPherson, Merlin; John McGibbon, Sarnia; T. C. Warwick, Blenheim.

What the Associations are Doing?

Horace Boulton, secretary of the Ontario Retail Lumber Dealers Association, Toronto, spoke on the work and progress of that organization and the advantage of forming local branches. The latter had immediate home problems to consider, and where the dealers in two or three towns got together and talked over matters of mutual concern, they became more closely in touch with one another and enthusiastic association workers. With the development of active local branches, he had no anxiety regarding the general welfare and usefulness of the Ontario Association. The more local branches organized, the better for the parent body. The O. R. L. D. A. could assist district associations in many ways by devoting attention to larger affairs such as disputes with wholesalers, parties selling to farmers' clubs, non-fulfillment of contracts, traffic matters, etc.

The O. R. L. D. A. existed to put into effect the combined influence and strength of the dealers throughout Ontario, and to carry

on to completion many matters that might come up first in the local branches. There was no clashing of interest between the local bodies and the provincial organization. Local associations could bring greater pressure to bear on purely local problems that are of special concern to members in neighboring towns or villages. The aims, however, of the district and Ontario bodies were, as stated, identical, but some problems were more concentrated and distinct in certain local sections. "If you can only join one association," concluded Mr. Boulton, "become identified with your local and I feel confident if you do so you will soon see the advantages of belonging to the larger federation of Ontario Retail Lumber Dealers."

Scope and Purpose of the Work

The retiring president, W. A. Hadley, when asked by one of the members what the particular aims of the South Western Ontario Association were, said that one of the chief purposes was for the members to meet on friendly terms and become better acquainted. The organization was not a price-regulating concern in any sense, as such an object would be illegal. There was no law, however, to prevent members engaged in the same line of business coming together and discussing freely and fully such objects as the cost of manufacturing, the handling of yard stock, delivery, service, etc. "Profits are not discussed, as the Federal Government takes care to get away with all that we make." (laughter). "Very few dealers," continued Mr. Hadley, "are conversant with the cost of manufacturing, particularly odd-sized doors, which some might be selling on the same basis as regular stock doors. The lumber dealer to-day should get a fair margin on his stock at present ruling quotations and take into consideration the replacement value of the goods that he handles."

"As an organization," concluded Mr. Hadley, "we can do many things that we cannot carry out as individuals, and belonging to such a body as this places every man in the organization in a better position with his fellow dealers and in his own individual business."

Every speaker paid well-merited tribute to the energy and industry of B. F. Clarke. Secretary of the South Western Ontario Retail Lumber Dealers' Association, and the incoming executive was authorized to see that an honorarium, as a slight recognition for his faithful work, should be given him.

Mr. Boulton announced that with the return of John B. Reid, of Toronto, president of the Ontario Retail Lumber Dealers' Association, from Atlantic City, where he has been spending several weeks, it was proposed to take up a number of matters which were discussed at the provincial gathering in Hamilton in February last.



W. A. Hadley, Chatham, Ont.
Retiring President of the Association



George H. Belton, London, Ont.,
Retiring Vice-President of the Association



A. R. Sanders, St. Thomas, Ont.
New President of the Association



John T. Wallace, London, Ont.,
Newly-elected Director of the Association



T. C. Warwick, Blenheim, Ont.,
Newly-elected Director of the Association



John McGibbon, Sarnia, Ont.,
Re-elected Director of the Association

Among these was the drafting of a uniform order blank, incorporation of the O. R. L. D. A. and other undertakings.

G. B. VanBlaricom, editor of the "Canada Lumberman," Toronto, gave a short address on the benefits of co-operation and organization, and spoke of the advantages of local branches in creating interest among dealers in the smaller centres. The result was that in the larger body—the Ontario Association—greater strength and activity were developed by reason of such aggressive factors.

Why Lumber Retailers Should Advertise

Chester H. Belton, of Sarnia, spoke interestingly on "Advertising from the Retail Lumberman's Standpoint." Without advertising, he said, nothing great in the business world had been achieved. In the days of our forefathers, who had to clear the bush before establishing their homes, little thought was given to the value of timber. Now the sources of supply had gone farther and farther back and the price was constantly ascending. Our forebears had not thought it necessary to advertise a natural product like lumber, and the same feeling seemed to follow down among a large proportion of the present generation. This was all a mistake. "We should," said the speaker, "keep the need, attractiveness and comfort of a home ever in the mind of the public." The sale of many a commodity had been stimulated largely because it had been advertised. We may think because our business is, perhaps, a small one, and we need not advertise—that newspaper publicity is all right for the big fellow to adopt, but not for us. As a result of the retail lumberman not making use of printers' ink, the ready-roofing manufacturer, the cement man and other competitors had come in with their products to take the place of wood. So extensively had they advertised that in many cases they have encroached upon the legitimate lumber trade.

"Lumber is our chief commodity, and you, gentlemen, should put aside every year a certain appropriation to use in newspaper publicity. We cannot create a want unless we at first create a desire, and we must create a desire in the minds of the people for owning their own homes. If this is not done, they will not build for there will be no incentive. If money is not used to bring comfort to our families then money is of very little use and benefit to us."

Mr. Belton added that the lumber dealer might be inclined to think that people would come to him in any event and that business in his line would not go by the door. Advertising is to get more and more customers to our office and yards, and have them realize that they need what you have created a want for and a desire in their mind to possess. This will not be brought about if people are left to themselves.

"How many retail lumber dealers are advertising to-day? Are creating a desire in the minds of the people to build, or simply trusting to haphazard ideas and methods. We cannot," he continued, "expect to enlarge our business, increase our sales, and compete with others unless we, too, as lumber dealers, adopt publicity, the same as others have done."

As an instance of what advertising will accomplish, Mr. Belton stated that white pine had been used for years for underground sewer construction in New York City, but cypress had taken its place. The latter had been extensively advertised as "the wood eternal," and the phrase had caught on. Although not to be com-

pared with white pine in many points, cypress had gained its foothold because it had been given splendid publicity by a southern association of lumbermen. "If this can be done in large centres," concluded Mr. Belton, "the same can be carried out in smaller ones. I believe, as retailers and as an association, we should all give more thought to this matter of advertising in the press and thus make more widely known the facilities, service and possibilities of the business in which we are engaged."

There was a general discussion regarding the building outlook, scarcity of dry stock, non-delivery of shipments and other matters.

Among those present were W. A. Hadley, Chatham; B. F. Clarke, Glencoe; J. McGibbon, Sarnia; C. M. Smith, Aylmer; W. J. Taylor, Ridgetown; T. C. Warwick, Blenheim; W. R. Stephenson, Appin; M. R. Bogart, Chatham; Col. W. J. Green, St. Thomas; John T. Wallace, London; W. Saunders, Dutton; George N. Kernohan, London; R. Sanders, St. Thomas; A. R. Sanders, St. Thomas; George H. Belton, London; E. C. Penwarden, St. Thomas; Chester H. Belton, Sarnia; G. D. McPherson, Merlin; W. H. Jackson, Tillsonburg; E. G. Lusty, Rodney; J. E. Burge, Sarnia; Chas. Hubbell, Thamesville; E. S. Hatch, St. Thomas; L. G. Jackson, Toronto; H. Boulthbee, Secretary of Ontario Retail Lumber Dealers Association, Toronto, and G. B. VanBlaricom, "The Canada Lumberman," Toronto.

History of the Organization

It is six years since the South Western Ontario Retail Lumber Dealers' Association was organized and the membership to-day is between fifty and sixty. It has followed the practice of changing officers annually, and making every man assume a certain amount of responsibility and do his share of the work. This has resulted in the interest in the Association being kept alive and further adds to its effectiveness and strength. The society has been holding meetings at different points each year. This is the first time that the Association ever met in St. Thomas, and the visitors were accorded a hearty welcome, being entertained to a dinner at the Grand Central Hotel, where the meeting was held. At the close, a cordial vote of thanks, moved by B. F. Clarke and seconded by George H. Belton, was carried, expressing appreciation of what St. Thomas retailers had done to add to the success and enjoyment of the gathering.

In the spring of 1914 a few dealers got together with the idea of becoming better acquainted and studying local problems in lumber retailing. These men were Chas. Hubbell of Thamesville, B. F. Clarke, of Glencoe, L. McPherson, Glencoe, and others. There was no thought then of having other than a small district body, but soon the influence of the little band began to extend over wider ground and the movement gained recognition and prestige. From this small beginning the present association has grown until it now takes in all the south western peninsula in Ontario from London to Windsor, and as far north as St. Marys. The first annual meetings were held at Chatham, the succeeding year in Windsor, next year in Sarnia, next in London, and last, but not least, in St. Thomas. The dealers of Sarnia have extended a warm invitation to the Association to meet in the border city in 1921. The first president of the Association was F. H. Laird of Dresden, and the succeeding occupants of the presidential chair have been Chas. F. Hubbell, Thamesville; W. J. Taylor of Ridgetown, W. A. Hadley of Chatham, and now A. R. Sanders of St. Thomas.



J. C. Scofield, Windsor, Ont.
Elected Director of the Association



Chas. Hubbell, Thamesville, Ont.,
Elected Director of the Association



B. F. Clarke, Glencoe, Ont.,
Who was Re-elected Secretary-Treasurer



E. C. Russell, Walkerville, Ont.,
Retiring Director of the Association



George D. McPherson, Merlin, Ont.,
Re-elected Director of the Association



C. M. Smith, Aylmer, Ont.
Retiring Director of the Association



W. J. Taylor, Ridgeway, Ont.,
Past President of the Association



Wm. Saunders, Dutton, Ont.
Former Director of the Association



George N. Kernohan, London, Ont.,
Retiring Director of the Association

The Importance of an Efficient Cost System

Retail Lumbermen Should Learn the Truth About Their Business, Know It All and Then Guide Themselves by Known Established Facts

That you must know kinds and grades of lumber.
 That you must know its adaptability for certain specific purposes.
 That you must know how to buy this lumber properly.
 That you must know how to store it properly in your yards and sheds.
 That you must know how to sell it properly.
 That you must know how to deliver it economically and efficiently.
 That you must know how to give credit to those worthy of credit.
 That you must know how to advertise and in various ways increase your business year by year.
 That you must know how to finance your business properly.

In the foregoing list one thing on which many lumber dealers are weak is the knowledge of how to sell properly. I do not mean by this to criticize your salesmanship, but what I mean to speak of is the alarming lack of cost knowledge that prevails among lumber dealers, and prevents them getting a proper selling price and makes them timid. Yes, it does make you timid. You figure up a price on a bill of lumber and the buyer may say to you that he can buy it cheaper elsewhere and you are likely to weaken. To get cured of this timidity and lack of confidence, and to sell properly, you must know your cost, and you must not only know it at the end of the year, but you must know it at the end of every month, and at the end of every month this cost of handling lumber must contain all the items that you sometimes hold until the end of the year.

I am aware that most of you have just closed up a year's business that has very likely been a satisfactory one. You have had a heavy demand for lumber, and you have been doing your buying on a continually advancing market. It may be that some of you feel; we are satisfied to go along as we are; what is the use of going more deeply into cost matters than we have already. I entreat you not to take this view. It is just as necessary to be guided by cost knowledge today as it is when business is dull. When you are doing business on an advancing market you should still be able to say, "I am making so many dollars per thousand purely on the operation of my lumber business, and not counting any purchase profits that I have been fortunate to make."

There are some of you who perhaps dread the work and detail that may be entailed by running your business with modern cost methods, but I can assure you that there will be nothing irksome or difficult about it. There is nothing mysterious or forbidding about the study of costs. It will be the most interesting part of your business if you go about it in earnest.

The Advantage of Good Cost System

I wish to outline to you briefly what would take place if you were to have a cost accountant who is acquainted with the lumber business go to your plant and install a cost system. He would first look over the physical property so as to know the various lines that you handle besides lumber, and become familiar with the location of the various commodities. He would then look over your present method of accounting so as to see what you are doing. Then he would be able to take up with the owner and executive a plan for rearranging your accounting system in such a way that every month you would automatically get the knowledge that you require. From then on all work would be done in consultation with the owners and executives and when it was completed they would feel that they had been instrumental in installing this cost system, and they would be right. They would understand it, even though they are not familiar with bookkeeping.

One of the matters that would be taken up would be the depreciation which you should charge into the expenses each year, and an amount would be arrived at that would be fair to yourselves, fair to the government, fair to your industry.

The question of salaries would be taken up and after discussion the owners and executives would decide on salaries for themselves that were fair and commensurate for the responsibility of conducting the business, where perhaps they had been drawing nominal salaries.

We would take up the matter of a reservation for bad accounts

and arrange to charge up each month a certain sum that would be sufficient to take care of the possible bad debts of the coming year.

We would take up the matter of shrinkage that inevitably occurs during the year in a lumber yard, and arrange a per cent. to cover such shrinkage.

Then we would analyze an entire year's business and all the actual expenses of conducting the business would be put in the proper place; if you handle coal, if you handle masons' supplies, if you have a planing mill or a fabricating mill or if you do a wholesale lumber business, the expense accruing in these departments would be kept separately.

How the Advantages are Divided

In the end, to take care of the lumber business, you would have three divisions of expense; one would be the expenses necessary in unloading lumber from cars and getting it into the pile and sheds; the next would be the expense made necessary to load this lumber on your wagons and trucks and deliver it; the third group of expenses would be the administrative and selling expense of your business. In the course of our analysis we would determine how much lumber you had handled during the period. This is one thing that I very rarely find at a lumber yard. It is absolutely necessary that this record of footage should be kept; not only what you have on hand at inventory, but the footage that you purchase, and the footage that you sell.

We are now ready to present this year's business which we are analyzing to you in just such a manner as though you had kept that year according to our plan, and are prepared to give you the facts. We will take the group of expense accounts that were necessary to get lumber into the pile and we will divide into it the number of feet that you bought, and it may show \$4.00 per thousand. We will take the group of accounts that were made necessary to deliver your lumber and divide into it the amount you sold, and we will get perhaps \$3.00 per thousand. Now then, we will take the average cost of the lumber that you sold and it might be \$60.00 per thousand. Now to this \$60.00 we must add \$4.00 for yard handling, \$3.00 for delivering, which makes \$67.00 of cost taken care of so far. Then we take the expense of administering the business and selling the lumber and apply them as a per cent. on our previous figures, and we will say that they amount to 10 per cent. or \$6.70 per thousand. This gives us a total cost of handling lumber at your plant of \$13.70, which added to the \$60.00 average cost would give a total cost of \$73.70. If you think you should make 10 per cent. profit you would add \$7.37, which would be a selling price of \$81 for \$60 lumber.

Now we are ready to start on the new method for the coming year, and we will begin by using these figures and as the months go on we will correct these figures as may be necessary from the knowledge that you will get every month in exactly the same way as we get these from the previous year. You understand, of course, if lumber at a certain price figures out that you should sell it for \$81 you could use your judgment about making it a more natural price, such as \$80 or \$82.50. Your cost will know to a penny, but you are not tied on the selling price.

Looking Contingencies in the Face

In pursuing this method in the coming year you are taking care of your contingencies and looking them squarely in the face in the month of January, and February, etc., instead of waiting until the end of the year and trying to forget them and doing business on just what you pay out in cash. In the past when you have had a good year you rearrange your first profit and loss statement by handling these matters after the year is closed. All during the year you do business without knowing the truth or else ignoring it, and the consequence is that you continually tempt yourselves to make prices that are not justified, but you console yourselves with the idea that they are profitable. In doing this you wrong yourselves and you wrong the industry.

Let us take an example of a lumber yard owned by two men that is selling five million feet of lumber, and we will say that the average selling price of this lumber is \$75, which makes the total sales \$375,000. We will say for example that a fair and commensurate salary for these two men as executives and owners of this business or representing owners, under present conditions, was \$6,000 a year each. But at the beginning of the year these two men would

get together and say, now here we will just draw nominal salaries this year, say \$2,500 each, and at the end of the year we will see how we come out. The consequence is that all through the year they are leaving out of their cost a certain sum of money that in twelve months amounts to \$7,000 or \$1.40 per thousand on the output. Now, if things work like checkers they are leaving \$140 out of their true cost, thereby deceiving themselves and hurting their competitors.

We will say that this firm's previous five years experience had shown an average of \$5,000 a year on bad accounts, but they start in this year by making no reservations. At the end of the year they are very likely to find that it is necessary to write off \$5,000 worth of accounts. This means another \$1.00 per thousand, which all through the year they left out of their cost.

We will say that this lumber operation is entitled to a depreciation on its buildings, equipment, trucks, etc., of \$5,000 a year, but they do not touch this the end of the year. Here you have another \$1.00 per thousand that is left out.

We will say that in handling 5,000,000 ft. of lumber that in various ways through the yard there is a shrinkage of 2 per cent. or 100,000 ft. We will say that this per cent. would be figured on an average cost of \$50 per thousand and here you have \$5,000 or \$1.00 per thousand that is not taken care of.

The above items amount to \$4.40 per thousand. If you figure out that you can handle lumber for \$10 per thousand why the real truth of it is that it is costing you \$14.40. Why not know this all through the year, and if you buy lumber at \$50 per thousand that you have got to add \$14.40 to cover your expenses before you make a penny?

If you feel that you should have a clean profit above cost of 10 per cent. you would add \$6.40 to get your selling price of say \$71.00.

Cost Knowledge From Your Figures

Using the method many of you use at present time you would add only the \$10 per thousand and then add 10 per cent., which would make a selling price of \$66, or really \$5 too low. Still, at the end of a normal year you might show a profit, but it would not be profit enough to give you the salaries you had left out and to take care of depreciation and bad accounts, without making it show a loss. If it was an abnormal year, such as 1919, you might show profit enough to take care of these items, but it would not leave you what you should have made on your operation.

I am not criticising your brains and energy. You have more than men in other lines or you could not get along at all. You have to continually be determining costs from experience and judgment instead of from figures. Why not get all that you can in the way of information and cost knowledge from your figures, such as inefficiencies, and then you will get a full return in proper profits for the brains, energy, and money you have invested in your business.

Get your feet on the ground. Know the truth about your business, and know it all. Then guide yourself by these known facts. It may be difficult at first because perhaps you have some competitors who are still using the old methods, but you can go to these competitors if you have actual figures that represent the truth, and you will find that you can talk to them as you have never talked before. You will find that the knowledge that you gain from your business by a proper cost system will unconsciously instill courage into you. It will stiffen your back bone, and it will make you want to co-operate with your competitors more than you ever have before. This same confidence will enable you to explain your prices to contractors and other customers; if they think your price is too high you can call them into your office and show them your books and how those prices are arrived at, and they will meet you. Every buyer wants to feel that the person he buys of is making a fair profit, but we have not allowed them to have that feeling. The discrepancies on bids for a bill of lumber have been such as to make the buyer suspicious. This will all be changed in a few years through co-operative cost systems and the buyers will have a confidence in you that will be inspired by the confidence you have in yourself and the open way in which you deal with them.

When you first start on this work and get it under way you will be very anxious to have this feeling spread over the entire industry.

I sometimes think of cost knowledge at a plant as a light which has been lit and according as you use it the light grows brighter and brighter until it illuminates every corner of your business, and gentlemen, this light is not stingy or selfish. Its rays lighten up your neighbor and through you he will find the benefit it has given and soon a new light is above his place.

Moving the Product Cheaply and Quickly

Cutting the cost of manufacturing and of handling the output is one of the most important ways of effecting savings to-day, when so many factors tend to increase cost. In the lumber industry, with its bulky product, being turned out quickly and in such large quantities daily, this is particularly true. Transporting the product from

mills to yards and to loading platforms is made much simpler and cheaper by the use of motor power. The industrial tractor has quickly become a recognized part of the labor-saving equipment of the modern mill. In this age of mechanical motive power which is replacing old laborious hand methods and inconvenient and expensive horsepower, lumbermen have been quick to see the advantages of the handy industrial tractor around mills and yards. In many other industries where the quick and convenient transporting of bulky or heavy materials in quantities from one part to another of a large plant is a necessity, the new tractor has found a wide field of usefulness.

Years of study and experiment by experts, not only in methods of efficiency, but in construction of motors, have developed the industrial tractor. In the lumber industry one tractor, using several easily detached trailers, greatly cuts down the labor and speeds up the rate of handling the lumber cut. While the tractor is making a quick trip with one loaded trailer, the freshly-cut lumber is being



An Industrial Tractor on the Move

piled on another, ready for the second trip as soon as the tractor returns. Operated in this way a saving of two horses and three men in moving lumber is effected by the Tupper & Steele Industrial Tractor. This tractor, manufactured in Vancouver in a well-equipped, modern plant, has been adopted by many of the large mills, shipyards and other large industries. In every case the greatest satisfaction has been given and users strongly recommend it.

Capable of carrying a load of one ton itself, and at the same time hauling three to four tons on trailers, the Tupper & Steele Industrial Tractor is itself an example of efficiency and economy in construction. It is simple in design, without sacrificing strength, power or durability. Every unnecessary moving unit has been dispensed with, reducing weight and cutting down wearing of parts. Tremendous power is developed by its system of gear reductions, and with its short wheel-base the tractor can turn in very small radius, an important feature in a crowded mill yard. Hard rubber tires reduce the cost of upkeep of roadways and are themselves seldom in need of repair. A set will run over 20,000 miles on ordinary conditions. Checking reports of various firms using the Tupper & Steele Industrial Tractor, it is shown that operating expenses over a period of a year or more run from \$1.50 to \$2.00 per day, according to the nature of the work.

This tractor is helping to solve labor and transportation problems in many mills and industrial plants to-day.

The Passing of Mr. J. A. Sinclair

John Archibald Sinclair, who was a widely-known and highly esteemed lumberman, died recently at Glen Blair, Cal. He had just recovered from a severe cold and was able to be out when he was stricken very suddenly with heart failure and passed away in a few minutes.

The late Mr. Sinclair was born in Douglastown, N.B., in 1849, and in his early youth gained experience in the lumber business with his brother, Edward Sinclair. In 1876 he went west and settled in Eureka, Cal., where he secured his first employment, tallying lumber in a shipyard. He then entered the employ of the Occidental Mill Co. first as an accountant and afterwards securing an interest in the firm. He sold out his holdings in 1888 and next went to Scotia, taking an interest in the Pacific Lumber Co. and remaining there as manager of the plant until 1898. During the following four years he was interested in various development schemes and built a shingle mill at Elk River, Cal. In 1902 he was associated with others in the purchase of the Navarro Lumber Company's timber tract and plant, and the following year they purchased the Blair property.

Giving Greater Impetus to Safety Movement

What Co-operation and Leadership Can Accomplish—Record in the Pulp and Paper Industry is Better Than That in Lumbering Arena—Situation Reviewed

Mr. S. Price, of Toronto, chairman of the Workmen's Compensation Board, in a recent article in the "Canada Lumberman," reviewing the accidents and fatalities which occurred in the industry during 1919, stated that the record was an unfavorable one in both the logging and sawing end. The total accident cost in logging and sawmills in mixed operations was \$414,363 last year as against \$229,716.61 in 1918. Mr. Price remarked that the experience in both sawmills and logging was bad, but that it was considerably worse in the sawmills than in the logging. One of the contributing causes was, no doubt, a large proportion of inexperienced help that had to be used, a great deal of it being foreign labor. Other reasons given were the careless attitude of a great many workmen following the war and also the present social and industrial unrest. The total wage expenditure in the lumbering industry in Ontario during 1919 was \$19,806,857.00, and the number of full-year workers was 16,930.

The Workmen's Compensation Board, with a view to reducing the number of accidents, has made arrangements by which particulars of all compensable accidents are being sent from time to time to the Lumbermen's Safety Association. This will afford the Safety Inspector a better opportunity of keeping in touch with what is happening in the industry and suggesting preventative measures.

Some interesting lessons in the Safety movement and what co-operation and leadership in this matter will accomplish is evidenced in the work of the Ontario Pulp & Paper Makers' Safety Association. This body, which comprises the thirty-five pulp and paper mills in Ontario, has its own Safety Engineer and Secretary, Mr. A. P. Costigane of Toronto.

At the recent annual meeting of the Association, Mr. I. H. Weldon, president of the Provincial Paper Mills, Ltd., Toronto, referred to the work of the past year, stating that education and co-operation were still the watchwords, and it was gratifying to know that the work along educational lines had become more intensive during 1919 than ever. Meetings of employees were organized on a larger scale, and judging from the year's statistics, their influence was beginning to show in the downward accident curve. Great strides had been made in securing the co-operation of employees in those mills where the management was right behind the safety movement, but there were still instances of where the desired support of the management was not forthcoming. Mr. Weldon remarked that one would think in the latter case a study of the annual report issued by the Workmen's Compensation Board, which shows clearly the ever-increasing cost of compensation, would carry the conviction that accident prevention pays.

Removal of Safety Appliances

He recalled the number of accidents caused by directly or indirectly by discarding or removing safety devices provided. One would imagine if an employer is willing to provide safeguards, that in the event of an accident taking place owing to wilful misuse of such safeguards, a portion of the burden caused by such accidents should be borne by the individual. If a lower rate of compensation was paid to the party injured under such circumstances, there would be a decrease in the frequency with which safety devices are discarded or removed by employees.

Mr. Weldon also referred to the educative work done in the form of a "Safety Calendar," which was the first of its kind produced in Canada. These calendars were hung up at home and in the mills, and became a daily reminder of the importance of carefulness. He next touched upon the merit-rating system which had been recently introduced and seems to be giving general satisfaction. Under this system each firm's assessment is regulated by the cost of their own accidents. Companies with a good accident record received a merit rebate, whereas companies whose accidents during the year cost more than the estimated amount are called on to pay a supplementary assessment.

Mr. A. P. Costigane, Safety Engineer and Secretary, in his report, said that the difficulties of carrying on the work of accident prevention during the year had been somewhat lessened owing possibly to more stable conditions in the labor market. The difficulty of obtaining skilled help was not now so great, large numbers of skilled men having returned from service in France to the industry in which they were formerly engaged. This fact alone helped toward a reduction in accidents, as during the war period the victims of a large

percentage of accidents were green men attracted to the industry at that time by the high wages being paid.

During the year a marked improvement was shown in the attitude of superintendents and foremen toward the movement. In the majority of cases not only was a sympathetic attitude exhibited, but active assistance was given in organizing meetings and making suggestions for improving conditions; especially was this the case where the management let it be clearly understood that the company was sincerely behind the movement.

Good Effect of Safety Rallies

There are unfortunately still a few cases where official apathy prevents progress, declared Mr. Costigane. Under these circumstances the only thing to be done is to confine our efforts to the guarding of physical hazards. Quite a number of safety rallies were held during the year, mostly in the western and northern parts of the province, in fact in all the mill towns, in which a standard moving picture machine could be secured for an evening. These meetings were all well attended, and in several instances repeat shows had to be given to accommodate those who had not been able to gain admittance to the first show.

Taking the pulp and paper industry only and including woods operations, the total number of compensable accidents have increased from 753 and 20 deaths, in 1917, to 1461 and 16 deaths, in 1918, equal to an increase of 94.02 per cent. in non-fatal, and a decrease of 20 per cent. in fatal accidents, but during the same period the total number of full-year workers increased from 9,650 to 10,045, equal to 4.09 per cent. The total time lost increased from 21,094 days, in 1917, to 22,489 in 1918, equal to 6.6 per cent., showing the severity of accidents only slightly on the increase.

The increase in the total number of accidents, in 1918, is accounted for by the large percentage of accidents requiring medical aid only, included in the figures. For the year 1917 only 130 such accidents were included, as the medical aid amendment to the Act only came into force during said year, whereas in 1918 the number of such accidents included was 628.

The total amount collected from class 2, (pulp and paper mills), was \$136,565.72, from which was deducted a debit balance of 2,167.81, brought forward from 1917. Of this amount \$38,141.96 was paid out in actual compensation, \$24,753.84 was taken as the capital value of pensions awarded, \$3,917.51 was paid to the Safety Association, \$1,616.93 for administration expenses, \$2,875.00 for deferred compensation, \$13,584.80 paid for medical aid, \$1,116.57 for disaster reserve, \$15,172.85 for continuing disability, \$20,235.92 for outstanding accidents, \$2,966.79 for estimated medical aid, making a grand total of \$134,397.91, charged against the class, making a provisional balance of \$10,015.74 to be carried forward.

An Analysis of Accident Chapter

The total number of accidents, exclusive of woods operations, reported by the pulp and paper mills during the year 1919 was 1032 non-fatal and 8 fatal accidents, compared with 1124 non-fatal and 11 fatal for the year 1918. This means a decrease of 8.2 per cent. in non-fatal and a decrease of 27.27 per cent in fatal accidents. During the same period the total number of full-year workers increased from 7064 in 1918 to 7159, or an increase of 1.3 per cent. The total time lost decreased from 18,650 days in 1918 to 14,251 in 1919, or in other words, 23.5 per cent.

The figures are satisfactory in so far as they indicate that we seem to have passed the peak of yearly accident increase and have started on the downward curve, concluded Mr. Costigane. Notwithstanding the fact that the number of full year workers for 1918 and 1919 is practically the same, the figures quoted above show a decided reduction in both frequency and severity of accidents in the pulp and paper industry during the year 1919. Possibly the improvement in labor conditions since the war came to a close will mean a more decided downward curve next year.

The annual convention of the National Association of Railroad Tie Producers was held recently in Chicago, when there was a representative attendance and officers were elected for the coming year. It was decided to hold the next convention in San Francisco, Cal., on January 27th and 28th, 1921.

Production Must be The Aim of Lumbermen

Expedients of All Kinds Are Being Tried to Correct Present Situation but Without Avail—No Practical Remedy Except Through Much Greater Output

By Dr. Wilson Compton, Chicago, Secretary-Manager of the National Lumber Manufacturers' Association



Dr. Wilson Compton, Secy.-Manager,
National Lumber Manufacturers' Association

War, it seems, does not end when it is finished. When it involves such stupendous social and political readjustments, as has the late war, the struggle to achieve for peace-time industry a stable basis for the resumption of what is left of its normal relationships, is quite as difficult a task as conducting the war itself.

War does more than upset industrial organization, disarrange the channels of distribution, and throw out of normal balance all financial arrangements. It confuses the minds of men. It derails men's judgment of things. It causes imagination, sentiment, and fad to prevail over reason. Fantastic and impossible ideas of immediate social regeneration lead to equally fantastic and impractical proposals. Some of

these find their way into legislation. And thereat well-meaning but misguided men come to believe that all people may be legislated into prosperity and happiness, if only the right kind of laws could be passed.

This is a world-wide and not an exclusively American phenomenon. "Hope springs eternal" and as long as men the world over think they can get "something for nothing" or that governments and legislatures can legislate the world into prosperity, just so long will people be deprived of the very things to which they most aspire—happiness, peace and plenty.

It is a striking fact, I think, that so many men who have always heretofore been accustomed to work, are to-day trying to find some way to get more by giving less. This is par-excellence the doctrine of non-work that is threatening the vital social and industrial processes of the world.

By this token millions of men are being misled today by zealous agitators, misguided, but often well-meaning "reformers" and irresponsible and selfish demagogues. This is the reason why so largely throughout the world, talk has replaced work; why the "soap box" has been substituted for the pulpit, the "ouiya board" for the Bible; selfishness and avarice for the Golden Rule; fad and fancy for fact and principle; and why restless men in search of immediate emancipation from imagined evils are seeking to undermine the very institutions which constitute the only permanent safeguards to the liberties which they already possess.

Someone has appropriately, and in the following picturesque language, analyzed our fundamental industrial trouble to-day:

"Too many diamonds and not enough alarm clocks; too many silk shirts and not enough blue flannel ones; too much decolete and not enough aprons; too many satin upholstered limousines and not enough cows; too many consumers and not enough producers; too much oil stock and not enough savings accounts; too much 'class consciousness' and too little plain democracy and love of humanity; too much of the spirit of 'get while the getting is good' and not enough old-fashioned Christianity; too much of the discontent that finds outlet in mere complaining and too little real effort to remedy wrong conditions."

And yet men talk about working and do not work. They talk about production and do not produce. They talk about reducing the high cost of living and they do not do the only thing which can reduce it.

The Cause of High Prices

The high cost of living comes from our consuming more than we produce—nothing else. The longer we, as a nation, continue to play hide and seek with the facts and rely on legislation and talk instead of work and sweat, to remedy the situation of which we all complain, the shorter will become the supply of commodi-

ties, the higher will go the high cost of living and the end will be worse than the beginning.

It is perhaps scarcely necessary to review the means which have recently been devised throughout the world as substitutes for work. The ingenuity of the agitator, the so-called "reformer" or of the "bolshevik" have found striking expression in the variety of methods by which they would spread a veneer of apparent soundness over an industrial and financial situation that is fundamentally unsound.

Witness, for instance, the inflation of money and the world's credit structures; or the general strike; or the sympathetic strike; or government price-fixing; or public control of the processes of industry. We have had a lot of each of these during the past year or more. None of them have worked. None of them have proved to be effective substitutes for more production. Monetary inflation has increased so that a dollar to-day is worth in terms of the pre-war dollar about 40 cents when spent for raw material and unfinished products and about 50 cents when spent for the things we eat and wear and live in.

The general strike is discredited as futile and as destructive of the very interests it is designed to promote. The sympathetic strike is in disfavor even in the circles of organized labor, as it has always been among the citizens generally. Strikes, generally speaking, tend to defeat their own ends. Government price-fixing has, on the whole, so much interfered with the ordinary processes of the industries affected that production has languished still further. This is one of the reasons why we are to-day paying 20 to 25 cents for sugar instead of from 10 to 14 cents. The discouragement to sugar enterprises in the West Indies, especially in Cuba, incident to the administration of the duties of the Federal Sugar Equalization Board during the war and thereafter is now having its effect. The public pays. It always does.

People Must Have Domiciles

The Foreign Exchanges are distorted and erratic. In England, for example, the government, during the war and for some time thereafter, stabilized sterling exchange on the United States by arbitrarily holding it at a nearly normal level—doing so at the expense of the British taxpayer. It thereby encouraged British industries to buy more goods from the United States when the balance of trade was already so heavily set against them.

But even governments cannot forever make "something out of nothing." Eventually Great Britain took her hands off the exchanges. The balance of trade and the depreciation of British domestic currency promptly caused so great a decline in the exchanges that now Great Britain will not buy anything from us that she can humanly do without.

Thus has ever been the story of government control of industries. Each measure of control is by so much an interference with the normal activities of industry. Industry, whether under public regulation, operation, or ownership, must in the long run respond to the same forces to which industry under private enterprise responds. The government cannot make something for nothing any more than we can as individuals. Facts are facts. Economic law is sure to prevail in the end over every effort to ignore it or violate it.

When there are not enough things to go around, and people want them and can and will pay for them, prices are going up and stay up until one or more of three things shall have happened:

First, that production is so increased that there shall be enough to go around.

Second, that the public demand for the commodities declines.

Third, that people have no money with which to buy.

The construction industries are now witnessing one of the most extraordinary price situations in their recent history. The housing shortage has been accumulated throughout the years of war when non-war construction was considered by the government to be non-essential and therefore to be discouraged.

During the same time the government, pursuant to a military policy which, under the circumstances was necessary, drew from the construction industries and the industries producing building material, their labor, their equipment, their transportation facilities. With one arm the government was damming up the demand. With the other arm it was reducing the industries' capacity to produce. When

the dam was lifted an abnormally great demand for building material was faced generally with a short supply and a reduced capacity to increase it.

What has happened is the only thing that could have been reasonably expected to happen. Men have to have some place to live in. Most of them, as heretofore, prefer houses to tents and until the people have some place to live, that which we now see is bound to continue. The public pays. It always does. This is one of the prices of war.

Expedients of all kinds are being tried to correct this situation. But without avail. There is no remedy except more production. There is no short-cut. There is no way to get more production except by work. There is no effective substitute for work.

Calling another man a "profiteer" may give one some spiritual satisfaction, but it does not reduce the prices nor increase the supply of commodities. Talk is cheap. The word "profiteer" slips smoothly from the tongue. But it does not mean anything. We have heard continuously about the "profiteers." But we have never seen one. We have read about them—in the newspaper where other gaunt spectres stalk stealthily. But no one knows a "profiteer" on sight. With all our glib talk we have yet to hear a definition of what constitutes the difference between a "profiteer" and any other man who sells things for what they are worth.

I am in favor of the highest ideals in the conduct of business; of equal chance for all and special opportunity—for no one. But I am in favor of the citizen selling what he has to sell at what it is worth. And I am in favor of having its worth determined to-day just as it was determined six years ago—before the war—by the unrepealable law of supply and demand. I am in favor of ourselves and all others facing the facts as they are, not as we perhaps would wish to have them. For artificial interference by the government with the action and reaction of universal economic laws only adds to the burden of the taxpayers and at best it only postpones the evil day of reckoning, which, when it comes, is more evil and lasts longer. Efforts to repeal unrepealable laws can and frequently do produce temporary results. In war, when time is of the essence, such action is justifiable but not in time of peace, for such laws will not stay repealed. Nations, like individuals, cannot "eat their cake and have it, too." If they try to do both, the public pays—and pays dearly. And yet to-day the government of the United States is trying, by prosecution, to force lower prices for commodities. Thus with one hand it tends to prevent. Prosecution, under some conditions is necessary, is in the public interest; and it may bring about a more just distribution of commodities, but prosecution has never stimulated an increase in production. The Bible says to the giver, "Let not thy right hand know what thy left hand doeth." This precept is having surely a most singular acceptance and use by the government to-day. But this is the price that we, as citizens, pay for our chosen form and method of government and all things considered the price is cheap.

Plain Work is Only Remedy

It will be at best a long time, probably, before the production of useful commodities throughout the world will return to normal. Millions of misguided men, bent on revolution, will probably continue to try to "get something for nothing" until discouragement and privation shall have convinced them that their imagined formula for work emancipation will not work; until the intention to earn a good wage becomes as strong as the desire to have one; until less attention shall be given by men to seeing how little time they can work and greater attention be given by men to seeing how much they can produce; and until men throughout the world shall have come to know that the higher, better and happier life which all men desire and hope for will be permanently achieved only through the orderly processes of religion, education and good government.

We deplore the national and world-wide inflation and its perils. But we cannot help it, except by the gradual and orderly processes of increasing our production. Facts are facts. We must reckon with them as they are, as long as they exist and until we, in conjunction with other organized forces in industry and commerce, gradually and in an orderly way, shall have given normal conditions a chance to re-establish themselves.

But we must not ignore the economic conditions which prevail or the perils which they threaten. Under our federal banking system, the Federal Reserve Board and the Federal Reserve Banks have substantially to-day the power to increase the existing inflation or to bring about deflation of our already overstretched credits. They can encourage construction enterprise by diverting capital and credit to it. Or they can divert their credits to other enterprises, less necessary in the public interest. They can make inflation or deflation rapid or gradual as they choose. But further inflation, either fast or slow, will only make more acute the peril of partial or complete financial collapse. Rapid deflation on the other hand would almost certainly cause industrial crisis and depression. Gradual and orderly deflation appears to be the only safe course—a course to

which, fortunately, the Federal Reserve Board seems to be committed.

There are two things that God-fearing and liberty-loving American citizens are to-day earnestly trying to revive: First, on the part of all industries and on the part of all agencies of the public, respect for the Constitution of the United States, and second, on the part of all persons, a desire to get what they want by working for it instead of by trying to take it away from somebody else. If there is one thing that in the long run will promote production it is the assurance that every citizen shall be permitted to possess and enjoy everything that he can honestly earn.

Wealth and Welfare of Nation

The wealth and welfare of a nation are no greater than the combined wealth and welfare of the individuals who constitute the nation. If the productive facilities of the country are not fully or wisely utilized or if they be idle—the farms, the factories, the railroads, the mills, the stores, the schools and the colleges—then are we as individuals the sufferers. The public pays. It always does. That is the fact of which people complain, but which they have not yet sought, with sufficiently continuity of purpose, to remedy.

There is no decisive remedy for this situation except more work, not only by those whom we employ but by ourselves. Many individual citizens and many groups of citizens have been and are still sitting around on the middle part of their anatomy, blandly waiting for congress to legislate the country into prosperity, happiness and plenty.

It may be that the return to normal conditions in industry will not come until men who now may take or leave a job, as they please, are forced by necessity to hunt for employment. If the "bread line" is to be the only effective way of bringing us back to our senses let us have the "bread line" quick, and while the bread can still be made of wheat.

Public education, and the setting by us as well as by others of a good example to those who, to-day, in ignorance, are following the treacherous advice of labor and political demagogues, is the only practicable way of meeting this great public problem. Our banks can help. Our schools and colleges can help. Our churches and our legislatures can help. Our trade associations and our trade unions, if they want to, can help. But there will be no lasting settlement of the industrial trouble that to-day afflicts this nation, until its citizens quit their extravagance and irresponsible speculation; stop their spree of indiscriminate buying of things they don't need. Remember and observe the Golden Rule and "get back to the constitution and get back to work."

Wisconsin Has Lady Lumberjack

Forest County, Wisconsin, has a lady lumberjack. She is Miss Florence Tyrrel, who, with her mother, spent last winter at a logging camp near Newald. Miss Tyrrel skids logs, harnesses and cares for her team and, according to the old-time woodsmen, is capable of exceeding many modern day "jacks" when it comes to doing a full day's work.

Miss Tyrrell goes about her work in the timber attired in regulation lumberjack clothing, consisting of overalls, heavy mackinaw, big cap and mittens, and at first glance one would never suspect the wearer of this outfit to be a young lady. During the winter she drove four horses most of the time, and by her skill in handling the reins won the admiration of every teamster in camp.

Solving the Frazil Ice Problem

"Canada's Ice Problems and Their Solution" was the subject of an interesting address, delivered recently in Ottawa, by John Murphy, M.E.I.C. In the course of his remarks he said that the only large building in the Capital City, which was electrically lighted when he graduated from college was the House of Parliament. This electricity was supplied by steam power. Notwithstanding the fact that the enormous waterpower of the Chaudiere was not far away, there was no means of transmitting it. Frazil ice was the greatest force to be combatted in keeping the wheels of commerce turning. Methods of combatting it were demonstrated.

Mr. Murphy explained that when metal was surrounded by water which was below 30 degrees fahrenheit, the metal lost its heat, and the water turned to ice.

"After the ice formation once gets a start, it runs like fire, and, like fire, it should be prevented from starting," stated Mr. Murphy. To-day there was no necessity for allowing the temperature of water wheels in power houses getting below freezing point. This problem had been solved as long as twenty years ago, and if these discoveries were not utilized, the speaker had no sympathy with those afflicted.

"Keep the temperature one one-thousandth of a degree above freezing point if you would keep frazil from forming; ice will not stick to metal if it is kept at the most minutely conceivable part of a degree above freezing point," said Mr. Murphy.

How Lumber Values are Increasing

William Little, 101 The Boulevard, Westmount, Que., a widely-known lumberman, who, by voice and pen, has often been heard in the interest of conservation and scientific management of our forest resources, says in a recent letter to the press:

Sir,—In your issue of August 29, 1919, you were good enough to publish an article of mine taken from the columns of the "Canada Lumberman," containing a table of figures showing how the prices of the different qualities of white pine lumber increased in value in the Ottawa lumber district in the period from July 12, 1899, to July 1, 1919, showing a mean difference of \$52.50 per M. feet, board measure, on the first quality of white pine, and from \$10 to \$42 per M. feet on mill run spruce at the mills.

If I had waited till now to make the comparison in prices, I might have added at least \$100 per M. to the spread in white pine prices, and made the present value \$152.50, for although the Ottawa prices current for first quality white pine lumber are quoted at \$110 to \$125 per M. feet, the market prices of white pine in Toronto are now given for 2 x 8 and wider good siding at from \$180 to \$190 per M. feet, while the price in Boston for white pine uppers running from one inch to four inches in thickness, is quoted at from \$206 to \$246 per M.

Indeed, it looks as if our old familiar friend, the white pine, that was pronounced by Prof. Charles S. Sargent, of Harvard University, Boston, the eminent gentleman who compiled the timber statistics for the United States Census of 1880, to be "the most valuable timber tree in the North American forests," would soon overtake in price its quondam associate, the white oak, that is now skyrocketing somewhere between \$300 and \$400 per M., as may be seen in the table of prices following, showing the increase in value in various descriptions of hardwood lumber for the five months from November 4, 1919, to March 30, 1920.

The following, compiled from statistics of the "American Lumberman," Chicago, shows the lumber prices current for Cincinnati, Ohio, one of the principal hardwood lumber markets of the United States.

N. B.—The symbol, FAS, denotes first and second qualities taken Together

	November 4, 1919			
	4—4	5—4	6—4	8—4
Quartered White Oak FAS	\$240	\$255	\$255	\$270
Selects	200	215	215	225
No. 1 Common	155	165	165	175
Quartered Red Oak FAS	195	205	205	
No. 1 Common	130	140	140	
Plain White and Red Oak FAS	125	134	130	140
Selects	110	115	115	125
No. 1 Common	85	90	90	95
Poplar (Whitewood) FAS	125	130	130	132
Selects	100	105	105	110
No. 1 Common	75	80	80	85
Basswood FAS	90	95	95	100
No. 1 Common	65	70	70	75
Chestnut FAS	100	105	105	108
No. 1 Common	75	78	78	80
Ash FAS	125	150	160	170
No. 1 Common	75	90	95	100
Walnut FAS	200	210	215	225
No. 1 Common	100	110	115	125
Maple FAS	80	85	90	95
No. 1 Common	60	65	70	75

	Increase Prices per M. feet in Five Months.			
	March 30, 1920	4—4	5—4	6—4
\$310	\$330	\$335	\$345	\$70
280	290	290	300	80
230	240	240	250	75
260	270	270		65
185	200	200		55
210	220	220	225	85
180	190	190	200	70
150	160	160	170	65
200	210	210	215	75
155	165	165	165	55
120	130	130	135	45
130	140	140	145	40
105	110	110	115	40
150	155	155	160	50
115	120	120	125	40
185	260	280	290	60
120	175	200	210	45
300	315	315	330	100
200	210	215	235	100
120	135	140	150	40
100	115	130	125	40

The Boston lumber quotations were for FAS inch quartered

oak, \$325 to \$356; plain oak, \$220 to \$230; beech, \$115 to \$135; red birch, \$200 to \$255; saps, birch, \$190 to \$200; poplar, \$200 to \$230; maple, \$150 to \$175; \$70 is now mentioned as the base price asked by mills for Eastern spruce, 8 inch and wider, and \$50 for hemlock; while plasterer's lath are quoted at from \$10 to \$20 per 1000 pieces, that sold a few years ago from \$1.00 to \$1.25 per thousand pieces, and spruce groundwood pulp is now selling at \$100 a ton at Canadian mills.

The following press item, just received from Washington, dated April 23, so fully corroborates the statements made by Messrs. James White, Clyde Leavitt and Dr. C. D. Howe, of the Canadian Forestry Commission, as to the scarcity of timber, especially that of spruce wood for pulpwood in Eastern Canada and the United States, that I feel the subject justifies me in drawing public attention to it, as it comes from a source that will not be questioned by anyone knowing Colonel Greeley's capability, and his distinguished services at home and abroad.

Washington, April 23.—Calling attention to the heavy increase in pulpwood transported from Canada last year over the year 1918, Colonel William B. Greeley, recently appointed Chief Forester of the United States, in a statement made public to-day, warns the United States of the seriousness of its timber situation. He recommends that the system of conservation used in France be adopted in America. Under the French system, only small cuttings in each timber area in one year, or in a series of years.

The National Forestry Reservation Commission to-day issued a report advocating further purchases by the Government of forest lands as a means of preventing further timber shortage. "The supplies of spruce in the Eastern United States available for paper stock are nearly exhausted," the report declares.

From the sharp advances noted above in the prices of lumber made from so many of our forest trees, giving direct evidence of a rapidly diminishing supply of the raw material, we must recognize the necessity for husbanding with care our small remaining stock in the Eastern Provinces of Canada.

William Little.

101 The Boulevard, Westmount, Montreal, April 24, 1920.

Lumber Business is Quiet in England

According to a recent notice sent out by a large Liverpool firm the lumber business in Great Britain was quiet during the past month. Imports on the small side and fairly well distributed. Consumption about kept pace. Stocks for the most part are in a healthy condition, but a few of the items appear rather full. Values were fairly well maintained, but contracting ahead is difficult to arrange.

New Brunswick and Nova Scotia spruce and pine deals, etc.—Most of the import to the Mersey, totalling 4,490 standards, went to the Manchester Canal. Approximately half this quantity is accounted for by consumption. The total stock amounts to 24,510 standards, of which the bulk is stored in Liverpool district. The demand was steady, more especially for deals, and rates remain firm. It is reported that six American wooden steamers, to carry approximately 700 standards each, have been chartered to W. B. E. I. at 30s. for April-May loading. Pine Deals—Practically no import. Stocks are extremely low.

Birch.—Logs—Import nil. Small consumption leaving holdings 21,000 cubic feet practically all in Liverpool. Steady enquiry for fresh logs. Planks—Moderate import with steady consumption. Stocks appear on the high side.

Death of Representative Western Lumberman

One of the outstanding figures of the lumber industry of Canada during the last half century, passed away at his home in Kamloops, B.C., last month, in the person of John Brennan, who died of heart failure following an attack of pneumonia, at the age of 75.

John Brennan was a native of Kilkenny, Ireland, and came to Canada with his parents when a little boy. Becoming associated with Robert and John Dollar, Mr. Brennan transferred his activities to Muskoka and the Georgian Bay and built the first mill on the North Shore. He maintained association with the Dollars for 36 years.

The late Mr. Brennan was married in 1887 to Miss Mary Fowler of Huntsville, Ont., by whom he had one son and one daughter. His wife and daughter died in 1916, and the only surviving member of the family is his son, William.

Mr. Masuret Returns to Toronto

A. E. Masuret, who has been spending the past few months visiting the B. C. mills and looking into the lumber supply and demand situation in the West, recently returned to Toronto. Mr. Masuret, who has been residing in Toronto a year and is now well-known to the Ontario trade, has joined the staff of Tomlinson &



A. E. Masuret, Toronto

Mitchell, wholesale lumber dealers, Winnipeg and Vancouver, as their Ontario representative. Tomlinson & Mitchell are among the most widely-known exporters and wholesalers in the West and specialize in all lines of forest products, with special facilities in B. C. woods. Previous to coming to Toronto, Mr. Masuret had many years' experience in the lumber business in the West.

Exports of Pulpwood are Diminishing

A sidelight on the pulpwood controversy which is agitating Washington is furnished by the Canadian trade returns for February, which show that the exports of pulpwood from Canada to the United States during that month were reduced to 52,351 cords, valued at \$539,429, or considerable less than one-half the quantity exported in February, 1919, which amounted to 145,747 cords, valued at \$1,411,100.

Exports of pulpwood have been gradually diminishing for many months, the total for the first eleven months of the current fiscal year amounting to 790,828 cords, valued at \$7,956,819, against 1,449,117 cords, valued at \$13,978,457 for the corresponding period of 1919, and 943,646 cords, valued at \$7,778,750 in 1918.

Pulp and paper exports for the month show an increase of \$2,226,054 over February, 1919, being made up as follows:

February	1919	1920
Paper and manufacturers of	\$5,031,624	\$6,304,388
Pulp, chemically prepared	1,916,828	2,615,156
Pulp, mechanically ground	217,421	472,383

Total

The paper exports for February, 1920, included 1,266,653 cwts. of newsprint, valued at \$5,290,398; 34,884 cwts. of kraft wrapping paper, valued at \$306,393, and paper boards to the value of \$405,410.

Pulp and paper exports for the first eleven months of the fiscal year amounted in value to \$92,968,105, a gain of \$118,398,985 over 1919, and of \$37,013,337 over 1918, made up as follows:

Eleven Months.	1918	1919	1920
Paper and manufacturers of	\$32,844,643	\$42,130,787	\$56,022,212
Pulp, chemically prepared	17,223,731	28,184,972	29,124,782
Pulp, mechanically ground	5,886,394	4,253,361	7,821,111

Total

Will Pay Up Arrears of Dividends

The Spanish River Pulp & Paper Mills shareholders recently held an important meeting in Toronto, at which George H. Mead, of Dayton, Ohio, president, presided. It is understood that a stock dividend plan was discussed and action taken in regard to the arrears of dividends of the company's preference stock. Under the terms of proposal, a preference stock dividend will be declared in amount sufficient to pay the total arrears of cumulative dividends on preference stock, including the voucher issued last year, respecting the one

year's dividend on the original issue of \$3,000,000 of preference shares. A meeting of the shareholders will be called in the near future to approve of the plan. It was also announced that in future regular quarterly dividends would be paid in cash on the preference stock at a rate of 7 per cent. per annum accruing from July 1st next. No discussion took place as to the payment of a common stock dividend. All the plants of the company are very busy at the present time, both in the pulp and paper departments, and the output of newsprint at Espanola, Sturgeon Falls and Three Rivers is now about 575 tons daily. Production is sold up for several months ahead.

Too Much Newsprint Sold Out of Canada

Commenting upon the newsprint situation an old established daily paper in Western Ontario, which recently suspended publication, said: One feature toward which we, in common with many other newspapers in Canada feels critical, is that which allows the raw material of Canada's forests to be made into newsprint and shipped across the border to over-sized metropolitan newspapers that are offering fabulous prices for the newsprint tonnage. If this export continues it is evident that other newspapers, which have long been public-spirited and useful institutions, will be forced to surrender. We have letters on file from New York offering 9½ cents a pound for newsprint in the roll. Canadian papers accordingly have to pay the piper, and it may be found later by Canadian newsprint manufacturers that they are killing the goose that lays the golden egg.

Extension of Railway to James Bay

A bill has been introduced in the Ontario Legislature for the extension of the Temiskaming & Northern Ontario Railway from Cochrane to James Bay. The location of the line of such extensions and of the branches and plans of all work proposed are subject to the approval of the Lieut.-Governor-in-Council, and provision is made for the cost of the work from time to time. The Temiskaming & Northern Ontario Railway Commission is given the same general powers and duties as in the past with respect to the railway branches and spurs to be constructed. The country is rich in lumber, pulpwood and minerals of various kinds.

Appeal on Contract Dismissed

On the principle that the vendor is not obliged to deliver the goods if the buyer does not pay the price unless a term has been granted for the payment, the Court of Appeal, Montreal, unanimously confirmed a judgment of the Superior Court, rendered by Mr. Justice MacLennan on May 8, last year, in an action in which Wilfrid Henri Pauze encountered an action on two promissory notes by a cross-demand against Mason, Gordon & Co., claiming \$2,057 damages for breach of contract. Pauze alleged that the company failed to deliver two car loads of fir doors on his order, and accepted by them. He did not contest the principal demand for \$240 due on two notes and judgment went against him in that action as well as on his cross-demand. He inscribed both judgments in appeal, but Mr. Justice Carroll, in rendering the final decision, pointed out that the whole litigation turned on Pauze's cross-action. He said that it was because of appellants delay in meeting his notes that respondents declined to deliver material on his orders.

"I am of opinion, first," added Justice Carroll, "that the vendor, as edited by Article 1496, of the Civil Code, is not obliged to deliver the goods if the buyer does not pay the price; and as it is alleged that it was to be a cash sale, certainly the seller was not bound to deliver without the cash. Further, the purchaser in this instance, if he was not insolvent, had given just reason for a belief that he was, and the vendors were justified in their precautions against loss. Seeing, moreover, that an arrangement had been made between the parties respecting security, respondents had a right to cancel the contract when security was not furnished.

The court's ruling was based on another point. On October 10, 1917, respondents wrote to appellant reminding him of his promise to furnish security and his failure to keep that promise. At the same time they asked to be allowed to cancel the contract and urged an immediate response to their letter.

This letter, the judge said, was not answered for eleven months, and Pauze made no claim for non-delivery of goods until he was sued on the two notes which formed the basis of the principal action.

"So that," Justice Carroll added, "we consider that appellant, by his silence for eleven months after receiving the letter proposing cancellation of the contract, acquiesced in respondents' non-fulfillment of his order. There is a distinction to be made between persons who have not been in business relations and those whose business relations have been continuous: The latter are bound to reply to one another's letters, particularly when one letter contains specific proposals and ends by asking for a reply."

Judgment a quo was confirmed on all points, with costs.

General Activity in Pulpwood Arena

Increasing Pulpwood Operations in Quebec

The Meigs Pulpwood Co., 10 East 43rd St., New York City, have transferred their Canadian holdings in the Gaspé Peninsula to the Canadian Pulpwood Corporation Limited, with the establishment of two independent operating offices, one at Campbellton, N.B., and the other at Little Cascapédia, Que.

The Meigs Pulpwood Co. began business in Canada four years ago. The office at Campbellton is engaged extensively in the purchase and jobbing of pulpwood in the territory eastward of Lévis, exclusive of the Gaspé Peninsula. From the office at Grand Cascapédia and later at Little Cascapédia operations covered the three counties of Bonaventure, Gaspé and Matane, and it is the business, property and operations of the Gaspé office which have been acquired by the Canadian Pulpwood Corporation, Limited.

In the beginning of their operations in the Gaspé Peninsula the pulpwood industry in that section was very limited in its extent. During the four years that the Meigs Pulpwood Co. have been engaged there, business has expanded rapidly and shipments have averaged 16,000 cords per annum. The company now have four rossing mills operating along the coasts with a daily production capacity of 100 cords of rossed wood and one sawmill. They have also holdings of stumpage, owned in freehold or held subject to contract, comprising approximately 600,028 cords standing. In the summer of 1919 the Meigs Pulpwood Co. started the regular shipment of pulpwood by steamer from these sections to the Upper St. Lawrence, loading and shipping approximately 12,000 cords from Gaspé and from their loading plant at New Carlisle, P.Q., to the points on the Upper St. Lawrence, including the yards of the Cornwall Terminal Co. at Oswego, from which the wood was distributed to the paper mills in northern New York district. This movement is a permanent one and will be continued in growing volume. The company believe that by 1922-23 shipments by water to the Upper St. Lawrence will attain an annual volume of 30,000 cords of pulpwood and 10,000,000 ft. of sawn lumber.

The growing expansion of the Meigs business in that territory called for additional capital requirements. This, together with the fact that all their interests in such sections were essentially Canadian, prompted the organization of the Canadian Pulpwood Corporation, Limited in which the Meigs Pulpwood Co. have the controlling interest. The Canadian Pulpwood Corporation, however, represents considerable additional holding of American and Canadian capital. This organization anticipate shipping a considerable quantity of their production to markets by steamer and operating their own mills in conjunction with their own stumpage and woods operations. The shipments by steamer will be landed in the yards of the Cornwall Terminal Co., Cornwall, Ont., and Oswego, N.Y., and will be sold to Canadian and American mills.

The officers of the Canadian Pulpwood Corporation are: President, Walter Meigs, New York; vice-president, F. C. Shorey, Montreal; secretary-treasurer, Stanley P. Pearce, New York.

The rossing and lumber mills of the Canadian Pulpwood Corporation will be located at Grand Cascapédia River, Harriman Lake, New Richmond and New Carlisle. The operations will likely open a new era in the development of the lumber and pulpwood industry in various sections which have long been handicapped with inadequate transportation facilities to markets. All this will be changed by the Canadian Pulpwood Corporation through their facilities for handling a considerable portion of their production by water to points of distribution or consumption.

Pulpwood is in Active Requisition

E. R. Heyland of the Heyland & Thompson Lumber Co., Toronto, recently returned from a business trip to New York. Mr. Heyland is very much interested in the pulp wood situation and particularly in the market for poplar. Interesting experiments are now being conducted by a number of mills across the line with regard to using Canadian hardwoods in the making of pulp and particular attention will be directed to poplar.

The "Canada Lumberman" has of late received a large number of inquiries from various parts of the Dominion, asking where and to whom poplar can be sold. There is, no doubt, with the growing shortage of spruce, that the use of other woods will have to be resorted to in the very near future and poplar will, eventually, come to its own.

There is a fair demand for pulpwood of all kinds at the present time, so Mr. Heyland reports, but owing to the high price prevailing

for lumber and other allied lines, not as much attention has been given to getting out pulpwood during the past season as to the other ends of general wood products. The prices on all lines of pulpwood are pretty firm and the following quotations now prevail south of North Bay, f.o.b. cars: Rough spruce and balsam, \$11.50 per cord, peeled spruce and balsam, \$16.00 per cord; poplar, peeled, \$11.00 per cord; hemlock, peeled, \$10.50 per cord.

The season for peeling is now on and the work is being carried out quite extensively by the settlers who have taken out poplar and hemlock. Mr. Heyland states that about 75 per cent. of the spruce and balsam, which his firm handle, is unpeeled. The work of cutting pulpwood for next season will be started in many parts of Ontario within the next few months.

Bad Winter for Pulpwood Operations

The Calder Pulp & Timber Co., Limited, of which John D. Roche is managing director, have established a rossing plant at Burt, Ont., as well as a sawmill. The latter is now in operation and it is expected the rossing plant will be running in the near future.

Mr. Roche says that the past winter was a bad one for pulpwood operations in and around Burt, as there was heavy snow to contend with and the spring rains came much too early, driving the men out of the swamps several weeks ahead of the usual time, with the result that the cut of pulpwood will be shorter this season than last.

The peeling of pulpwood has just begun and much difficulty is experienced in getting out the wood owing to the shortage of cars. If sufficient cars could be obtained, all the wood could be moved quickly and many mills, which are now short of supplies, would be afforded relief for a while.

Acquired Pulpwood Forests in Labrador

A million and a half acres of pulpwood forests in Southern Labrador, immediately north of Cape St. Charles, in Newfoundland territory, is being acquired by a United States firm to supply the British trade. Details of the deal are not yet available, but it is understood that full survey of the area has been made by means of photographs from an airplane, and the corporation has practically completed its arrangements to take over the forests, install machinery and prepare to ship pulp direct from its own harbors to Great Britain, where the pulp will be converted into paper.

Big Pulp Mills for Ancient Colony

It is stated that pulp and paper works second only to the paper mills at Grand Falls, Newfoundland, will be built by the Sulphite Company of which Capt. Storm is the manager, during the coming season. The mill, wharves and store will be erected at Glovertown in Alexandria Bay, where the Terra Nova river debouches. Besides being an excellent site and a fine deep sea for shipping, it is also claimed to be the best timber area in Newfoundland. The purchase of the Reid Newfoundland Company's timber block has completed the rounding off of the company's property and makes the whole an ideal possession. Glovertown is about six miles from the Reid Newfoundland Company's station at Terra Nova.

Will Make Paper from Bamboo

The World's Paper Trade Review of London says that Mr. Raut, cellulose expert of the Government of India, is on a visit to this country in connection with the development of the pulp resources of India, and primarily to obtain a pulp-making plant for further experimental work in investigating new sources of paper-making material, and for assisting the development of bamboo pulp enterprises.

During the last five years Mr. Raut has explored the whole of the costal belt of Burma, and at an approximate estimate he asserts that there is sufficient bamboo in sight, with the Savannah grasses of Assam, to produce 14,000,000 tons of dry pulp per annum. Bamboo pulp, he says, has many features in common with esparto, and can be used for all grades of paper. For newsprint, while it does not entirely take the place of strong sulphite, bamboo pulp can be advantageously used to the extent of half the present percentage of sulphite, and if mechanical pulp continues to maintain anything like its present value it can be so cheaply produced that it can take the place of mechanical pulp entirely. The total cost of production will not exceed one-half of the present cost of wood pulp.

Steady Demand for N. S. Lumber

Large Part of Stocks Sawn During Winter Sold for Delivery to U. S. Points—Better Shipping

Conditions generally throughout Nova Scotia during the past winter have been favorable for lumbering operations, and the cut for the season promises to be well above the average, says the Halifax correspondent of the "Canada Lumberman."

Spring set in late, but the lakes and rivers are now clear of ice, and the spring drives are well under way with plenty of water in sight to float the logs to the mills.

The labor situation has showed considerable improvement over the previous winter, but wages have steadily advanced to keep pace with those paid in other occupations, and the general rise in the price of all kinds of supplies and equipment has been felt here as elsewhere.

During the winter months there has been a very steady demand on the American market for Nova Scotia spruce and hemlock in dimensions suitable for building purposes, and a large part of the stocks sawn during the winter has been sold for rail delivery to United States points.

Unfortunately shipments have been seriously handicapped by embargoes placed from time to time by some of the American railroads, and owing to the fact that the Canadian Government would not supply system cars to be loaded for United States delivery, the supply of cars has been entirely inadequate for the business. However, with the opening of navigation this condition will be relieved to some extent, by the employment of what suitable tonnage may be obtained for charter to New England ports. In view of the hardship suffered by lumber manufacturers and exporters during the past months it is to be hoped the railway authorities will recognize the claims of this important industry to a more generous treatment in the matter of car supply, and that prompt measures may be taken to move stocks now held at railway sidings awaiting shipment.

Busy Building Season Looked For

Owing to industrial development and the great demand for dwelling houses in the larger towns and cities, a busy season is looked for in the building trades, and the indications are that a large portion of the cut of the province will be absorbed by the local market.

Shipments to the West Indies from Halifax and other Nova Scotian ports have been almost negligible for some months past, due to the fact that buyers there are well stocked, while the adverse rate of exchange has also had the effect of retarding trade in general between the two countries. The Islands, however, require large quantities of cheap lumber for the development of their varied resources, and Nova Scotia is the natural source of supply. In consequence of this, exporters are looking forward to a more active demand from this quarter as the season advances.

Small shipments have been made recently to Montreal, Toronto, and other Upper Canadian cities, but as this market has a decided preference for dry lumber, it is not likely that shipments will assume much volume until later in the year, when stocks will be in better shipping condition.

During the winter months regular shipments of deals have gone forward to the English market by liners to Liverpool and other ports in the U. K. These shipments have consisted largely of spruce and hardwood, with small quantities of hemlock and pine.

Many of the steamers plying between Boston, New York and Philadelphia and points in Great Britain have been making Halifax a port of call for completing cargoes of deals, and these together with the regular liners and the service lately inaugurated by the Canadian Government Merchant Marine have furnished unusual facilities for shipping to the United Kingdom.

Prospects of British Markets

British importers still continue to pursue a cautious policy in buying. The English market has been in a more or less depressed condition since early last summer, owing to dock congestion, labor troubles and the unprecedented drop in Stirling exchange. In addition to this there are still considerable balances of old stocks purchased by the British Government last year, overlying in this province, which are now being offered to the English consumer at attractive prices.

However, in spite of these disadvantages, all shipments made during the past months have been absorbed at satisfactory prices, and shippers here are of the opinion that a ready market will be found for all the Nova Scotia lumber suitable for export to the U. K. during the coming summer, on terms that will leave a fair margin of profit.

A Pioneer in the Lumber Arena

Referring to the remarkable career of the late Jacob Kaufman of Kitchener, Ont., a local paper says: He was born in July, 1847, on a farm near New Hamburg, and received a primary school education, chiefly during the winter months. He learned the carpenter trade, and when he was 22 years of age went to Gadshill six miles from Stratford, where he worked as a sawyer in Henry Ratz's saw mill for a period of eight years. In March of 1877 he married Mary Ratz, daughter of Henry Ratz, and a month later moved to the then town of Berlin, which at that time had a population of about 6,000 people. Mr. Kaufman built a sash and door factory on the site of the present plant. His friends thought he was making a mistake in the location at the time, as the plant was some distance outside of the village limits. His first home was in half of a small yellow frame house, which in 1911 was removed to make an extension to the Kaufman Rubber Co.'s plant.

In 1888 the original factory was found inadequate and Mr. Kaufman then erected a new building around the old one. When the building was entirely enclosed by the new structure the original plant was torn down. The change was so well planned that manufacturing operations ceased for only ten days on this account. Part of the second building is still standing, and additions have been built from time to time as the extension of the business required. As an employer of labor Mr. Kaufman had a unique record, and is an evidence of his ability and consideration as an employer. Mr. August Kraft, of Kitchener, entered Mr. Kaufman's employ when he first came to Kitchener, and has been continuously in his employ during the forty-three years of his life here. There are other employees who have worked for Mr. Kaufman for thirty or more years.

Mr. Kaufman's interest in the lumber business was not confined locally, but extended to the source of supply, and he had been operating saw mills at Rosseau Falls and Trout Creek. He also acquired a charcoal and wood alcohol plant at Trout Creek, which he had operated in conjunction with the saw mill there.

New Hydraulic Machinery Department

The Dominion Bridge Co., of Montreal, has started another important industry in the manufacture of water wheels and other hydraulic machinery, such as is used by large hydraulic power companies. It will be known as the Dominion Engineering Works, Limited, which the Bridge Company will control and is capitalized at \$10,000,000, equally divided between common and preferred stock. Among those interested in the new concern are George Chahoon, Jr., president of the Laurentide Company.

The Dominion Bridge Co. last year established an important department in the designing and building of paper-making machines. The company turned out one large machine for the Howard Smith Paper Mills, Beauharnois, Que., and is now building two Fourdriniers for the Laurentide newsprint plant at Grand Mere, as well as a new machine for the Interlake Tissue Mills Co., Merritton.

Hydroplane for Spanish River Timber Limits

For the purpose of inspecting its timber limits and watersheds, the Spanish River Pulp & Paper Co. of Sault Ste. Marie, Ont., have purchased an aero-marine flying boat. The machine will also be used for survey work, and for quick trips between the three mills at the Soo, Espanola and Sturgeon Falls, and will be operated by George H. Simpson, formerly a Captain in the Royal Naval Air Service.

The nature of the country on which the company's timber limits are located is a network of lakes and waterways, suitable for the landing of hydroplanes. The machine was made by the Aero-Marine Plane & Motor Co., Keyport, N. Y. The flying radius is approximately one hundred miles at one fueling.

Big Pulp Plant for Northern Ontario

There are various rumors prevalent in the north in regard to the pulp plant contemplated at North Temiskaming by the O'Brien interests. One rumor is to the effect that the plant will be erected during the coming summer, and that men are being employed now to begin work when the plans are ready.

A second report is that the Riordon Pulp and Paper Company has purchased the O'Brien pulp limit at the head of Lake Temiskaming. The Riordon plant or subsidiary, the Kipawa, is located on Kipawa Lake, which is adjacent to the foot of Lake Temiskaming. It would not be a difficult job for the Kipawa plant to take their logs down the lake.

It is believed that the proposed erection of the O'Brien plant and the extension of the C.P.R.-Kipawa branch along the lake to North Temiskaming, were connected. The C. P. R. plans were to have been announced some time ago, but recent advices are that the announcement has been held up and no reason given.

New Company Launched in Parry Sound



Robert Lyons, Parry Sound, Ont.

Robert Lyons, manager of the Parry Sound Forest Products, Limited, Parry Sound, Ont., which was recently granted a charter, is widely experienced in the woodworking industry. The company have purchased a large building from the Parry Sound Lumber Co. and purpose manufacturing window sash, kitchen tables, clothes-reels and other allied lines and will also carry building materials. Mr. Lyons has had an extended factory insight. Born in Ayrshire, Scotland, in 1884, he started to serve an apprenticeship at the age of 16, after which he spent three years in the office work. In 1906 he came to Canada and was for five years with Shearer, Brown & Wills and Henry Morgan Co., Montreal, in sash, doors, interior fittings and

cabinet work. Later he occupied the position of foreman for leading firms in Montreal and Toronto and was for a long period general foreman for the C. X. L.—British Cordite and U. S. A.—T. N. T. plant at Nobel. Mr. Lyons bought the Parry Sound Turning factory in 1918 and operated the same till 1920.

The Parry Sound Forest Products, Limited, expect eventually to manufacture furniture, and will endeavor to train local help for this class of work. At present they are making kitchen tables and other allied lines and will also devote special attention to general planing mill work. They are putting in a resaw and also equipment for doing a dressing in transit business. Mr. Lyons says they are prepared to tackle anything which offers future development, and the company have several patent toys of their own design which they will turn out. Mr. Lyons has always been in close touch with modern systems of manufacturing, and is enthusiastic over the future of the company.

Manufacturers Object to Some Features

A note of caution with regard to the proposed amendments to the Workmen's Compensation Act was sounded by a strong deputation from the Canadian Manufacturers Association, which waited on Premier Drury recently, in Toronto. The deputation, while emphasizing the fact that it was not against increased compensation for widows and children, claimed that the amendments proposed were wrong in principle, and might place a premium upon malingering.

The deputation's case was presented by J. E. Walsh, general manager of the Canadian Manufacturers Association. Exception was taken to the proposal to make increases retroactive, on the ground that firms now in business would have to provide not only for their own pensioners, but for "the train of pensioners left behind by munition works and other concerns, which have been wound up or have left the country."

The deputation further stated that Ontario's compensation allowances are the most liberal paid in any Province except Manitoba. Ontario's allowances also compare very favorably with those in the United States.

The brief submitted by the deputation pointed out that farming and certain other industries did not come under the Act, and that these industries, which did, had no right of appeal from the decisions of the board.

Premier Drury promised consideration for the representations made.

Prices Only For Prompt Acceptance

There was a day not so many months ago when a customer of a retail lumberman could walk into the office, get a quotation on a bill of stuff and come around a few weeks or months afterwards, and have the order filled at the prices named on the occasion of the previous visit. Like the 25c meal, the dollar a day hotel, the 75c shirt, the \$2.00 hat, this practice has joined other relics of the past when living was cheap and prices stable and there were no after-the-war problems engaging the attention of the nations, the masses or the classes.

At a recent meeting of retailers one member stated that when he gave a quotation now it held good for only a few days. Lumber and all interior trim, frame work, doors, sash, mouldings, flooring,

etc., had to be taken away within thirty days. The practice of securing a quotation and then expecting the retail lumberman to hold the stock for a long period, not only providing storage for it but also forgetting about the constant shifting of values, is now out of date.

The retail lumbermen of London have in the past been up against the matter of private parties, contractors and builders getting prices on certain lines and then expecting the dealers to make the conditions, under which quotations were given at the time, hold good for an indefinite period. In order to overcome this each dealer now stamps on every bill or communication the following:

"Owing to scarcity of lumber stocks, we quote for prompt acceptance only and delivery before —, after which date list prices current at time of delivery will be charged."

In some instances in the past purchasers would come around in the fall, get quotations and the next spring wait upon the dealers and request delivery of the stock at the old values. The new arrangement entered into will obviate all misunderstandings or practices of this character and will make transactions more clean-cut, prompt and decisive.

Activities of Wayagamack Company

The question is being asked of late as to whether the stock of the Wayagamack Pulp & Paper Company, Three Rivers, Que., will join in the boom enjoyed by the paper stocks in general on the Canadian exchanges. The company's timber limit, saw mills, etc., are located in the St. Maurice River district, Province of Quebec, where it holds 1,121 square miles of spruce and pine timber land. The company is engaged in the manufacture of sulphate pulp and "kraft" paper. During the past year the company acquired additional timber limits, the Breakey Gaspé limits, comprising 451 square miles, and is believed to have sufficient raw material for an indefinite period.

The plant includes a pulp and paper mill of 200 tons capacity at Three Rivers, power being furnished by the Shawinigan Water & Power Company. At the present time there is such a famine in sulphate pulp that this part of the company's operations should be of special profit. Last year's report showed little change from the preceding year, the net income of \$551,547 comparing with \$544,036 in 1918, the earnings on stock being 11.03 per cent., as against 10.88.

Increased Revenue from Quebec Forests

Dr. Miville Dechene, Deputy Ministry of the Department of Lands and Forests, for the province of Quebec, stated recently that he expected the revenue of his department, which last year had reached the sum of \$2,510,000, would be greatly augmented in the fiscal year ending June 30.

Through the good work done by the forestry engineers of the department and with the co-operation of large corporations, the forest resources of the province of Quebec are being well protected at present and with the policy of reforestation followed by the department, their wonderful riches will go on increasing.

The department has at present important barrage work on hand on the Ste. Anne River in the county of Montmorency, while plans are being drawn for a dam on Lake Kenogami, which will develop great power.

In reference to the proposed barrage of the St. Lawrence river, Dr. Dechene stated that the department would take an interest in the matter, and that at the last conference held in Buffalo, an engineer of the department was sent to look after the interests of the province of Quebec.

The Deputy Minister added that the policy followed by the provincial Government in regard to woods and forests, as well as hydraulic resources had brought good results.

Demand for Lumber Across the Border

It is said on good authority that in the State of New York there are 24,000 farm houses untenanted at the present time. The tenants of those homes moved to the cities, for war work purposes, and have not returned to the country. In these sentences lie the basis of the explanation of the extraordinary demand for lumber and all building material from the United States, in the opinion of Mr. G. H. Trump of the Acorn Lumber Company of Pittsburg, Pa., who recently visited Vancouver.

During the war farm houses and buildings were largely neglected. People crowded into populous areas, and were content to put up with ever-crowded quarters. Eastern lumber mills in very many cases were closed owing to lack of demand for their product, or because their workpeople were employed on munitions, or the machinery was turned in other uses. The very heavy demand for lumber after the cessation of hostilities is only natural in view of these facts.

Good Work Done by the S. C. A.

Wide Work Conducted by the S. C. A.



Wm. Henderson, Toronto,
Supt. Shantymen's Christian Association

Over 600 camps, containing 33,400 men, were visited by the missionaries of the Shantymen's Christian Association during the year 1919. The number of missionaries employed is 24, and the revenue for the past year was \$12,000.

The work of the Shantymen's Christian Association has been growing in importance and influence ever since it was inaugurated in 1908. The founder of the Association is Mr. Wm Henderson of Toronto. During the last 11 years this organization of Christian men of various denominations has been sending missionaries to preach and distribute tracts and other religious literature to the men in the lumbering mining and construction camps. Financial support has always been forthcoming from freewill

offerings, and one feature of the work is that no collections are taken in the camps; neither is any printed matter sold. Thus no motives of a mercenary character are evidenced nor is the work of the Association open to misunderstanding.

The Shantymen's Christian Association call at camps regularly in Nova Scotia, New Brunswick, Quebec, Ontario, Manitoba, Saskatchewan and British Columbia, and a couple of years ago the work was extended across the border and become international in character. Now camps are visited in Michigan, Minnesota, Wisconsin and other States. In Uncle Sam's domain six missionaries are maintained and during the past year spoke to 17,000 men.

The outlook for the coming year is encouraging. H. B. Gordon of Toronto, was, at the recent annual meeting, re-elected president, W. H. Adamson, 15 Toronto St., Toronto, is the treasurer, and Wm. Henderson, 30, The Oaks, Bain Ave., Toronto, is superintendent. The honorary secretary is Rev. Oswald J. Smith, Toronto; R. W. Sharpe, president of the Pacific Box Co., Vancouver, is the chairman of the work in British Columbia, and the Association office is at 510 Hastings St. West, Vancouver.

The work was commenced in the camps during the past winter in New Brunswick and Nova Scotia. J. F. Bullock, 187 Germain St., St. John, is the secretary-treasurer of the movement in the Maritime Provinces.

In the "Canada Lumberman" from time to time various features of the work have been presented and need no extended reference on the present occasion. A number of representative business men have given up responsible positions to engage voluntarily in the labor of the Shantymen's Christian Association.

Better facilities are being afforded for the prosecution of the work on Vancouver Island. John P. Ross, a Presbyterian missionary, has donated his launch "Jean," for carrying the missionaries from place to place in the Barclay Sound. Vancouver Island, on the west side. Money is being raised by an influential eastern newspaper for another launch for use between the islands and the mainland, and the people of Victoria are providing a motor car for the representatives of the Association in the southern part of the Island.

New Heading Mill Starts Operations

Work upon the new heading mill which is being erected by the Canadian Co-operation Company at Smiths Falls, Ont., upon land adjoining the site of their present plant, is being pushed along and it is expected that the new mill will be in operation this month. Mr. W. G. DeMarse, the manager, states that the heading plant will employ from 45 to 50 additional men, not including those who will be employed in the bush in the winter time.

It is nine years since the Canadian Cooperage Company established their branch in Smiths Falls, and in that time their operations have been most successful. At present they employ 65 men, and the industry is recognized as a distinct asset of the town.

As the years go by it is necessary to go farther and farther for elm, basswood and ash logs which are necessary for the manufacture of their product. This season the company secured a good cut of logs considering the unfavorable conditions which obtained throughout the winter, and prospects would indicate a most successful year for the business.

It is expected that the company will make use of the Rideau Canal for transportation purposes, this year, for the first time since locating there. They expect to place a boat in commission and will

tow the logs down the lakes and bring in other material by barge.

Up to the present time the operations of the company have been confined to the manufacture of staves and hoops, but when the new mill is put into commission heads for barrels will be made also, and Mr. DeMarse stated that they were considering starting a cooperage department which would mean that the material at present turned out could be made into barrels, kegs, etc., upon the premises and exported in finished form.

Will Lumbermen Divert the Waters?

There is no information available as to whether lumbermen in the State of Maine still divert the waters of Champlain Lake into the Panobscot River, P. Michaud, Restigouche, was informed by Hon. A. L. Sifton, in the Commons, Ottawa, recently. An international commission was appointed years ago and made a report to the government in regard to the St. John River.

Mr. Michaud was also informed that the State of Maine did not make a report of the commission's findings to the Department of Public Works. The total cost paid in connection with the commission reached \$79,481.87.

Fraser's Will Take Over Big Holdings

The sale of the lands of the New Brunswick Railway Company, which consists of about 1,700,000 acres, to the Fraser Pulp and Paper interests is believed to be imminent.

Notices have been published calling a special meeting of the shareholders of the company at St. John on June 1st "to consider a recommendation of the directors concerning the sale of the company's properties and to authorize the directors to sell or dispose of all or any part of the same at such price and on such terms and conditions as they may approve."

Following the passage by the New Brunswick Legislature of the bill incorporating the Fraser Paper Company, Ltd., with authority to erect dams and pulp and paper mills at the Tobique Narrows, General H. H. McLean, M.P., representing the New Brunswick Railway Company, was here for a conference with Archibald Fraser, and it was understood at the time that details were being arranged for the Fraser interests to take over the New Brunswick Railway Company's lands in connection with their Tobique project.

If the Frasers are to take all the company's lands there will, doubtless, be more than 12,000,000 involved in the deal.

The Housing Situation in Montreal

Although the housing situation in Montreal is so serious that some families have had to seek shelter in the Meurling Refuge, yet no steps have to date been taken by the city to have the vacancies on the Housing Commission filled. Jules Crepeau, assistant city clerk, said that nothing will be done in the matter until the bill before the City Council is passed. This bill deals with a petition to the government for the sum of \$3,000,000 to finance the work of the Housing Commission. Until this money is forthcoming the Commission could do nothing.

Since January 313 building permits have been issued for construction valued at \$3,031,039. In addition 340 permits for repairs were also issued. For the same period last year 198 permits for new buildings valued at \$542,039 were granted.

Planning for Erection of Cheap Homes

Housing was again the subject of discussion by the Board of Control, Toronto, recently, when various proposals of Mayor Church for the building of houses were considered, and plans prepared by the city architect, for cheap four, five and six-roomed houses were examined. These plans provided for the erection of houses in pairs, the estimated cost of each pair being as follows: Six rooms, \$6,550; five rooms, \$5,830 and four rooms, \$4,240. These figures were exclusive of the cost of land.

Controller J. G. Ramsden suggested that these houses might be erected in rows of eight or ten and the cost further lowered. City Architect F. W. Price agreed that if this were done and a wall accordingly eliminated, the cost could be reduced considerably. He estimated the cost of a four-roomed house under this arrangement at about \$2,300. The latter houses as planned would have a frontage of 14 feet and a depth of 26 feet, and would be provided with all conveniences. The board decided to have the city architect prepare an estimate of the cost of such rows of houses before approving the plans.

Approval was given to the amendment of the building by-law in certain sections of Toronto, under control of the city architect and fire chief, to permit of the construction of frame, roughcast and other cheap classes of houses, and to the proposal for the building of houses on the Housing Guild plan submitted by the Building Trades Council.

Death of Mr. Charles P. Baker

Charles Parker Baker, of Fairville, N. B., died on May 5th while visiting his niece in Watertown, Maine. His body was brought to St. John for burial. The name of Mr. Baker has long been identified with the lumber industry of New Brunswick. He operated a mill years ago when Milford and Fairville were thriving villages and mostly dependent upon the lumber mills. Later he became associated with Hon. A. F. Randolph, and they formed a partnership of Randolph & Baker. The firm was incorporated as a joint stock company in 1899. For many years Mr. Baker officiated as manager and erected a magnificent home near the mills at Randolph. Under his management the business expanded, lime quarries were opened and the operations of the company became very substantial. About ten years ago he retired from active management and has since been residing quietly in Fairville.

In an account of the Randolph & Baker industry written in 1897 the following appears:

"The village of Randolph, which their industry has built, is on the shore of the St. John river, above the harbor of St. John. They can hold 3,000,000 feet of logs at once in the boom along the shore by their mills, and they have a quarter of a mile of wharf front at the mills, where schooners and lighters can take cargo. Right in rear of the saw mill are inexhaustible quarries of the finest quality of limestone. The haul from quarry to kilns is only about 1,400 feet, and as the latter are on a lower elevation besides the wharves, the stone is simply hauled out and dumped into the top of the kilns, while the fuel is run down on tramcars from the saw mill to the furnaces below. Huge sheds hold the barrelled lime. The firm make their own barrels, which roll by gravitation from the coopers' shop into the kilns. In 1894 the firm turned out 65,000 barrels of lime. It was chiefly sold in the United States. Nowhere in the world, perhaps, is there an opportunity for the joint prosecution of the lumber and lime industry equal to this. The firm own eighteen houses, that furnish twenty-six tenements. They employ about 165 men in summer."

Some Newsy Briefs from the East

According to a late report the St. John River Log Driving Company will handle about fifty million feet of logs this season. Last year the drive was thirty-two million feet. The freshet in the St. John river is subsiding and many large rafts of new logs are being brought down river from the booms at Fredericton and placed in Marble Cove and in South Bay, where they will be sorted and distributed to the various mills by James Holly & Sons, who has been towing and surveying logs for many years.

* * *

Practically every New Brunswick farmer owning timber land within hauling distance of a navigable river has been taking advantage of the present high price of spruce, fir and poplar, and has cut large quantities. Last year's buyers paid \$16 a thousand for selected logs, but this year the price has soared to \$23 a thousand on the river banks. Many individual owners of woodland have installed lath machines and are shipping their product to the American market, which is offering \$16 a thousand. The United States lath market is high at the present time. The price for laths in St. John, prior to the war, was ninety cents a thousand. There is also a boom on in pulp wood and it is said that a large number of farmers have made an average cut of fifty cords, for which they are receiving \$14 a cord, loaded on cars. Last year the price averaged from \$9 to \$9.50 a cord.

* * *

A new wage schedule is being sought by millmen along the North Shore of New Brunswick. The companies which are interested are: Shives Lumber Company, Richards Mfg. Company, W. H. Miller & Company, Fraser Lumber Company, Dalhousie Lumber Company, The Restigouche Boom Company and A. Barberie. Board and rotary sawyers with rigger are asking \$8 a day; band and rotary sawyers, \$6; round saw filers, \$6.50; lath sawyers, \$5; handy men, such as millright helpers, assistant foremen, pop sawyers and helpers, \$5; blacksmiths, \$7; mill engineers, \$7; deal workers, \$5; general labor, \$4. They also ask that nine hours constitute a day, double time Sundays and holidays.

* * *

Lumber shipments from St. John have been curtailed owing to a shortage of foreign cars coming through from the United States. It is said, however, that conditions are beginning to look more favorable and that a bigger movement of manufactured spruce, etc., may be expected from now on. Shipments to the United Kingdom have practically ceased, owing to the close of the winter port season. Some sailing vessels are being chartered to take cargoes of deals from Nova Scotia ports to the West coast of Britain and the

east coast of Ireland. A few sailings are also predicted from St. John and New Brunswick ports.

* * *

The various mills in St. John are now in operation and are prepared for a big season's cut. Large quantities of logs are being brought down river and a good start is being made. The readjustment of wages has made the employees contented and everything should work in perfect harmony until the season is brought to a close.

Toronto Firm Acquires Dry Kilns

Robert Bury & Co., Toronto, have completed the purchase of the dry kilns of the Toronto Kiln Co. at the foot of Spadina Ave., adjoining their lumber yards and large veneer warehouse. The capacity of these kilns will enable Robert Bury & Co. to kiln dry 200,000 feet of lumber per month. The firm specialize in mahogany, walnut, quartered oak and all other American and Canadian hardwoods. They also have a large and representative stock of veneers of every description. The recent purchase of the dry kilns will enable them to carry heavy quantities of kiln-dried mahogany, walnut and all Canadian and American hardwoods.

What Licensees are Forbidden to Cut

Article 12 of the Wood and Forests Regulations of the Province of Quebec has been amended as follows:

"Licensees are forbidden to cut on Crown lands white or red pine measuring less than 13 inches, and other trees less than 12 inches diameter at the stump measured two feet above the ground; but it is permitted to cut black spruce and gray spruce down to 10 inches in diameter, paper birch, balsam, fir, poplar and aspen down to 7 inches in diameter, measured as aforesaid. However, the Lieutenant Governor in Council will have the right, after inspection to the Forest Service, to recommend exception to these regulations on the territories indicated by the Forest Service and according to the conditions imposed by the Government."

Another Compensation Plea Presented

The Court of Appeal, Montreal, has dismissed the appeal of H. Chagnon & Co., sash and door manufacturers, Montreal, from a judgment maintaining in part an action taken against the company appellant by James Hutchison in his quality of liquidator for Thomas Ford Limited, box makers, and interior trim manufacturers, Montreal. The condemnation against appellants was for \$945.17.

When the Thomas Ford Company was placed in liquidation appellants were indebted to it for goods sold and delivered. The liquidator demanded payment, whereupon appellants pleaded compensation by way of two notes—one for \$1,038.61, dated June 5, 1917, payable two months after that date, and the other for \$280, dated July 12, 1917, payable fifteen days from that date. This note the appellants acquired from one Peladeau on July 30, 1917. The winding-up order was issued against Thomas Ford, Limited, on August 1, 1917.

It was decided that, while appellants could invoke the note of \$280 in part compensation of their indebtedness—as this note matured before the liquidation, and as there was no fraud on the part of appellant in acquiring it—they could not declare compensation had taken place with respect to the amount of the other note, which only matured on the 5th-8th of August, which was after liquidation had commenced.

Appellants invoked the provisions of Article 1189 of the Civil Code in support of their appeal and urged that the term of payment stipulated in the note was a "terme de grace."

Mr. Justice Martin pointed out that the appellants did not acquire a transfer of the original debt for which the note was given. The term of payment stipulated in the promissory note, which was appellants' title, was, the judge said, a "terme de droit," and payment of the promissory note could not have been demanded until the expiration of such stipulated term, which did not expire until after the Thomas Ford Company was placed in liquidation, at which period the rights of the creditors were fixed, and compensation could not take place to their prejudice. The difference between "terme de grace" and "terme de droit," His Lordship concluded, is clearly set forth by the late Mr. Justice Langelier in his work on "Civil Law," under Article 1189.

Will Erect New Pulp Plant

The St. Maurice Paper Co. will erect a new pulp plant at a cost of half a million dollars, at Cap de la Madeleine, Que. The building will be two storeys high and built of concrete and brick, and will be equipped with nine grinders. The St. Maurice Paper Co. also contemplate erecting a new office at Cap de la Madeleine, at a cost of \$25,000. The structure will be two storeys high, 80 x 40 ft.

Personal Paragraphs of Interest

Bartram and Ball have removed from 215 to 213 Drummond Bldg., Montreal.

C. O. Maus, of the Hyde Lumber Co., South Bend., Ind., spent a few days in Toronto recently calling upon the trade.

A. L. Clark, president of the Vancouver Lumber Company, Vancouver, has again been elected president of the Southern Pine Association.

Herbert Timms, of Timms, Phillips & Co., Vancouver, spent a few days in Toronto and Montreal recently and called upon a large number of friends in the trade.

C. H. Cudemore, of C. H. Cudemore & Co., West India Docks, London, E., is on a visit to British Columbia in connection with the exportation to England of wooden houses.

J. C. McComville has been appointed successor to C. E. Hurdart as manager of the Associated Timber Exporters of B. C., Ltd., Vancouver, and has entered upon his new duties.

F. L. Johnson, Jr., lumberman, has removed his office from 1231 Lumber Exchange Building, 11 South LaSalle St., Chicago, to 941 Stock Exchange Building, 30 North LaSalle St., Chicago.

Hart & McDonagh have removed their wholesale lumber offices from the Temple Building, Toronto, to the ground floor of the RobINETTE Chambers, corner of Bay and Temperance streets, where they have spacious and well lighted quarters.

Duncan McLaren, President of the Union Lumber Co., Toronto, and Mrs. McLaren who have been spending several weeks at Sea Breeze, Florida, and White Sulphur Springs, West Virginia, have returned home. Mr. McLaren is now enjoying excellent health.

The Pedwell Hardwood Lumber Co. have removed from Room 22, 79 Spadina Ave., to their new office building at the foot of Spadina Ave., Toronto. The quarters recently vacated by the Pedwell Co. are now occupied by G. A. Grier & Sons, Limited, of Montreal.

J. A. LeBel, of New Carlisle, Que., recently passed away after an illness of several weeks. He was the father of E. A. LeBel, lumberman, of Sarnia, Ont. The late Mr. LeBel was a gentleman widely known and highly respected. His son was with him at the time of his death.

R. Macfarlane and Company, Limited, lumber merchants, Montreal, have taken out a group insurance policy, covering every employee; five hundred dollars to each employee of less than five years' service and \$1,000 to each employee with more than five years' service, increasing \$100 every year, with a maximum of \$2,000.

Capt. Robert Dollar, head of the Canadian Dollar Company, Vancouver, has returned from the Orient, where he made an extended trip. He drew attention to the activities of the Japanese in northern China, and said that when the Japs took over a section of country the time occupied in unloading ships was more than doubled.

The many friends of W. G. White, President of the Gloucester Lumber & Trading Co., of Bathurst, N. B., will extend sympathy owing to the death of his wife who passed away recently after a few days' illness from influenza. She was formerly Miss Annie Bowser of Chatham, and besides her husband leaves one daughter.

Herbert S. Cox informs us, says the Timber Trades Journal of London, Eng., that, having left Cox, Long & Co., Ltd., with whom he has been connected since its inception, he has commenced business on his own account under the style of Herbert Cox & Co. Mr. Cox has been fortunate enough to secure offices at No. 521 Salisbury House, London Wall, E.C. 2.

C. A. Westley of the sales staff of the Toronto office of G. A. Grier & Sons, Montreal, accompanied by Mrs. Westley, left on May 13th on an extended visit to the Old Country and Europe. Mr. Westley will visit the scenes of his youth in Bristol, which city he left some thirteen years ago. Many friends in the lumber industry will wish him a very enjoyable holiday.

H. R. Pearce of the Pearce Company, Marmora, Ont., was in Toronto recently calling upon the trade. The company began sawing operations last month and will cut about three million feet this season, seventy per cent. of which will be hardwoods. The company's new mill is now all completed except the sorting shed. Mr. Pearce reports a shortage of men and an absence of rains in Hastings county in connection with the spring log drives.

H. Allen Wilson, of Westmount, has been engaged by the Laurentide Co., Ltd., as second pilot for the aviation work this summer. He had four years' service in the Royal Naval Aviation Service. It is expected that about 4,000 square miles can be photographed this summer, in addition to the patrol of the country from Lac a la Torue due west to the head of the Mattawin River and as far north as Big Lac Clair on the river du Poste, to prevent forest fires.

Norman D. Johnston, Canadian Government Trade Commis-

sioner in Bristol, England, is at present in Canada. He has visited leading centres in the Maritime Provinces and is proceeding west to Vancouver. When he returns from the West he will call on manufacturers in Ontario and Quebec. Any manufacturer wishing to see him should communicate with the Commercial Intelligence Branch, Department of Trade and Commerce, Ottawa.

Brigadier-General J. B. White, of the Riordon Pulp and Paper Company, Montreal, has been appointed officer commanding the 17th Duke of York's Royal Canadian Hussars, with headquarters at Montreal. General White will revert to rank in order to take the command of the calvary unit; he will be gazetted as lieutenant-colonel and Brevet Colonel, leaving the way clear for his eventual transfer to the reserve of officers in the course of time as brigadier-general.

J. C. Bartram, for many years prominently connected with the Rideau Lumber Co., Ottawa, has leased offices in the "Jackson Building," Ottawa, and has launched out for himself in the wholesale lumber line. Mr. Bartram spent some time during the past winter in the sunny South, and, since his retirement from the Rideau Lumber Co. in January last, has enjoyed a good rest. He is now in splendid shape and is attacking the lumber game, with which he has been associated since 1887 in various leading capacities, with vim and renewed energy.

Mr. Matthew Brown Enters Upon New Duties

Mr. Matthew Brown, who for nearly four years past has been Ontario representative of the Gall Lumber Co., Toronto, has been appointed Canadian salesman for the Thomas Hall Lumber Company of Charleston, W. Va. They are manufacturers of yellow poplar, oak, maple, chestnut, basswood and other hardwoods, and have for some time been doing business in the Dominion. In assuming his new duties Mr. Brown carries with him the best wishes of his late employers, and the many friends he has made in the trade. He has had a wide experience in the lumber business, first in Hull, Yorkshire, England, where he served five years' apprenticeship with a leading firm, and later in Petrograd and London. Coming to Canada in 1912, Mr. Brown was associated for a couple of years with the R. Laidlaw Lumber Co., Toronto, in the office and on the road. He is conversant with the hardwood trade and is looking forward to developing a large business in the Dominion for the Thomas Hall Lumber Company.

Associated Mills Open Eastern Office

E. D. Warner, who for the past year has been with the Associated Mills, at their head office, in Vancouver, B.C., has been appointed their eastern Canadian representative and has opened an office at 26-28 Adelaide St. West, Toronto, until he can secure permanent quarters. Mr. Warner, who is a former member of the Royal Flying Corps, was for six years on the selling staff of the Vancouver Lumber Co., Vancouver. He is an old Ontario boy, being born in Cayuga, Haldimand County, but has been living in the West for a long period. The members of the Associated Mills are the Alberta Lumber Co., Craig-Taylor Lumber Co., Dominion Creosoting & Lumber Co., Eburne Sawmills, False Creek Lumber Co., Ladner Lumber and Robertson & Hackett Sawmills. Mr. Warner is now calling upon the trade in Ontario and the East in the interest of this widely-known organization.

Do Not Look for Reduction

"The best advised men in the industry can not see any reduction in demand for their products for the better part of a decade, and during that time they do not look for any market reduction in building material prices. For support of this opinion they hark back to the years immediately following the civil war, when thirteen years elapsed before building material prices returned to pre-war levels. The conditions obtaining in the sixties and early seventies are, of course, not to be compared with those now prevailing or with those that are likely to obtain during the next half decade. This fact serves to illustrate how futile it is in the light of the present potential demand, and that of each succeeding year which is pyramiding the present-day building famine, to hope that supply can again attain in ascendancy over housing and commercial space requirements sufficient to offer legitimate prospect that construction costs will drop to levels prevailing five years ago."

A further diminution in the exports of pulpwood to the U. S. is shown by the February returns. In that month the shipments totalled 52,531 cords of a value of \$539,429, as against 145,741 cords, valued at \$1,411,100, in the corresponding month last year. The total for the eleven months of the fiscal year amounted to 790,828 cords, valued at \$7,956,819, compared with 1,449,117 cords, valued at \$13,978,457, for the corresponding period of 1919, and 943,646 cords, valued at \$7,778,758 in 1918.



The Cosy Restaurant



The Spacious Exhibition Room



Exterior of the Rink

Where British Empire Timber Exhibition Will Be Held in London

Canada at British Empire Timber Show

W. B. Stokes of the Forest Products Laboratories of Canada, Montreal, who is in charge of the Canadian exhibits for the British Empire Timber Exhibition, which will be held at Holland Park Rink, London, Eng., from the 5th to the 17th of July inclusive, sends some interesting information to the "Canada Lumberman" with respect to the big forthcoming event, which is arousing much interest. The purpose of the Exhibition is to obtain and present information and illustrations as to the timber resources of the Empire and no private firm has been asked to exhibit.

Every commercial species of wood will be represented by four 8 foot boards, two of which will be clear and two of a merchantable quality. One board of each quality will be planed smooth.

Mr. Stokes adds that the work of collecting exhibits has been in his hands and that he is indebted to a number of dealers and manufacturers for boards and manufactured articles, and would like to thank them publicly through the columns of the "Canada Lumberman" for their co-operation and kindly interest.

Holland Park Rink in which the Empire Timber Exhibition will be held, is on the Central London Tube and very conveniently situated for visitors. Its total area is about 30,000 square feet of which about 20,000 feet will be occupied by exhibits. Canada applied for 1600 square feet and has been actually allotted 1876. This space will be almost entirely occupied by specimen boards and wood products but an exhibit of wood pulp has been prepared to illustrate the manufacture and uses of groundwood, sulphite and kraft pulps. The accompanying illustrations of Holland Park Rink, London, show the splendid facilities for the gigantic exhibition.

Timber Limit Inquiry Now Under Way

Messrs. Justice Riddell and Latchford, who constitute the commission appointed by the Ontario Provincial Government, some time ago, to conduct an investigation into the affairs of the Department of Lands, Forests and Mines, have begun their work. Several sittings were held recently in Toronto, at which prominent lumbermen were examined. The inquiry is now being proceeded with at Sudbury and other northern points where it is more convenient for witnesses to attend. A wide range of ground is being covered by the commissioners in regard to the revenues from timber licenses, the granting of certain concessions, the accuracy of returns made under the Crown Timber Act, the cutting on Crown lands for which no licenses had been granted, and data showing timber berths disposed of without competition.

An official of the Department submitted memoranda taken from the records setting forth the areas within a certain territory upon which the timber rights were disposed of without tenders being invited, and declared that several thousand square miles had thus been "handed over" between the years 1915 and 1919. Other phases of the question are to be gone into and the inquiry is likely to last for some time and be exhaustive in scope.

The evidence adduced has been covered in the daily press and much of it played up in sensational style, as if all lumbermen were profiteers or plunderers. The turn and twist given to the statements of those who have appeared on the stand, depends very much upon the party stripe of the journal giving publicity to the proceedings.

No editorial comment can be made at the present juncture as the matters are sub judice. It is well, however, for the average man to reserve judgment in connection with this political probe and to wait until every aspect of the situation has been presented. Similar judicial commissions have been previously appointed who, at the outset, thought that they had unearthed bombs. The outcome was that their findings were either too radical and severe or of a non-committal and white-washing character.

It is advisable not to arrive at any hasty decision. All the facts will probably be brought to light and everything relating to past transactions and procedure of the Ontario Department of Lands, Forests and Mines laid before the commission. In every dispute or public question, there are two sides and "the truth besides," as a representative publisher once remarked, and rendering a verdict before all the evidence has been submitted is not compatible with twentieth century jurisprudence.

A cable has been received from Hon. G. H. Ferguson stating that he has wired Mr. Justice Riddell asking that the records of the Department of Lands and Forests in reference to the timber transactions now under investigation be availed of, and that the Commission withhold its findings until he can be present and give testimony.

Mr. Justice Riddell has stated that the Commission will not conclude its investigation until Mr. Ferguson can be heard, and that it was the intention to have him appear in respect of the information already obtained had he been in the city, but that in his absence another officer of the department was called. In any event Mr. Ferguson will be given a full opportunity to present the facts from his own standpoint.

Making Good Use of Business Cards

Too many business cards are cast into a drawer or get buried under papers. The result is that when the name of a firm or its representative, specializing in a certain particular line, is desired, the little bit of pasteboard cannot be located. A London, Ont., retail lumber merchant has adopted the idea of putting all cards of forest products firms and their representatives in a neat wire frame, suspended from the wall, close to his desk. The references are then readily available and, in case he wants a certain line of stock on short notice, by glancing over the cards, he recalls quickly to mind what each man deals in, what stock he has in hand, and the occasion of his last visit. There is no looking around for addresses, initials or other matters that may entail delay. The plan of keeping the cards in a prominent place is one that is working out very satisfactorily.

"Selecting the Babbitt"

United American Metals Corporation, Diamond St. & Meserole Ave., Brooklyn, N.Y., have issued, in pamphlet form, a copy of a timely and instructive address recently delivered before the Automotive Service Association by H. S. Hood, who is a member of the United American Metals Corporation. There is much useful information in the address directly applicable to master mechanics and superintendents in the lumber yard.

In his address Mr. Hood referred to the composition of good and inferior babbitts, explaining the various points of different metals, and driving home the points scored with practical illustrations. A copy of "Selecting the Babbitt" may be obtained by writing United American Metals Corporation. One fact, which the speaker emphasized, was the important function which babbitt metal plays in industry, and if any bearing problem is encountered a babbitt expert should be sought, as any modern babbitt manufacturer would be only too glad to give advice.

The Kakawa Lake Lumber Company are constructing a new saw mill near Hope, B. C. The work of erecting the mill is progressing rapidly, and it is expected that manufacturing operations will be started this month. The plant is such as will be capable of turning out a full line of mill products, including finished lumber and building material, such as siding, flooring, studding and standard building requirements.

General Survey of Canadian Lumbering

The Labor Gazette, of Ottawa, in its last edition reviews lumbering activities in Canada from East to West and says:

Lumbering operations practically ceased in the woods of the Maritime Provinces during March, except in the Moncton, Campbellton and Fredericton centres, and the usual short inactive period prior to the spring drive was experienced; the cut in northern New Brunswick was said to have been the greatest on record; about 2,000 men were supplied to these camps by the Government Employment Service. Quebec reported the winter camps closed down for the season, the heavy snowfall in the bush impossible; river driving had not yet begun. In Sherbrooke district also the timber, railway tie and telegraph pole camps broke up before the close of the month. Ottawa and Hull reported activity in the lumber camps as still continuing. Peterborough also reported lumbering as very active and sawmills making ready for a heavy season's work. Fort William and Port Arthur reported the closing of several of the local camps, owing to thaw, but work continued in those situated on high ground and fairly near the railway lines. Demands on the Winnipeg labor market were cancelled about the middle of the month, and the lumbering season closed in Northern Manitoba; from 1,500 to 1,800 men were expected to leave the camps, but it was anticipated that the mills would use up most of this labor. Prince Albert reported some demand for skilled men for the mills. In Edmonton district bush work was still to be had, but men were unwilling to take it as farming jobs were opening up. Fernie reported great lumbering activity, in spite of adverse weather conditions; mills in the southern section of the country (Baynes, Waldo, etc.) already had sufficient stock of logs to insure uninterrupted mill operations. In the Cranbrook district the mills were already working continuously day and night; there was less demand for teamsters and hookmen in the camps and men were returning to the prairies. Lumbering still continued active in Nelson, every available man being employed, although the burning of Summit Lake mill and planer reduced the demand. At Vernon some logging camps closed down, but tie cutting camps continued active. Vancouver reported lumber camps and saw and shingle mills as very busy. Prince Rupert reported continued activity along the line of the Grand Trunk Pacific Railway, and more men were required for work in Queen Charlotte Islands. At Victoria all branches of the lumbering industry continued in a thriving condition. Nanaimo reported the lumbering trade still fairly active, with reasonably good prospective shipping; new mills started at Deep Bay, Grantham and Courtenay, and a new camp was opened at Lasqueti Island.

Permanent Wood Houses in France

Hercule Barre, Canadian Trade Commissioner at Paris, in a recent report to the Department of Trade and Commerce, Ottawa, has something to say on the importation of Canadian wooden houses in France.

The Minister "Des regions liberees" has up to now, through his technical services, contracted for wooden houses, upon requests for same from the prefects of the various liberated departments. These wooden houses are of a temporary kind to be used as provisional residences only and are allotted by the prefects free of charge. The requests made for these kinds of buildings are based by the prefects on the number of people returning to each given spot or on the necessity for immediately repopulating certain agricultural districts. There have been 25,000 buildings requested and 40,000 contracted for by the Ministry in France—except for one contract placed with an American firm with unsatisfactory results. Part of the 40,000 houses are still in the south of France owing to transport difficulties.

The Ministry is adverse to buying further temporary buildings and has cancelled part of the contracts, transforming some of them into contracts for temporary barns.

When in receipt of the information above requested, we could further look into the matter and see whether the French Government, through the Ministry of Finances and the Ministry "des Regions Liberees," would be interested in a large contract for such permanent houses as Canada can supply. The Government or at least the Minister of the "Regions Liberees" is not opposed to such a contract.

Carborundum Co Acquires New Plant

The Carborundum Company, of Niagara Falls, N. Y., has acquired from the Alien Property Custodian the plant formerly owned and operated by the Didier-March Company at Perth Amboy, New Jersey. The plant will be taken over at once and converted to the manufacture of a complete line of Carborundum Refractories which are now giving such exceptional service in a wide range of high temperature furnace work.

The principal business of the Didier-March Company was the manufacture of special refractory clay products and practically all

of its equipment is well adapted for the processes of the manufacture of Carborundum Refractories.

The plant is located on a site of twenty-four acres fronting on the Raritan River near Perth Amboy, New Jersey, and is well provided with wharfing facilities and railroad connections. It consists of a modern clay working and refractory plant with a capacity of over one hundred tons per day and covers a floor space of about three hundred thousand square feet. The buildings are of substantial brick, steel and concrete construction, and there is also included office buildings, laboratories and ample housing facilities for employees.

In addition to this property, the Carborundum Company acquires sixty acres of high grade fire clay lands at Bonhamton and a clay excavating plant in operation. The plant will be used exclusively for the manufacture of Carborundum Refractories for the entire field of high temperature furnace work.

Price Bros. Have Splendid Year

The activity in the lumber, pulp, and paper industries is reflected in the financial statement of Price Bros. & Company, of Quebec, for the year ended February 28th last. The figures constitute a record showing. The profits totalled \$2,055,782, an increase of \$568,821 over 1918, and \$681,000 in excess of that of the preceding period. After the payment of bond and note interest charges, there remained a balance of \$1,621,806 against \$1,053,981 in 1918, and \$711,452 in the 1917 report. Shareholders participated in the prosperity of the company during the year to the extent of \$690,684 in the form of dividends and bonus, compared with \$400,000 in the two former periods. An employees' pension fund was also inaugurated during the period, the sum of \$150,000 being set aside out of earnings for this purpose. In addition to the other advantages shareholders received a special distribution of \$1,540,000 out of the surplus earnings of the company accumulated prior to the first of January, 1917. After all deductions there remained a surplus in profit and loss account at the end of the year amounting to \$2,115,346, compared with \$2,874,234 in 1918, and \$2,220,239 at the end of the preceding year.

Is Car Shortage Squabble Over?

Representatives of Canadian and American railroads, in session recently in Washington ironed out the differences over delivery of freight cars, which were largely responsible for the recent famine of newsprint among New York and other Eastern newspapers, says a press despatch.

The acute situation was brought about by the failure of the American roads, due to strikes and bad weather, as well as alleged carelessness, to return cars to the Canadian roads. As a result, Canadian officials placed an embargo, refusing to allow more of their cars over the line.

The difficulty was prevented from becoming a delicate international dispute by the prompt action of the Canadian Railways Association, which sent C. P. Riddell here to confer with the officials of the Car Service Commission of the American Railways Association.

Following several conferences between Riddell and W. C. Kendall, Chairman of the Car Service Commission, both the Canadian and American officials declared they had reached a satisfactory understanding. Riddell stated that his organization would lift the blockade at once.

Use and Care of Wire Rope

The Canada Wire and Cable Co., Ltd., Toronto, have issued an illustrated booklet descriptive of their wire rope and fittings. This gives a short, concise description of wire rope, its use, methods of manufacture, material user, varied types of construction and other information. There is a particularly useful chapter on the "Care of wire rope." Users of wire rope will find the booklet of great value.

Western Mills are Short of Logs

There will be no heavy reduction in the cost of producing and marketing lumber, and in order to have a safe margin of profit it is not likely that prices will be reduced materially this year, according to Mr. T. A. Lamb, one of the new openers of the Brunette Mills on the Fraser River, B. C.

He pointed out that there is at present a great shortage of fir and cedar logs, and almost every mill in the country is operating at full capacity, so that there will be no surplus of logs this year. In regards to the mills, he said that the stocks on hand were further below the stocks of any previous time during the past ten years, and while there has been a falling off in American trade, due to the season, strikes and recent storms, the demand is still a very great one, especially from Eastern Canada, where B. C. lumber is always in demand.

Proposal Meets With Strong Protest

Business Interests Oppose Placing Discriminatory Tax on Unlicensed Insurance Companies

The proposed legislation at Ottawa to tax unlicensed insurance companies is causing various organizations and large business firms to enter vigorous protest with Sir Henry Drayton, Minister of Finance. It has been pointed out that the imposition of a discriminatory tax of 15 per cent. on premiums of insurance written by unlicensed companies, would cause an almost complete elimination of such insurance, and would at the same time yield the federal authorities no appreciable amount of revenue. If competition is the life of trade—and it undoubtedly is—many interests feel that the mutual companies should have no such handicap placed in their pathway, as is mooted.

It is stated that about 80 per cent. of the total insurance on property in Canada is already controlled by licensed companies, thus practically constituting a monopoly, and that a tax on unlicensed companies would virtually put them out of business in allowing the licensed organizations to have full swing. This would, it is contended, result to the disadvantage of the country as a whole.

The Canadian Manufacturers Association recently laid certain facts before the Minister of Finance. That body submitted that the value of the competition from unlicensed companies could scarcely be exaggerated. It had not only been responsible for a maintenance of reasonable rates, but had been an important factor in the reduction of Canada's appalling fire wastage. The attitude of the C. M. A. was summed up in the declaration that insurance is not a proper subject for taxation and that it is not in any sense a commodity. It was pointed out that an insurance policy is a contract under which the insurer agrees to pay a financial indemnity in the event of certain conditions arising, and, therefore, the taxes paid by licensed insurance companies cannot be considered as a levy on insurance. Such assessments are very properly imposed for the privilege of carrying on a profitable business and hamper the insurance companies to no greater extent than the taxes paid by other firms.

The Association also sets forth another feature which should not be lost sight of, viz., that, while the transaction of insurance with unlicensed companies involves sending considerable sums of money out of Canada, it also involves the sending of no small amounts into Canada through the payment of losses. The manufacturers believe that the harm done to the community as a whole through the imposition of a tax on persons taking advantage of the existing competition, would much more than offset the comparatively trifling revenue to the Dominion which such a tax would produce.

Mr. Huddart Returns to the South

Mr. C. E. Huddart has resigned as manager of the Associated Timber Exporters of B. C., Ltd., Vancouver. He belongs to San Francisco, and came to Vancouver last year. Mr. Huddart is returning to the South shortly to enter into the lumber export business there, where his operations will embrace the whole of the Pacific Coast.

In an interview he said: "We have on our books something over thirty million feet for export to foreign countries; we have several million feet now under offer and enquiries are coming in very strong. Indications are that there will be all the export business available that the British Columbia mills can conveniently take care of. We have recently closed orders for about twelve million feet of railroad ties and crossings similar to the large order we were working on last year for the British government. Regarding the prospects for a decline in timber prices, Mr. Huddart said: "There are no indications of any immediate change in export prices, except it may be in Japanese squares.

New Features in Workmen's Compensation Act

Compensation to injured workmen of 75 per cent. of the average wage with minimum of \$12.50 per week.

Pensions for widows of \$40 per month, with an additional \$10 per month for each child.

Increased burial expenses.

Provision for supplying artificial limbs and eyes to disabled workmen.

The foregoing are some of the important changes to be covered in the amendments to the Workmen's Compensation Act, brought before the Ontario Legislature recently.

The raising of the rate of compensation is the outstanding feature of the bill. At the present time the workman who is disabled received but 55 per cent. of his average weekly wage while away from work, and the labor men have for years been strongly advocating an increase. At present the scale of benefits under the Ontario Act is considered to be more generous than those of most

states, where workmen's compensation is in effect, and the new scale will make the Act of this province the most advanced on the continent.

With the increase in the compensation rate, the Government is dealing more generously with widows and dependents of men who lose their lives in industrial employment. At the outset widows received \$20 per month, with \$5 per month more for each child. Last season this was increased to \$30 and \$7.50 for each child. The increase, however, was only paid to those whose pensions were fixed after the change went into force. Now all widows drawing pensions under the Act will receive \$40 per month, with an additional \$10 for each child. Further, the widow will receive a lump sum of \$100 at the time of her husband's death in addition to burial expenses of \$125. At present only \$75 is allowed for burial.

Two new features are incorporated in the bill. A minimum compensation of \$12.50 per week is to be fixed, and injured workmen are to receive, free of cost, artificial arms or eyes.

Lumbermen Want More Harbor Improvements

The Government has promised a moderate sum for the improvement of the harbor of Montreal this year, at the request of the Harbor Commissioners. The lumber exporters have hopes that some further consideration will be given to their needs. Montreal has splendid shipping facilities, which are being improved year by year, but it is felt that something more might be done to facilitate the shipment of lumber, which is an important part of the trade of the port.

Vandalism in Lumberman's Office

The office of Senator George Gordon, lumberman, in the Angus Block, North Bay, Ont., was entered recently by some parties bent on destruction. Everything in the office was destroyed by being covered with dirt and daubed with red and black paint. Valuable papers also were destroyed and scattered around the room. A picture of Senator Gordon, hanging on the wall, was draped with black and daubed with paint.

Do Not Want Wood Box Houses

The Toronto Housing Commission Ratepayers' Association of the Coxwell avenue district was organized recently to protest against the proposal of the city to construct a type of house adjacent to them of what they claim is an inferior type of house.

The building of such houses on Stacey, Haig, Currie and Hanson sts. is protested. There are now a number of houses on these streets that have each cost at least \$4,000 to build. It was pointed out that the greater number of those who have built houses in this area and have spent considerable sums of money in improvements are returned soldiers.

Brown Corporation Buys Eastern Limits

The sale of the extensive Bersimis Limits was completed recently when the property was transferred from the Sherbrooke, Que., syndicate holding it, to the Brown Corporation, headquarters at Berlin, New Hampshire, who are the purchasers.

This property is located on the north shore, about sixty miles below the Saguenay, opposite Rimouski. The purchase was made about ten years ago by a Sherbrooke syndicate, including Judge Panetonn, C. Picard, Dr. Camirand, L. H. Olivier, Champoux Bros., R. A. Ewing and B. C. Howard.

The sale price is reported to be over a million dollars. It is understood the cost of the property was around \$400,000.

Alaska Forest Lands on the Market

The headquarters of the federal forest service at Portland, Oregon, have advertised for bids on 10,000 acres of forest lands in the Tongass district, Alaska. The lands to be sold under this order contain 100,000,000 feet of spruce suitable for making print paper, it was said, and the advertisement for bids marks the inauguration by the government of an effort to make pulp timber in the north available for manufacture into paper, with the hope of ameliorating the present shortage of newsprint.

Long Drawn Out Suit Over Timber

The record long case of the past twelve months in Victoria, B.C., ended recently when Mr. Justice Murphy reserved judgment in the case of W. B. Gerrard against Peter Lund et al over a huge tract of timber on the Alberni Canal that Gerrard took over to log, and alleges that all the timber proved not to be there.

D. S. Tait, for the Gerrard interests, claims that instead of finding 110,000,000 feet of timber on the property there turned out to be less than 80,000,000.

A Progressive Western Lumberman

Frank E. Harley, who is head of the London Lumber Co., Limited, is a member of the industry who is inspired by public spirit and a sincere wish to do something for the community in which he resides. For the past four years Mr. Harley has been a member of the London City Council, representing Ward No. 2, and last year was chairman of the Finance Committee. He is also on the board of the Western Fair and a member of the executive of the Ontario Commercial Travellers' Association. He has always taken a deep interest in the progress and prosperity of the Forest City, and has



Ald. F. E. Harley, London, Ont.

been identified with the London Lumber Co., which is a wholesale organization, for the past twenty-two years.

The London Lumber Co. specialize in native hardwoods, buying up the cuts of various mills in the western portion of the province. They also handle a certain amount of the lower grades of white pine and spruce for crating, boxing, etc.

Mr. Harley reports that the cut of maple, beech, ash, elm and basswood in Western Ontario will be larger this season than in any previous one during the past five years. Many farmers, owing to the high price of hardwoods, have got busy and cut a lot of logs which have been brought in to local mills during the past few months.

The London Lumber Co. has warked up a large business with furniture factories, piano firms, phonograph plants and builders of trucks, automobile bodies, etc.

Where Will Newsprint Prices End?

The newspapers, which have been denouncing the high price of all commodities and particularly paper, are now the victims of their own petard. No longer does federal control or regulation exist, and when the present mutual agreement between the publishers and the manufacturers expires, on July 1st next, the price of 4c per pound is likely to be increased from 25 per cent. to 50 per cent. and perhaps more.

The official organ of the Canadian Press Association does not mince matters in its last issue and accuses the press, and particularly the dailies, of extravagance, shortsightedness and recklessness. The same journal goes on to point out that sooner or later every paper in Canada, big or small, will be in direct competition with the buying power of the great metropolitan papers of the United States. Continuing, "Printer and Publisher" delivers the following straight-from-the-shoulder observation:

Papers have done little or nothing at all toward trying to save newsprint. There are cities where afternoon papers dash out on the streets with three or four half-baked editions per day, where the field would be well served by one well-edited edition, and a lot of paper would be saved.

How Clothes Pins Are Manufactured

About 20,000,000 feet of timber each year is used in the manufacture of clothes pins, said W. C. Hull of Tupper Lake, N.Y., in a recent address, and the annual consumption of these small articles is estimated at 1,500,000 to 2,000,000 boxes a year.

There has been no improvement in the art of manufacturing

clothes pins for forty years. For the last ten years there have been at least five inventions annually for improvements in clothes pins submitted to the U. S. Patent Office, but none, says Mr. Hull, has found any degree of favor with the housewives, who are still loyal to the old-fashioned wooden clothes pin.

Clothes pins are made in three lengths, 5, 4½, and 4 inch. The five-inch is rapidly going out of use, being used mostly on export orders. Eventually all pins will be four inches in length, continues Mr. Hull, as they are as strong and practicable as the longer ones. This saving in length and consequent saving in diameter is the means of conserving millions of feet of lumber.

That clothes pins are a luxury and not a necessity was evidenced by the late war. England uses 250,000 boxes annually, and in 1914 clothes pins were one of the first commodities placed on the embargo list, shipments not being resumed until the middle of 1919. Most manufacturers of clothes pins engage in the business with the idea of using up slabs and edgings but this is not practicable because when slabs are cut to the sizes of clothes pins they are mostly cross-grained and thus unfit for pin manufacture.

Strong Faith With Belated Reward

That the Canadian pulp and paper companies continue to show exceptionally large earnings is a statement made in the current issue of "Investment Items," Montreal.

"Those who had faith in this industry during the years of its protracted struggle against the difficulties of a limited market, inadequate shipping facilities and general apathy on the part of investors," it is added, "have a right to congratulate themselves that their faith has been justified. Their present reward is not excessive. It is well to bear in mind that a few years ago, several of what are now among the most brilliantly successful of the Canadian paper companies were actually struggling to keep their property out of the hands of their creditors—and in some instances were enabled to do so solely by the unwillingness of the creditors to take them over and incur the risks and responsibilities of management.

"There is nothing certain in the business world, except that he who puts his money into an enterprise of any kind is taking the risk of losing it, by reason either of bad judgment or of bad management, or of sheer unadulterated bad luck. The only compensation that he receives for this risk is the chance of enjoying the profits in case of success. If that opportunity is going to be taken from him, as there is now a general disposition to take it from him by means of a direct and discriminatory taxation upon success, there can be no incentive left for business enterprise of any kind. The state that claims the right to share in a man's profits when he is successful should also take upon itself the obligation to share his losses when he fails.

"A small proportion of the number of Canadian investors had the requisite confidence in the paper industry's future to invest their money in its securities in the days when it was in its pioneering stages and its future was obscure; and of these, no small number had to content themselves with a very moderate return, or no return at all, upon the capital for a number of years. The community did little for them in the time of their discouragement, and must not begrudge them to-day the benefits of their combined foresight and good fortune."

American Reprisals Are Short Sighted

Just because Canada does not wish to hand over her forests to her neighbors and because Canada and particularly Quebec, does not want anyone to despoil her forests of their riches in order to make other folk wealthy, our friends the Americans are uneasy and threaten us with reprisals by decreeing an embargo on the coal which they export to us. It seems to us primarily unjust on the part of our powerful neighbors to harbor such unfriendly designs against us; unjust, because they themselves would do the very thing that Canada and particularly Quebec is doing at the present time. Suppose for a moment that the fore riches which are the bone of contention were to be found on the other side of the 45th meridian instead of on this side and that Canada was making these demands can we not well believe that America would laugh at us and would not the Americans be vastly amused if our country was to charge them with ill-treatment in this matter? This is something of the feeling that we have today towards the United States. Their threat or rather the threat of one of their senators has no power to frighten us because we well know that it will never be put into effect. It is a poor way to treat such a good customer as Canada is to have recourse to an embargo. American journalists who seek to justify the attitude of some of their public men have declared that it is American capital that sustains and develops Canadian industry, but the Americans are well aware that the investments they make with us are paying good dividends and that their capital is safer here, than it is anywhere else, even safer than it is in their own country.—La Soleil, Montreal.

Real Live Wire in the Industry

Arthur R. Sanders, the newly-elected presiding officer of the South Western Ontario Retail Lumber Dealers' Association, is a son of R. Sanders, a veteran lumberman of St. Thomas, in which city the new president was born and brought up in. He spent several years in banking and lived for a time in western Canada, but since returning to St. Thomas, eleven years ago, has been associated with Sanders & Bell, Limited, as secretary-treasurer of the company, R. Sanders being the president and F. C. Bell, vice-president. The firm not only do a retail lumber business, but also operate a large planing mill and conduct general contracts. They have carried out some important jobs in Western Ontario. Mr. Sanders, Jr., is a live wire in the business and thoroughly believes in organization. Under his direction the South Western Retail Lumber Dealers' Association will doubtless continue to increase in interest and influence and have a very prosperous year.

Enterprising Company Extending Plants

The Carborundum Company, of Niagara Falls, N.Y., is to spend approximately half a million dollars in extending and improving its mammoth plant at Niagara Falls, and its two big furnace plants, one at Niagara Falls, Ont., and the other at Shawinigan Falls, Que.

The big building plan includes a three-storey addition to the paper and cloth plant at Niagara Falls, in which are manufactured Carborundum paper and cloth. Carborundum Brand Garnet Paper and Cloth, and Aloxite Cloth. This addition, which has just been recently finished, is 432 feet long and 81 feet wide, and will provide greater facilities for the storing and curing of all Carborundum, Garnet and Aloxite paper and cloth products, and for the extension of the rubber bonded wheel department.

Another addition, just completed, will extend one of the wheel-making and kiln departments, the new building being two storeys high, 96 feet long and 64 feet wide. Both of these new structures are of concrete and are of the most modern type.

Other big extensions and improvements have been planned and work will be started immediately.

British Columbia Fears No Timber Famine

Predictions of lumber and pulpwood shortage do not cause anxiety in the minds of British Columbians. Their peace of mind arises from the fact that the timber area of the province of British Columbia is 11,000,000 acres and is estimated to bear a stand of two hundred billion feet, says a recent despatch from Vancouver.

The Commission of Conservation of Canada estimates the total stand of timber in the province, regardless of present commercial value, at three hundred and fifty billion feet, covering an area of over 115,000 square miles.

The average cut for the past five years has been only 1,250 million board feet. With a stand of 350,000 million board feet of timber and with 100,000 square miles of land on which young forests are established and which if protected should produce 5,000 million to 7,000 million board feet per year, it will be seen that the forest resources of British Columbia could supply at least five times the present cut without seriously depleting the capital stock.

The logging industry of British Columbia is enjoying at this time a period of unequalled prosperity, and although it was seriously hampered during the summer of 1919 by serious labor troubles, the total cut is estimated at 1,400 million board feet. There is a great demand for British Columbia lumber on prairie markets.

The bulk of the labor used in this industry is composed of Scandinavian nationalities; that is, Swedish, Norwegian and Finnish.

The wage of a logger is from \$7.00 to \$10.00 per day. The average man who follows this line of work is able to earn more yearly than a college professor, a bank manager, and about three times the average salary of a minister in Canada or the United States, which shows that the white collar has ceased to be the badge of the higher paid man. Rather the red shirt and overalls are a more reliable indication of opulence in these strange days when brawn and industry are more urgently needed than brains and theories.

Conditions under which the men work in the camps throughout the province have changed greatly during the last decade. A few years ago as many as fifty men were housed in a single bunkhouse, perhaps 40 x 20 in dimension, with a stove in the centre, a rude rack or nails driven in the rafters providing the only means for drying wet clothing and laundry, and lighted by one or possibly two smoky, evil smelling oil lamps. These bunkhouses were usually ill-kept and vermin infested. The logger was compelled to carry his own blankets in a bulky bundle from camp to camp. The only bathing facilities

consisted of a tin basin and cold water laboriously carried from a nearby creek.

The hours were long—usually about eleven hours. There was no form of recreation or amusement provided for the men after an arduous day of hard, heavy, and oftentimes dangerous work.

Today all of the larger and up-to-date logging companies provide excellent quarters for their workmen. One may see long lines of especially built cars, 18 x 60 in dimension, which are divided into comfortable, clean rooms, accommodating four men each. They are heated by steam and special drying rooms are provided for drying wet clothing during the winter months. The rooms are well lighted by electricity and have four large windows. Sheets and blankets are provided by the company. These are laundered weekly and they do away with the blanket-carrying evil that was so common only a short time ago. The cars are provided with excellent bathing facilities, bath tubs and showers.

The hours have gradually been reduced to eight, thus giving the men time for recreation which is provided in the form of reading rooms and billiard tables, which are kept stocked with the latest periodicals and books on mechanical and civil engineering and other subjects of interest to men of a studious turn of mind.

Exports of Lumber from St. John

The following statement of exports of lumber from St. John to the United States for the quarter ending March 31, 1920, was issued recently by H. S. Culver, United States Consul:

Laths, 3,473½ M.P.C., \$36,893.05; lumber, 13,322 M. ft., \$471,528.05; pine boards, 435½ M. ft., \$15,946.12; pulpwood, 153 cords, \$1,629.90; shingles, 383 M.P.C.S., \$2,882.80; and wood pulp, 6,652 M. lbs., \$369,979.66, making a total value of \$898,859.58.

Does Not Favor Use of Hydroplane

Robert J. Grant, President of the St. Maurice Forest Protective Association, Three Rivers, Que., in his annual report, recently, said: A hydro-plane patrol was inaugurated this past season by the Association. Through the co-operation of the Quebec Government the Department of Naval Affairs at Ottawa loaned us two seaplanes to experiment in patrolling our territory. From the data obtained by the experiment this system has proved inefficient and rather expensive for the purpose of patrol work. The cost could probably be reduced by combining photography and transportation with the patrol work, but in my opinion I do not believe that this association should engage itself in any other work than Forest Protection.

Abitibi Company Starts Nursery

The Abitibi Power & Paper Co. of Iroquois Falls, Ont., have started an extensive plantation at Twin Falls. There a vast nursery has been planned and will soon assume imposing proportions. Twenty acres of land will be brought under intensive cultivation, of which 7,500 square feet will be seed-bed, the remainder being devoted to a transplant area. The seed planted this spring will yield 2,000,000 trees, but it will be from three to four years before these can be transplanted. It is proposed to supplement the work of the nurseries by purchasing 3,000,000, three to four-year old trees, with which to start reforestation proper at once. Norway and white spruce will be the principal species grown in the nursery, together with some ornamental trees which will be used to improve the town site of Iroquois Falls. R. H. Sands has been placed in charge of the nursery.

Add Six Yards to Retail Business

The Long-Bell Lumber Company of Kansas City, Mo., has added six yards to its retail interests. These yards were purchased from the Fullerton-Stuart Lumber Company. Three of the yards located at Beggs, Mounds and Keifer, Oklahoma, will be operated by the Long-Bell Lumber Company. Three of the yards at Henryetta, Boynton and Morris, Oklahoma, will be operated by the Minnetonka Lumber Company.

Busy Season in Cutting Ties

Austin & Nicholson, of Chapleau, Ont., during the past season took out 1,000,000 hewn railway ties as compared with 414,497 in 1918. Their production also consisted of 800,000 ft. b.m. sawn switch railway ties, as against 313,020 ft. b.m. of the same line during the previous year. It will thus be seen that in the matter of hewn railway ties and sawn switch railway ties, Austin & Nicholson in 1919 more than doubled their output of the previous year. In piling, the company's production is five times what it was a year ago. During the past season the amount taken out was 357,000 ft. and in 1918, 70,435 ft.

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Vacant**

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Advertisements other than "Employment Wanted" or "Employees Wanted" will be inserted in this department at the rate of 20 cents per agate line (14 agate lines make one inch). \$2.80 per inch, each insertion, payable in advance. Space measured from rule to rule. When four or more consecutive insertions of the same advertisement are ordered a discount of 25 per cent. will be allowed.

Advertisements of "Wanted Employment" will be inserted at the rate of one cent a word, net. Cash must accompany order. If Canada Lumberman box number is used, enclose ten cents extra for postage in forwarding replies. Minimum charge 25 cents.

Advertisements of "Wanted Employees" will be inserted at the rate of two cents a word, net. Cash must accompany the order. Minimum charge 50 cents.

Advertisements must be received not later than the 10th and 20th of each month to insure insertion in the subsequent issue.

Wanted-Lumber

Lumber Wanted

LUMBER WANTED to build 50 houses, 18 ft. x 24 ft.; 3 rooms and woodshed, clapboard and ½ in. hemlock; 2 in. x 3 in. studs, ¾ in. matched sheathing inside. Apply Box 210, Canada Lumberman, Toronto. 8

Spruce and Shingles Wanted

We are always in the market for Spruce boards and 2 in., also Furring, Lath and Shingles.

RICE & LOCKWOOD LUMBER CO.,
9-12 Springfield, Mass.

PULPWOOD

We are open to purchase peeled Spruce and Balsam Pulpwood in carload lots. Quotations furnished on request. Also Deal ends.

The Jost Company, Limited,
285 Beaver Hall Hill,
1-t.f. Montreal, P.Q.

Cedar Wanted

We want to buy clear Eastern Cedar lumber. We are always in the market for this. Let us know what you have now or may take out later. We also want clear cedar lath, special sizes. There is good money in cutting these. Write us particulars.

Peterborough Canoe Co., Limited,
6-11 Peterborough, Ont.

Basswood and Maple Wanted

Fifteen carload dry 1sts and 2nds or No. 1 Common and Better white winter cut Basswood, plump 1 in. thick.

Twenty carloads dry Hard Maple, 1¼" x 3¼" multiples of 9" and 12" in length, one clear face and square edges.

Twenty carloads Hard Maple, 6½" x 6½" and 5¼" x 5¼" x 22" and 26" in length or multiples, practically clear stock and free from checks; can ship green.

For further particulars apply to Box 85, Canada Lumberman, Toronto. 24-t.f.

WANTED

**Birch, Maple, Ash,
Elm, Basswood,
Beech**

and other Hardwoods, all grades and thicknesses. Will buy large or small stocks.

Will contract for large or small mill cuts. Inspection at shipping point.

Standard Hardwood Lumber Co.
Buffalo, N.Y.

9-10

WANTED

One Carload of White Ash Squares

1½ x 1½ x 14½", good clear stock. Send particulars to Canada Foundries & Forgings Ltd., James Smart Plant, Brockville, Ont., Canada. 10-11

Birch Wanted

No. 1 Com. and Btr., 4/4" to 16/4". Name us your best prices delivered here for dry stock. Will contract for mill output in Birch, Elm, Basswood and Ash.

WARREN ROSS LUMBER CO.,
10-t.f. Jamestown, N.Y.

Pulp Wood

We are prepared to buy unlimited quantities of peeled poplar and hemlock and peeled or unpeeled spruce and balsam pulpwood.

ADVANCES MADE

Thompson & Heyland Lumber
Company, Limited,
10-13 123 Bay St., Toronto.

WANTED

White Pine Spruce

ALL GRADES.

Also LATH of all grades

JOHN F. BURKE,
2-t.f. Aeolian Bldg., New York City.

Pulpwood Wanted

Wanted to purchase pulpwood in Nova Scotia, New Brunswick, or Eastern Quebec, for home consumption for Canadian Paper Mill.

Address stating price, quantity and location,

FRANK J. D. BARNJUM,
4-11 Annapolis Royal,
Nova Scotia.

Birch, Beech, Basswood, Maple and Other Hard- woods Wanted

Will pay spot cash on cars shipping point on any of the above; dry or green; log run or on grade. Will send inspector.

Wallace H. Partridge, Inc.

4-11 Springfield, Mass.

For Sale-Lumber

For Sale

4,000 cords 4 feet sap peeled pulpwood, Spruce and Balsam, containing about 90 per cent. Spruce, for immediate or next summer delivery, situated at Blue River, Canadian National Railway; 23½ cents to Watertown.

QUEBEC LUMBER CO.,
98 St. Peter St.,
Phone 329 Quebec, Que.
10-15

Hemlock Bark For Sale

150 tons for immediate delivery and 500 tons for delivery in July, August and September next.

H. E. TRUDEAU LIMITEE,
9-10 Lac Castor, Labelle Co., Que.

Timber For Sale

3,000 acres Crown Right Virgin Timber in Ontario. Birch, Hemlock, some White Pine, Basswood, Elm. Warren Ross Lumber Co., Jamestown, N.Y. 6-t.f.

Timber For Sale

30 million feet of mixed standing timber in Township of Ferrie, district of Parry Sound, 20 miles from railway. Apply

JAMES LUDGATE,
10 Parry Sound, Ont.

For Sale

WHITE PINE

1 car 1 x 8, 10/16, Mill Culls and clears out.

1 car 1 x 10, 10/16, Mill Culls and clears out.

SPRUCE

500M. 1 x 9, 10/16—35 per cent. 16 ft. Merchantable Stock.

Standard Export Lumber Co., Limited
406 Board of Trade Building,
10 Montreal, Que.

For Sale

1,250,000 ft. B.M. of Red Oak, 14" and up, stump measurement.
500,000 ft. B.M. of Beech, 12" and up, stump measurement.
750,000 ft. B.M. of Basswood, 14" and up, stump measurement.

The owner to reserve for his own use all the timber within a radius of 400 yards of the lake, at St. Hilaire, Quebec.

The offer is desired for 1,000 ft. B.M. (to be measured under the customary Province of Quebec rules) for the remainder of the standing timber, as noted above.

Communications to be addressed to

F. D. JARVIS,
c/o Estate A. F. Gault,
423 Drummond Building,
10 Montreal, Que.

Wanted-Machinery

Wanted To Buy

Sawmill machinery only, capacity sixty to one hundred thousand per day. Must be heavy and standard make preferred. Apply P. O. Box 592, Vancouver, B.C. 10-13

For Sale-Machinery

For Sale

1. Waterous Big Champion Edger, 6, 26" Saws \$875.00
1. Waterous Steam Log Kicker, with 10" cylinder 200.00
1 Set Works 150.00
1. Waterous Nigger, 8 and 10 in. cylinders 275.00
2 Friction Drive Brackets, each 150.00
All the above in good condition.

Apply CONGER LUMBER CO.,
10-13 Parry Sound, Ont.

FOR SALE—One Waterous Carriage. Apply Bishop Lumber Co., Ltd., Nester-ville, Ont. 9-10

FOR SALE—Edger, 4 saws, 54" wide, carriage in first class condition. Apply Bishop Lumber Co., Ltd., Nester-ville, Ont. 9-10

FOR SALE—Steam feed 10" diameter, 39' long, complete with piston rod, valves and carriage plate. Apply Bishop Lumber Co., Ltd., Nester-ville, Ont. 9-10

High Speed Matcher For Sale

Berlin No. 90 Matcher with Circular Heads and Profilers, etc. Also Mershon Band Rip Saw. Box 221, Canada Lumberman, Toronto, Ont. 9-10

Machinery For Sale

Heavy Planer and Matcher, 24" Pony Planer, Sash Sticker, Horizontal Boring Machine, Elliott Woodworker, Power Paper Cutter.

A. J. LINDSAY,
10-13 90 Pembroke St., Toronto.

For Sale

Harris Corliss horizontal twin steam engine, 18" x 48" cylinders, side cranks, 18" fly-wheel, 52" face, including jet condenser. In good condition and can be seen in operation. Apply Box 230, Canada Lumberman, Toronto, Ont. 9-t.f.

Equipment For Sale

Pair of Twin Engines, 13" and 14" bore, 17" stroke, \$800.00.
Moffatt Heater, shell 40" x 11" \$450.00. First-class condition.

Dominion Lumber & Coal Co., Limited,
7-10 Hamilton, Ont.

Wickes Gang No. 12

and

125 H.P. Steam Engine

Wickes Gang No. 12. Stroke 15", sash 40", steam press rolls, new type feed and oscillation, three sets of saws and hangers complete, the whole in first class condition.

125 H.P. Steam Engine. 16" x 16" balance wheel and flywheel, rock valves, Waterous make, excellent condition. Prices and further particulars on application to The Pembroke Lumber Co., Pembroke, Ont. 10-12

FOR SALE

One Goldie & McCulloch Wheelock Engine, 11 x 28; at 125 pounds boiler pressure and 95 R.P.M. The engine is rated at 75 horse power and is capable of carrying, for a short period, a 20 per cent. overload.

One Generator, 110 Volts, D.C., and a small steam engine with which same can be run. This generator would be an excellent plant for charging storage batteries.

These are located at 72 Albert Street, Ottawa, and are for sale at a price so low that it will pay anyone who is in the market for either one of these machines to investigate. Any enquiries will be answered promptly.

HUGH CARSON CO., LIMITED,
10 Ottawa, Ont.

For Sale

We offer the following used machines in good order:

Moulder, McGregor-Gourly, 4 side, 10", two sets matching and V-joint heads, extra cutters, 200 moulding knives.

Moulder, McKechnie-Bertram, 3 side, 12", fully equipped.

Matcher, McKechnie-Bertram, 3 side, 24", 6" drop, brass heads.

Shaper, Major Harper, 2 spindle, wood table.

Pony Planer, A. R. Williams, 24", single surfacer.

Cut-off Saw, sliding table, wood frame, with 10" saw.

Tenoner, wood frame, for sash and doors.

Heater, with condenser, Sturtevant No. 5819, 36 x 72 x 60.

Jig Saw, iron frame.

Subject to prior sale.

Write for prices.

Harris Wood Products Co., Limited,
Phone Ad. 1568. 109 Church St.,
10 Toronto, Ont.

Circular Slab Resaw For Sale

Strictly First Class Machine carrying 42" inserted tooth saw. Keenan Bros., Limited. Owen Sound, Ont. 9-t.f.

For Sale

180 ft. of New Jeffrey Log haul up Coil Chain, No. 530, with all equipment for Log haul up. Write Abitibi River Lumber Co., Brower, Ont. 10

For Sale

1—No. 303 C.M.C. Extra Heavy Four-Sided Moulder, only used three weeks. Price, \$1,100; new price \$2,200.

1—New No. 110 C. M. C. Single Surface Planer and Matcher, with Moulding attachment. Price, \$800; new price, \$1,200.

WILLIAMS & WILSON, LTD.,
84 Inspector St.,
Montreal, Que.

10

For Sale

The following second-hand Saw Mill Machinery and Equipment:—

- 1—Circular Saw.
- 1—Double Edger.
- 1—12" Cant Kendall Circular.
- 1—Wm. Hamilton Twin Circular with 3 span attachments.
- 1—Waterous Circular Resaw.
- 1—Five Saw 4 feet Slasher.
- 1—Two-saw Trimmer.
- 2—Jack Ladders.
- 1—Wm. Hamilton Saw Carriage (old make).
- 1—Waterous Box Board Machine—takes 16" and up.
- 1—Waterous Box Board Trimmer.
- 1—Single Lumber Rip Saw.
- 2—1½" capacity Picket Machine (convertible into lath machine).
- 2—Two-saw Picket Trimmers.
- 1—Two-saw Lath Trimmer.
- 1—Lath Bolter (Law make), 4 saw.
- 1—Lath Single Side Machine.
- 1—Box Board Two-saw Edger.
- 2—Automatic Grinders—capacity 72 circular saws.
- 1—Automatic Grinder—capacity 40 circular saws.
- 1—Automatic Planer Knife.
- 1—24" Lumber Planer.
- 1—Champion Vescott Feed Grinder.

All of this Machinery and Equipment can be inspected at Temiskaming, Que., on application to

Kipawa Company, Limited
i Temiskaming, Que.

Wanted-Employment

Advertisements under this heading one cent a word per insertion. Box No. 10 cents extra. Minimum charge 25 cents.

Lath mill man wants position to run a lath mill by the day, 12 years' experience. Will go anywhere and can handle men and get results. Can give best of references. Box 213, Canada Lumberman, Toronto, Ont. 8-10

SUPERINTENDENT (or representative)—Now with large wholesale house, wishes to change. 25 years' experience in the lumber business. Can furnish excellent references, and take charge on a month's notice. Box 87, Canada Lumberman, Toronto. 7-11

A young man with 12 years experience in the retail lumber business is open for position as manager or sales manager. At present employed as manager of a yard but wishes to make a change. Apply Box 242, Canada Lumberman, Toronto. 10-11

TO LUMBER OPERATORS—I am open to consider position as manager of woods operations, sawmill or selling force; experience in hardwoods in the United States and in New Brunswick Spruce. Can handle men and get results. Box 84, Canada Lumberman, Toronto. 6-t.f.

Advertiser residing in the centre of large lumber manufacturing point in New Brunswick would like to connect with a reliable Boston or New York concern with a view to acting as buying representative on a commission basis. Spruce and Laths. Apply Box 243, Canada Lumberman, Toronto. 10-11

Man with 12 years' experience in the Quebec lumber and pulpwood business, speaking both languages, wishes position as superintendent in a better location for a company doing business in Pulpwood or Lumber. Has thorough knowledge of office work and is competent to take charge of any operation. At present Manager of an American Company on North Shore, but wishes to make a change. Address replies or enquiries to Box 224, Canada Lumberman, Toronto, Ont. 9-10

Wanted-Employees

GRADERS WANTED—Two or three men used to Tonawanda grading, for steady work. Apply to North Anson Manufacturing Co., North Anson, Maine. 9-10

WANTED—A good Round Saw Filer for Lath and Shingle Machines. A man who is accustomed to using full swage on his saws. Apply J. B. Snowball Company, Ltd., Chatham, New Brunswick. 10-11

Man wanted to take charge of Sash Department in a city planing mill. Must be competent and be able to run machines as well as lay out sash. Apply Box 132, Canada Lumberman, Toronto. 4-t.f.

Wanted first class saw mill blacksmith and horse-shoer; good wages, steady employment year round. Apply to

COLONIAL LUMBER CO., LTD.,
Pembroke, Ont. 10

WANTED—Young man experienced in woods operation and saw mill, to take care as superintendent. Mill cutting one and one-half to two million feet per year. Apply, stating experience, reference and salary expected, to Box 219, Canada Lumberman, Toronto. 9-t.f.

Young man of experience in Stenography and Typewriting wanted as Bookkeeper for Wholesale Lumber office in Toronto. Good salary and opportunity for advancement. Give age, experience and references to Box 244, Canada Lumberman, Toronto, Ont. 10-t.f.

WANTED—A superintendent for a Wood Working Factory, employing sixty hands and manufacturing window frames and other goods to order. The Christie Wood Working Co., Ltd., St. John, N.B. (Canada's Winter Port). 10-13

WANTED—Band Saw Filer for Hardwood special for 16 gauge Saw. Wages \$9 and board. Just one band in the mill and some small saws, such as Edgers and Trimmers. Mill running 10 hours. Box 241, Canada Lumberman, Toronto, Ont. 10

WANTED—Commission Salesman for Vancouver. Wholesale firm to sell B. C. Lumber and Shingles in Ontario. Knowledge of western grades necessary, with ability to sell at least four hundred cars yearly to well rated customers. Apply Box 88 WESTERN LUMBERMAN, 212 Winch Building, Vancouver, B.C. 10

Business Chances**For Sale—Saw and Planing Mill**

25 H.P. Engine, 50 H.P. Return Tubular Boiler, Good Saw Rig, etc., 24" Planer and Matcher, 18 H.P. Gasoline Engine, 2 Rip Saws, Tenon Machine, 1 Side Sticker, etc. Would sell Sawmill separate. Box 165, Canada Lumberman, Toronto. 7-13

FOR SALE

Planing Mill, Shingle Mill, Chopping Mill, Sash and Door Mill combined. Owner has good business reasons for selling. Apply Box 229, Canada Lumberman, Toronto, Ont. 9-10

Site For Sale

One of the best wholesale and retail sites for Lumber Yard and Planing Mill purposes in the North Country. Several good buildings on property. A real bargain. Cause of selling, ill health. Apply to Box 18, Canada Lumberman, Toronto, Ont. 9-10

We want a party to put up a dressing plant

at Quebec with a capacity of thirty-five to forty thousand feet; will guarantee \$20,000 worth of work at a standard working price.

Address **QUEBEC LUMBER CO.,**
Phone 329 98 St. Peter St.,
10-13 Quebec, Que.

British Columbia Timber and Mills

5,000 acres containing 70,000,000 feet of saw-timber; ten million feet of white pine, balance cedar, hemlock, larch, fir. Equipped with mill and planing mill which will cut 50,000 feet daily. Also tract which will cut 25,000,000 feet of white pine, cedar, hemlock, larch, fir. Equipped with mill and planing mill which will cut 60,000 feet daily. Will sell at bargain. Reasonable terms.

I can furnish almost any sized timber tracts at right prices and terms. Write me your needs.

W. L. MACE,
700-17th Street,
Denver, Colorado.

10

Saw Mill Plant For Sale

Practically new and modern Saw Mill Plant, capacity about 30 Million feet per annum, located in the Interior of British Columbia on a beautiful inland lake and on the main line of the Grand Trunk Pacific Railway. About 500 Million feet of timber on and adjacent to Lake (about 90% Spruce) and another Billion feet available at reasonable prices. Natural conditions ideal for economical logging, manufacturing, piling and shipping. An advantage of about \$4 per thousand feet in freight rates to the Prairie Provinces over Coast shipments. This property offers unlimited possibilities as a lumber, pulp and paper property. Would consider selling a half interest. Terms reasonable.

A. C. FROST COMPANY,
134 South LaSalle Street,
Chicago, Ill.

5-t.f.

Unusual Opportunity

For Sale Cheap—Water power in the Village of Kagawong, summer resort, surveyed by New York engineers and later by Detroit Engineers and the Hydro people, certified by the Robt. W. Hunt & Co., of Chicago, estimated 2,000 H.P.

An excellent opportunity for a cement proposition. There is an unlimited quantity of cement rock adjacent to power and some 120 ft. above level of bay there is ample room for plant and docks, together with 20 rods of water frontage.

Also the greater part of the Village of Kagawong with most of the adjoining lands, lumber, shingle and planing mill. Heavy American Standard Oil drilling outfit, store, farm and other buildings, 400 acres of sheep ranch, about 1500 acres of timber lands with natural gas for heating and lighting in logging camps. Other timber handy to purchase, also 610 acres in the vicinity of Gore Bay.

Object for selling, advanced in years.

JAMES CARTER,
Kagawong, Manitoulin Island.

10-12

Saw Mill For Sale

The Carriage is E. Long Manufacturing Company make, three blocks, one receding knee, double action set works, in very good repair.

The Edger is 5-saw, open front, with back press rollers. Slasher is 3 pair of saws on a double 22" mandrel. The table is 12 ft. long to cut short wood. Trimmers are an ordinary set which is put up by the E. Long Manufacturing Company. Saw mandrel is 4 in. diameter with adjustable boxes and adjustable guides. Log Jack is endless chain, about 250 ft. long. Cross carriers and slush chains and shafting. Pulleys and extra saws. One Shingle Machine in very good shape with 2 saws and collars, also saw jointer and saw, also wheel jointer. One 8 in. steam feed, 42 ft. long, with valves in good shape. One Steam Nigger, 6 in. and 8 in. cylinders. One Steam Engine, 75 horse power, slow turning up. Large Iron Fly Wheel, 2 large drive wheels. One Circular Saw, Filing Machine, Smoke Stack 60 ft. long. 4 Solid Tooth Circular Saws. One Inserted Tooth Circular Saw. Wooden Live Rolls, Chain Drive. 2 Boilers carrying 100 lbs. pressure.

Apply to Bethune Pulp & Lumber Co., Ltd.,
10-13 Huntsville, Ont.

TIMBERLANDS FOR SALE

We have many attractive properties listed with us, for sale, in all parts of Canada and Newfoundland, in both Freehold and Crown lands.

BRITISH COLUMBIA

Large tracts of Cedar and Spruce situated on tide waters and the larger rivers, with or without saw mills.

NEW BRUNSWICK

Some very fine Freehold hardwood properties.

NEWFOUNDLAND

More than 3,000 square miles of the best timbered pulpwood land in the Colony.

ONTARIO

Many pulpwood and hardwood tracts, both Freehold and Crown land.

QUEBEC

Some excellent Freehold properties running heavily to pulpwood. Large pulpwood limits on the Upper Ottawa and on the North and South Shores of the St. Lawrence.

Cruiser's reports and blue prints, where available, will be sent to Principals or their accredited agents.

R. R. BRADLEY

4 Hospital Street,
MONTREAL, P.Q.

J. Laferte

55

St. Francois Xavier St.
Montreal

Wholesale Dealer and Exporter of all Descriptions of Forest Products

A. E. GUIDAL

Estimator and Valuator
of

STANDING TIMBER

Timber Limit Mapping a Specialty

Get a Specimen Blue-print

537 Bloor St. W., Toronto
Phone Coll. 9020

W. Y. LLOYD

Wholesale Lumber Dealer

51 Yonge St. Toronto, Ont.

PINE, SPRUCE
or HARDWOOD
LUMBER

To the Mill Man—I'm always in the market for Lumber, Shingles and Lath.
Please mail lists of your stock

Timber Areas For Sale

SEALED TENDERS, endorsed "Tender for Purchase of Timber Licenses," and addressed to Harry Vigeon, 2 Leader Lane, Toronto, Ontario, will be received until 12 o'clock noon on Tuesday, 15th June, 1920, for the purchase of licenses to cut timber on limits in the Townships of Brown and Wilson in the District of Parry Sound, Ontario.

The limits were recently cruised by Mr. David Sword of Parry Sound, who reported them to contain:

Hemlock, 25,420,000 ft.; Pine, 1,413,000 ft.; Birch, 5,445,000 ft.; Basswood, 2,176,500 ft.; Ash and Elm, 1,800,000 ft.; Spruce, 99,400 ft.

The limits are readily accessible by rail, and are well watered to the Pickering River.

The timber is of good quality, well bunched, and can be easily logged.

Further particulars, including copy of Sword's cruise, and blue prints showing location and quantities of the timber, can be obtained from the undersigned, with whom also arrangements can be made to inspect the limits.

Each Tender must be accompanied by a marked cheque on a Chartered Bank, payable to the order of Harry Vigeon, for an amount equal to 10% of the Tender, and must state the terms required for payment of the balance of the purchase price.

The highest or any Tender will not necessarily be accepted.

H. VIGEON,

2 Leader Lane, Toronto.

Toronto, 10th May, 1920.

New and Second Hand ENGINES FOR SALE

AT

Bargain Prices

One NEW 16" x 36" JENCKES CORLISS Engine, developing 144 to 194 H.P. on 80 to 100 lbs. steam pressure. Speed 82 R.P.M., Diam. Pulley 12 ft., face 22 in.; weight 10,000 lbs. Floor space 22 ft. x 10 ft. Weight of Engine complete 31,000 lbs. Sight Feed Lubricator, Oil Cups, Throttle Valve and Jenckes-Corliss Governor. Now being built and will be ready for delivery in 6 to 8 weeks.

One NEW 7½" x 10" JENCKES Saw Mill Type Plain Slide Valve Engine, developing 20 H.P. on 80 to 100 pounds steam pressure. Speed 225 R.P.M.; right hand; diam. pulley 40 in., face 8 in. Floor space 7 ft. x 4 ft.; weight 1700 lbs.

One NEW 4¼" x 5" H. P. TROY Vertical Steam Engine, complete with oil cups and throttling governor. Speed 300 R.P.M. Equipped with two 28" flywheels. Shipping weight 1100 lbs.

One 14" x 13" "LYCOMING" Left Hand Automatic Side Crank Engine Complete. Pulley 60" in diam. by 15" face. Slightly used and in good condition.

One Second Hand 9" x 12" JENCKES Saw Mill Type, Plain Slide Valve Engine, developing 30 H.P. on 80 to 100 lbs. steam pressure. Speed 200 R.P.M., right hand. Diam. of pulley 48", face 10"; floor space 7' x 4'; weight 2660 lbs. Sight Feed Lubricator, Oil Cups, Throttle Valve and Pickering Governor.

One NEW 12 H. P. JENCKES Vertical Tubular Boiler, 33" Diam. x 85" High. No. of tubes 52; length 4' 9", diam. 2" thick; shell 5/16", heads 3/8". Designed for 100 lbs. working pressure and to pass Quebec or Maritime Inspection. Complete with stack and all regular fittings.

One NEW 4 H. P. Vertical Fairbanks-Morse Gasoline Engine. Speed 350 R.P.M., water cooled, make and break ignition and governor, equipped with one plain and one adjustable friction clutch pulley, Symbol C-6860.

One NEW 4 H. P. Vertical Fairbanks-Morse Gasoline Engine, similar to above but without friction clutch pulley.

One Second Hand Motor Generator Set, consisting of a 6 H. P. Secor Oil Engine, direct connected to a 3½ K.W., 125 volt, 28 amp. Northern Electric Generator. This would make a fine lighting outfit for a large farm or saw mill and will handle 30 to 35 100-watt Mazda lamps or an equivalent number of smaller ones. Engine is equipped with governor, make and break ignition and pulley.

One Second Hand 4 H. P. Secor Oil Engine similar to above but without Generator. Complete with governor, make and break ignition and pulley.

For prices and detailed information regarding any of this equipment, write, phone or wire.

General Sales Department

Canadian Ingersoll-Rand Company, Limited

260 St. James Street

Montreal, Que.

Wanted

Owner of first class portable saw mill to cut nine thousand Pine and Spruce Logs, sixty foot average, now in the water in the Township of Coleman, three miles from Kerr Lake Siding, near Cobalt. Good wagon road. Write James Halliday, Gilles Depot, Ont. or Gillies Bros., Limited, Braeside, Ont. 10-12

Timber Limit Wanted

The advertiser is prepared to consider the purchase of a limit containing from ten to fifty millions of hardwood timber, maple, beech, elm, birch, ash, basswood, and no objections to a limited amount of spruce and hemlock, but must be located within reasonable distance of railway station. Reply, giving full particulars as to amount of each kind of timber, with price and terms, to

The Durham Furniture Co., Ltd.,
Durham, Ont.

9-10

Planing Mill For Sale

For Sale, Solid Brick Factory, two storeys, 50 x 100, and site, now operated as a planing mill with a good side line, doing splendid business in a real live town, centrally located; will sell as a going concern or the building and site separate. Satisfactory reasons for disposal. Apply Box 237, Canada Lumberman & Woodworker, Toronto, Ont.

10

Business Investment

Lumber, Mill and Contracting Business, established eighteen years in Buffalo, N. Y. Embracing an investment of Fifty Thousand Dollars, having a profitable opportunity for expansion, wishes to interest capital to the amount of Twenty-five Thousand Dollars, with or without the services of investor. Or would like to handle the material of a large manufacturer of lumber products on a profit sharing basis. Proposition will stand closest investigation. Address:

JOHN E. GRENZEBACH,
2383 Seneca St.,
Buffalo, N. Y.

10

Miscellaneous

Wanted

Two heavy log trucks.

Trenton Coopers Mills, Ltd.,
Trenton, Ont.

8-11

For Sale

1-4 Ton Acason Motor Truck, good as new, with new tires. Price \$3,800. Payments arranged, or will take value in lumber. Run 18 months. Apply

HALL BROS., LTD.,
Toronto, Ont.

10-11

Will Spend Money on Lumber Publicity

To tell the world about British Columbia's unrivalled forest products, and in particular the famous Douglas Fir, Hon. T. D. Pattullo, provincial minister of lands, secured the passing of an appropriation of \$40,000 in the estimates by the legislature at Victoria. In urging the importance of the vote, the minister pointed out that it was only a year ago that there had been serious possibility of a general shutdown in the lumber industry through lack of demand. The department had sent the lumber commissioner to London, with

the result that large orders had been secured. When normal conditions were regained, such extension work could be greatly increased. The minister of lands found strong backing from a number of members, though there was some opposition to the vote, a motion to reduce it to \$10,000 being made by L. Giolma, soldier member for Victoria. Col. McIntosh, of Vancouver, took the somewhat peculiar ground that he was in favor of the idea of publicity to foster the lumber industry, but would defer initiating action until transportation facilities were more favorable to taking care of business. He claimed that the province should not advertise until it was able to deliver the goods. If a delay was made till next year he would even support a much larger appropriation. Mr. G. G. McGeer, South Vancouver, and Mr. M. B. Jackson, Islands, both strongly supported the \$40,000 appropriation. They both thought that the department of lands which dealt with all timber affairs, could do good work in popularizing B. C. timber products and increasing sales. Mr. Jackson compared the action of British manufacturers who kept up their publicity during the war, even though they were then unable to take orders, believing that continuous aggressive publicity was good business. He also impressed the point that while Canada, as a whole, is cutting more than the annual timber growth, B. C. is cutting but one-fifth the annual increase. Familiarizing the eastern buyer with the qualities of B. C. timber now was preparing for steady future trade. Mr. Geo. Bell, a Victoria member who had visited New Zealand last year, told the House that he had been told by a timber dealer there that most of his supplies came from the United States. Asked for the reason why Canadian and British Columbian lumber was not given preference, the New Zealander replied that the "Yankee goes after the business and conducts an aggressive advertising campaign."

Trade extension in B. C. timber is promoted by the department, through the agency of its lumber commissioner, by publications, and by motion pictures.



LOG STAMPS

Write us for particulars
and prices

Superior Mfg. Co., Ltd.
93 Church St., Toronto

DR. BELL'S

Veterinary Wonder Remedies

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Review of Current Trade Conditions

Ontario and the East

General market conditions are rather quiet at the present time and there is on both the part of the whole and retail trade some slight slowing-down to what has characterized the general situation during the past few months. With the exception of certain lines of B. C. small dimension and shingles, which have been coming rapidly to the East owing to the United States demand having fallen off, and the embargo on C. P. R. cars still being in effect in the West, prices are holding firm and there is no indication of a drop. On the other hand, it is the opinion of some wholesalers that the top has about been reached. There is not likely to be any material alteration until the new stocks of lumber come on the market, which will not be for a few weeks yet. All the mills are now in operation and have a plentiful supply of logs. Several plants got under way much earlier than last season and are preparing for an unusually large cut.

The expense of manufacturing is climbing all the time as wages have advanced from 10 per cent. to 20 per cent. at most centres. There is practically none of last year's stock of hemlock, spruce, white or red pine at any mill points. Retail yards have not been buying extensively of late. This has been due to the backward spring and uncertain labor outlook in many industrial centres, and all shipments being diverted to Canadian customers owing to interrupted deliveries across the line by reason of the traffic situation.

Varying reports are received regarding building activity. Some architects declare that large contracts, for which rough estimates have been prepared and matters advanced to the stage of inviting tenders, have been cancelled at the last moment due to the excessive cost of structural material, wages, etc. While this may be true in certain instances, there are numerous big buildings in course of construction, particularly in the industrial line, and the cry for dwelling houses is as insistent as ever. With the recent May Day shifting of habitations the shortage became more painfully evident in all the larger centres. There is not much speculative building going on and a number of contractors declare that they will not undertake any additional work until they know exactly where matters stand.

Lath are somewhat weaker in price but this is naturally expected owing to the increased production now coming on the market, many mills having been turning out millions of pieces of white pine, spruce and hemlock for months.

The shingle market is rather uncertain at the present time and prices have taken a fall. This is caused by so many in-transit cars being sent from the West which have been held up at Cartier and other diversion points and the anxiety to escape demurrage. Owing to the demand for lumber from across the border not being so brisk, B. C. manufacturers have been sending through stuff pretty freely to the East. As Ontario, Quebec and the Maritime Provinces cannot begin to consume nearly all the production of the Coast mills, there is naturally an over-plus of stock just now.

It has been stated by some that there has been a "break" in market quotations but this is not true. Logs are still very scarce and high in price in the Pacific Coast province and the outlay for producing lumber continues to grow. B. C. lumber exponents are confident that, while there has been a considerable falling off, matters will right themselves just as soon as the demand sets in from the other side, and transportation conditions are ameliorated.

Prices on the 1920 cut of lumber in Ontario are still showing considerable increases over those of a year ago. The advances asked are from 30 per cent. to 50 per cent. higher on all softwoods.

Stocks of dry hardwoods are very scarce and the demand from all quarters continues firm and active. Values are holding their own, except maple is reported weaker. There never was as much hardwood taken out by farmers and others in Ontario as during the past season and every local mill yard is filled to capacity with logs, while portable mills are in operation at points where they have not been seen for years.

There are numerous inquiries from across the border for native hardwoods and much more shipping would be done if embargoes were raised, American cars more plentiful and railway troubles did not add to the uncertainty of delivery. However, it is expected from this out the transportation situation will greatly improve and that the blockades at Detroit and Buffalo will be raised.

While the future of the lumber market is being discussed with considerable interest, there are no pessimists and every dealer takes

a dispassionate view of the situation, feeling confident that 1920 is going to be a good all-round year in the lumber industry.

United States

There has been a slowing-up in the general market situation and consequently a curtailment of purchases. This tendency, which developed a few weeks ago, has been growing stronger for some time and is regarded by many as the beginning of a period of readjustment which will lead to conservation, stability and a general solidification of values. There are a number of interesting features now crowding themselves to the forefront, some of them favorable and others not quite so favorable. The trade is being faced by increased freight rates on the railways, car shortage, embargoes, strikes, labor unrest, heavy rains, and building uncertainty in many quarters.

There has been much moisture in the south which has put hardwood producers in a rather pessimistic mood. The majority of mills have been closed down by the steady downpour and manufacturers do not see much relief in the situation before June 1st. Precipitation has been reigning over a wide sweep and floods have taken place at many points. The hardwood production in the Mississippi deltas is somewhat disconcerting, but with the advent of more settled spring weather, conditions are likely to improve. In some quarters prices are showing a tendency toward weakening, but on most lines they are holding firm. The demand for softwoods has been rather light and retail yards throughout the country are fairly well supplied. The period at present is described as one of "watchful waiting" on both the part of buyers and sellers.

In regard to the hardwood situation, it is quite different from that of the softwood and does not depend so much upon building activity. The demand comes principally from the industrial plants and is, therefore, steadier as all the mills are very busy at the present time. Buyers for the big wood-consuming plants who have been delaying purchases for quite a while in the hope of better prices are showing some anxiety now about replenishing stocks, while the mills in the two largest of the hardwood producing territories are confronted with weather and labor conditions that will preclude the possibility of increased production for some weeks to come. Hardwood prices, therefore, are maintaining post-war strength with an upward inclination.

The export lumber situation is being discussed very much at the present time and the outlook is somewhat uncertain owing to a complicated state of affairs in industrial and political ranks in various countries.

In regard to an increase in rates on the railways, it is said that this will be put into effect just as soon as the Inter-State Commerce Commission can determine what advance will be necessary to assure the railroads a return of $5\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. or 6 per cent. on the value of holdings, and in view of the fact that the Government is paying the bill as long as existing rates fail to create a sufficient return, it is thought that every effort will be made to hasten the rate adjustment.

The Southern Hardwood Traffic Association, through its executive committee recently sounded the opening gun in the fight which is to be made on the rate advances which are to be proposed to the Interstate Commerce Commission within the next few days by the carriers when it adopted resolutions setting forth the position of shippers of hardwood lumber throughout the South and East regarding these forthcoming advances, of which it had been confidentially advised.

The association believes that the railroads, under existing conditions, are entitled to a substantial advance in rates, particularly if they are to be put in position to render prompt and adequate transportation service. But it is particularly interested in the methods adopted by the carriers in securing increased revenues and it is particularly anxious to see that there is no flat percentage advance in rates on hardwood lumber and forest products because it believes that such a system of advancing rates would destroy all existing relationships and result in complete disruption of business in these commodities.

One feature of the southern pine market undoubtedly is the export demand which, although as must be expected, is still considerably below normal, is asserting itself more and more strongly. Europe is still a slow and careful buyer, but with the improvement in pound sterling the United Kingdom is taking increasing quantities



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and is counted on as a good future customer. Stocks offered at reduced prices on account of the more or less sluggish state of domestic trade have been freely bought up by exporters, who express themselves as very hopeful. The call for railroad material is reported also to be improving steadily, and orders originating from the industrial construction field are sizable. The yard trade remains dull in most of the populous sections of the country, as a result of present hesitancy to build homes in view of the high prices for labor and materials, and also because of unseasonal weather having held back the farm trade.

Great Britain

Business which on the whole has been rather quiet for some time is now reviving. The building outlook is still unsettled owing to labor troubles and the general uncertainty in the political situation. The need of houses is as acute as ever, and, while there are decided improvements in the settling-down process after the war, still more speed and momentum will have to be attained in the structural arena before lumber conditions will be stabilized. It is expected, however, with the advent of more settled conditions, trade will be enhanced considerably, and the outlook become more stabilized. Just at present the high prices are holding back a number of important matters. Values on the whole are very firm. As soon as consumers are assured in their own minds that the current prices are fully established, they will put more inquiries into the market. There are several railway orders now awaiting completion, and the wagon builders are also in the market for large quantities. Ordinary building sizes are in good demand, but there is a general tendency to wait for the early arrivals from the Baltic, except when the work is of special urgency.

In regard to hardwoods, there has been some falling off of late but the rising prices have for the present been halted. The trade has been very speculative in the past. Importers have had their desire for kite-flying in the timber line sufficiently satisfied, so that dealing in "futures" is no longer the pastime that it has proved to be for several months past.

Reviewing the situation, the Timber Trades Journal says,—The check in prices is, of course, due to the great improvement in the exchange between Great Britain and America, as with the rate on New York at nearly \$4 to the £ the cost of import is considerably reduced. Holders of stock, however, in this country are not nervous, as the output of hardwood cannot possibly be equal to the demand for this year. There are, of course, quite likely to be periods of temporary weakness, when nervous sellers may lose their heads, but those who take the long view of the market and keep fundamental facts steadily in their minds will not go wrong. Steady buying, as distinct from speculation, however, is the only safe course, as every merchant must be in the position to hold his stock if necessary.

Importers who have open water goods unsold are also actively engaged in trying to place as much as possible on c.i.f. terms. This method of selling not only eases their financial position, but by it they are enabled to pass on to their customers the troubles, if there should be any, attaching to the detention clause. C.i.f. prices are very firm, but it remains to be seen whether importers who have not sold will, just before the arrival of the vessels, make reductions in order to clear. It is thought by many merchants that they will do so, hence the tendency to hold off until the last moment. The consumption is increasing steadily, but the volume of business for importers is not so great as could be wished because merchants have now purchased fairly well. Contracts have not been made as far ahead as is usually the case, but this is accounted for by the high prices. There is so much room for a drop that most firms are inclined to wait and chance a further rise. The demand for building timber is increasing rapidly; 2 x 4, 2 x 3, 2 x 7, 2½ x 7, etc., are wanted in large quantities, but it is not so easy to place the odd sizes. Floorings are in great demand, despite the rising prices.

Recent advices from import centres say that nearly everyone is of the opinion that the top has been reached in market values for the time being at any rate, and with stocks coming in more freely from this out that eventually quotations will come down to a more reasonable level.

In regard to the arrival of yellow pine, a recent issue of a trade journal says the "Canadian Seigneur," from St. John, landed in the Carriers Dock a shipment of yellow pine of various size and gradings. The quality of this shipment ought to satisfy the receivers, being bright, clean, and exceptionally well manufactured. We understand that about 220 standards of the lumber is for account of the Canadian Lumber Co., Ltd., Liverpool, and is the well-known product of the Union Lumber Co., Toronto. The bulk of these goods are disposed of, having been shipped overland to St. John for shipment to fill urgent needs of yellow pine on this side.

Montreal Business Continues in Fair Volume

The Montreal lumber market has picked up a bit. The majority of wholesalers spoken to express great confidence in the maintenance of prices, although here and there one comes across a doubting Thomas. One wholesaler declared that he looked for still higher values next season. This is a long way off but, as he pointed out, the factors which govern prices mainly occur in the fall. The outlook for prices of provisions and other camp supplies is all in favor of an advance—wages will not come down, and there does not appear to be any influences which will make for a drop in quotations.

Local business is better. Most of the yards have low stocks, having bought sparingly of late. The building permits continue to show substantial gains. For April the total was \$2,858,165, a gain of \$2,411,695 over 1919; for the four months the total was \$4,417,651, an increase of \$3,631,079. The reports from the province are optimistic as to construction prospects.

The American car situation has improved. A fair number of lumber orders from over the border has been received, and the volume of trade would be appreciably larger if foreign cars were available.

There is a little improvement in the B. C. section. Prices are still, however, on a lower level than recently prevailed.

Lath continues a good market, with a strong demand for all offerings.

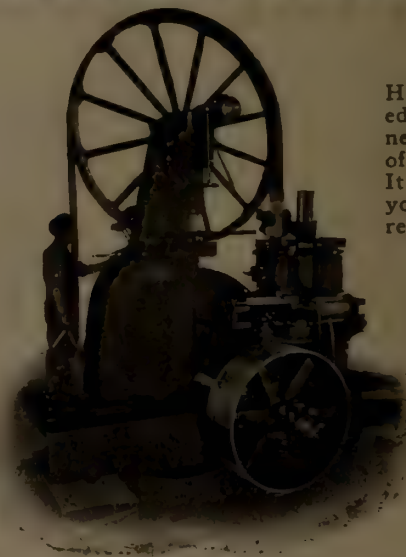
Pulpwood commands a very high price, in line with the extraordinary value of ground wood. It is almost impossible for dealers to secure any pulp wood, which has been snapped up. This shortage will mean that some of the American paper mills will have to close down.

Sash and door factories have a fair amount of work on hand. William Rutherford & Sons Company have received a unique order. It is for the sashes and doors and interior trim for a single house for a Scotch owner, who says that even with the heavy freight charges, such materials can be bought cheaper in Canada than in the Old Country.

The export business to the United Kingdom has now commenced, although so far little lumber has been shipped. The British Government lumber is being sent in small quantities from the Maritime ports. The steamship companies have arranged for a large number of vessels to call at Montreal. Freight rates are still very stiff, 300 s. per standard being the general rate from this port.

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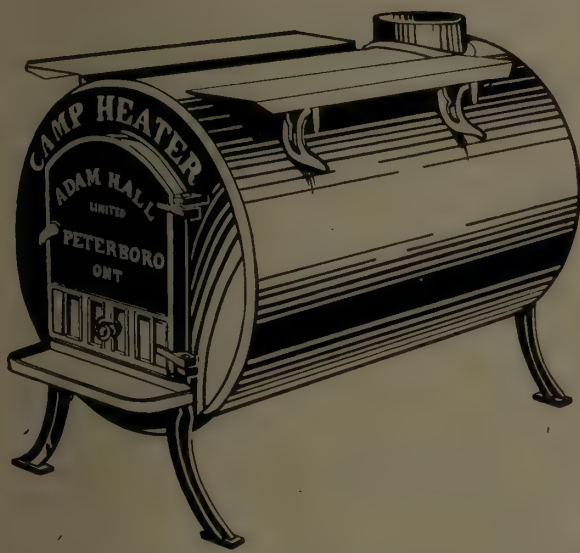
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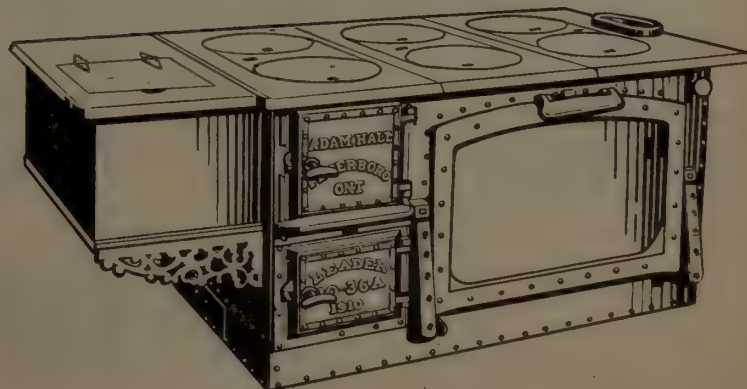


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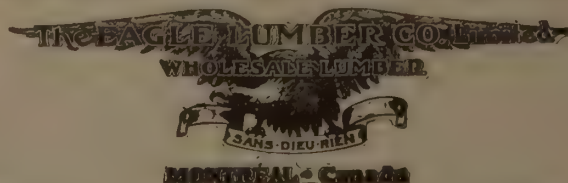
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EDGINGS

Ontario

McFadden & Malloy, of Blind River, are constructing new Dutch ovens at their sawmill.

The McChesney sawmill on the Mattagami river was destroyed recently by fire of an unknown origin. The loss is about \$10,000.

Oke's planing mill, Whitby, conducted by Mr. R. G. Oke, has been taken over by the Whitby Brick and Clay Products Company.

Ontario Tie, Timber & Construction Co., Limited, of Timmins, Ont., will not build a sawmill this year in Timmins, as reported some time ago. The construction of the plant has been postponed indefinitely.

It is understood that the Royal Securities Corporation of Montreal have acquired the buildings and lands of the Gilmour & Hughson Lumber Co., Hull, Que., and will erect a pulp and paper mill on the Gatineau River near Chelsea.

The Reliance Lumber & Builders' Supplies, Limited, of which W. H. Hubbard, 231 Wright Ave., Toronto, is the head, has recently been incorporated with a capital stock of \$40,000. The company will handle lumber and all building supplies.

E. J. Zavitz, provincial forester of Ontario, has sent out notices that an Order-in-Council has been passed changing the close season from April 15th to commence May 15th in the northern division of the province, after which date permits to burn must be secured from the fire rangers.

The MacKenzie Land & Development Co., Limited, Fort William, Ont., have been granted a provincial charter to operate sawmills and carry on a business dealing in lumber, timber and pulpwood. The capital stock is \$50,000. H. H. Beeman, and Stuart MacKenzie, Fort William, are two of the incorporators.

The Parry Sound Wood Turners, Limited, Parry Sound, were recently granted a provincial charter to conduct a general woodworking establishment as wood turners, manufacturers and dealers in lumber, timber and pulp wood. Capital \$40,000. Among the incorporators are H. J. Black and C. C. Johnson, manufacturers, both of Parry Sound, Ont.

The building permits issued in London during the first four months of the present year total \$384,000. For the corresponding period last year they amounted to \$254,845. The record so far in 1920 has been unprecedented in the matter of structural activity so far as the Forest City is concerned. The permits in April alone amounted to \$211,510.

A recent despatch from Fort Frances says: Six hundred timber workers are out on strike in International Falls, but the Fort Frances mills are not affected by the walkout. All the mills in Minnesota, Wisconsin and Michigan have closed operations. A low estimate gives 20,000 timber workers as being idle. Conditions in the camps are orderly and quiet.

Mr. W. E. Patterson, jobber for the John Carew Lumber Co., Lindsay, who had a camp of 35 men in last winter, has returned from Bobcaygeon to the scene of his winter's labors to start cribbing the cut for the summer's drive. Mr. Patterson cut about 35,000 pieces of white pine and states the Carew Lumber Company have had about 200,000 pieces cut during the winter by various jobbers. He is paying \$110 a month for river drivers and hopes to have the full cut towed up through the Bobcaygeon canal before it shuts down in the fall, and sufficient to keep the mill running till the new canal opens for traffic again two years hence.

A recent despatch from Ottawa says: A demand on the Provincial Department of Health, that it enforce the regulations governing the sanitary control of lumber camps throughout the Province of Ontario, will be made on Hon. Walter R. Rollo, within the next few days, by Mr. E. Winch, secretary of the Lumber Workers' Industrial Union, which is affiliated with the One Big Union. Mr. Winch made the charge that not one lumber company in the Province of Ontario attempted to conform with the Government regulations governing camps, and the officials of the Department of Health were not trying to enforce the regulations. The lumbermen generally deny the allegations of Mr. Winch.

Eastern Canada

Joseph Lamache is erecting a new sawmill at Bell River, Pontiac County, Que.

The general wage increase in many sawmills in New Brunswick ranges from twenty to thirty per cent. over last year.

The Laurentide Company, of Grand Mere, Que., will erect a sawmill at Cap de la Madeleine, Que., on the St. Maurice River.

The Brown Corporation of Berlin, N.H., have completed the purchase of timber limits near the mouth of the Saguenay river for \$1,000,000.

The Riordon Pulp & Paper Co., Limited, Montreal, were recently authorized by supplementary letters patent to increase their capital from \$6,000,000 to the sum of \$7,500,000.

W. B. Baptist, V. Burrill, and G. E. Baptist, lumber merchants, Three Rivers, P. Q., are among the incorporators of Soil Pipe and Fittings, Limited, with a capital of \$140,000.

Six million feet of logs for the Nashwaak Pulp and Paper Co., St. John, and two million feet for the Fraser Companies, have been brought down the Bartholomew, a branch of the Miramichi river, so far this spring.

The slack mill of the sulphite works of the E. B. Eddy Company, Hull, recently caught fire. The blaze was soon under control and the greatest damage done was in the electric wiring, which was badly burned and torn down.

The Bridge River Timber and Manufacturing Company, Limited, Montreal, has been recently incorporated to carry on a general lumber business. Mr. Patrick Donnelly and Mr. J. S. Rodgers, who were formerly connected

with the Bridge River Timber Company, Limited, British Columbia, are associated with this new company.

The Talc Development Co., Limited, Montreal, were recently granted a federal charter to conduct a general lumber, timber and pulp-wood business. Capital \$75,000. L. McFarlane, K.C., and W. B. Scott, Montreal, are among the incorporators.

The W. A. Marshall & Co. of Canada, Limited, Montreal, have been incorporated to manufacture and deal in lumber, timber and wood products of every description. The capital stock is \$25,000. Among the incorporators are F. P. Brais and L. M. Smith, both of Montreal.

A new five hundred horse power engine has been installed at the Victoria mills, Fredericton, N. B., the local plant of the Fraser Companies. The mills have just begun operation. The cut this season will be a big one. Mill wages have been advanced about twenty per cent. on the average.

The Edmonton Vandette Oil Co. of Canada, Limited, Montreal, were recently granted a federal charter to carry on lumber and timber operations in connection with their oil business. Capital \$50,000. Two of the incorporators are E. Vandette, of Edmonton, Alta., and M. A. Menard, of Ottawa.

The contract for the construction of the Fraser Memorial Hospital at Fredericton, N. B., has been let to a Montreal firm. The building was provided for by the late Donald Fraser, who founded the business now known as the Fraser Companies, Ltd., lumber and pulp manufacturers, Edmundston, N. B.

A new lumber concern, known as Read, Smith & Mitton, has been organized at Upsalquitch, N. B. The company will conduct a general lumber and timber business. H. C. Read, of Sackville, H. W. Read, of Stonehaven, manufacturers, A. E. Smith, of Bathurst, and H. N. Mitton, of Bathurst, lumbermen, constitute the partnership.

Stanley Douglass, Fredericton, manufacturer; Morris R. Perley, Devon, accountant; and J. J. Fraser Winslow, Fredericton, barrister, have been incorporated as Stanley Douglass, Limited, to carry on in all its branches a lumber, timber and pulpwood business, and to manufacture, produce, buy, sell and deal in timber, logs, lumber and wood of all kinds. The capital stock is \$180,000, and the head office at Devon, York Co.

The Fraser Paper Company's bill has been passed by the Corporations Committee of the New Brunswick legislature, a satisfactory agreement as to the handling of lumber at the proposed dam having been reached recently by the companies interested. When the Fraser Paper Company's bill was before the committee a few days ago, it was intimated that there would be some arrangement under which the supply of pulpwood for the new pulp and paper mills to be erected by the Frasers at Tobique Narrows would come very largely from the New Brunswick railway lands, and it is understood that a satisfactory arrangement will be carried out to this effect.

The firm of H. P. Eaton & Sons, Fredericton, N. B., has been reorganized by the formation of a new corporation capitalized at \$400,000, to be known as the H. P. Eaton & Sons Company. The new corporation takes over certain timber lands on the St. Croix and elsewhere, mills, vessels, etc., of the old firm, the property as previously announced having been purchased by Edward B. Draper, of Bangor, and others. Phil R. Hussey is president, Wm. D. Hayes treasurer, Lewis B. Barrett; Wm. D. Hayes, P. R. Hussey and N. Barrett directors. The controlling interests have also organized the Passamaquoddy Land Co., which will be the holding company for 262,000 acres in Maine and New Brunswick. These lands will supply pulpwood to three mills. D. A. Crocker is president of the Passamaquoddy company, Chas. F. Hutchings, Mr. Draper and F. E. Bragg directors.

Western Canada

A sawmill is being erected at Copper Creek, in the Kamloops district, by Messrs. Case and Lindsay.

The new Cowichan Lake Shingle Company has opened its mill at Cowichan Lake, Vancouver Island, and is shipping shingles regularly.

A syndicate of Winnipeg business men is starting a wall board factory in Selkirk, Man. It is expected that a large quantity of straw which is now burned will be used in the industry.

A. C. Mackintosh, president of Fibre Cases Limited, Vancouver, B. C., was in Winnipeg recently with the object of starting a wood fibre box factory in that city. The company will employ at the start about thirty hands.

The Red River Paper Mills, of Norwood, Man., will soon be in operation. This will be the first industry of its kind in the prairie provinces. The equipment is now being placed in position and the company will make bogus wrapping paper from old paper stock entirely.

A postoffice is to be established at Mill Creek, Howe Sound, where one of the Whalen pulp mills is located. Owing to duplication of names the department has refused to accept the old cognomen of Mill Creek but has accepted the alternative name suggested by the company, which is "Woodfibre."

The Pacific Roofing Company of Vancouver, has entered action against the Whalen Pulp & Paper Mills, Limited, for \$16,437. The amount is made up by increases in the market price of the paper which the defendant company is alleged to have failed to deliver. The contract price was \$70 a ton and the quotation is reported to have increased since that time to \$132.50 a ton.

Educational work to promote lumber export trade carried on by the trade extension branch of the Department of Lands of British Columbia will be continued. The Government of the coast province asked for a vote of \$40,000 to carry on this work. Some opposition developed by reason of the underproduction of the lumber industry of B. C. and the inability to satisfy all the foreign demands. The Government intends to carry on an energetic campaign, however, to educate eastern and foreign buyers in the value and uses of British Columbia timber.

Secretary Gigot, of the Nelson Board of Trade, has made a report, in which he states that J. H. Haslam, who had inquired some months ago regarding the opening of a pulp mill, had acknowledged the receipt of the information sent him and further data would be forwarded to him. Mr. I. R. Poole, secretary of the Mountain Lumber Manufacturers' Association, stated that there had been a pulpwood survey for a private concern, but that the information was not available for the public. The question of completing data on the possibilities in this line of enterprise was referred jointly to the mining and industrial committee of the board, as well as to the natural resources committee.

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Also White and Red Pine, Spruce, Hemlock, Banksian Pine Birch, Maple, Rock Elm, Oak, Yellow Pine, Railway Ties, Fence Posts, Poles and Piling.

DIMENSION OAK CUT TO SPECIFICATION

Prompt shipment Satisfactory stock Good service Write or wire for prices

A. F. B. AUSTIN, Manager

Install a "By-Pass" Exhauster

in your Saw Mill, Planing Mill or Plant

Our "By-Pass" Exhaust systems save your power and give better service. They handle green sawdust or wet, stringy material that usually clogs up an ordinary Blower system. The fan wheel is not overhung. No heating, clogging, or shaking. Three bearings.

Write for information.

We manufacture and install systems complete.

Toronto Blower Company

156 Duke St., Toronto

CURRENT LUMBER PRICES—WHOLESALE

TORONTO, ONT.

Prices in Carload Lots, F.O.B. cars Toronto

White Pine:
1 x 4/7 Good Strips . . . \$120 00 \$130 00
1 1/2 x 1 1/2 x 4/7 Good Strips. 120 00 130 00
1 x 8 and up Good Sides . . . 155 00 165 00
2 x 4/7 Good Strips . . . 125 00 135 00

1 1/2 and 1 1/2 x 8 and wider

Good Sides . . . 165 00 175 00

2 x 8 and wider Good Sides. 175 00 185 00

2 x 8 and wider Good Sides. 175 00 185 00

1 in. No. 1, 2 and 3 Cuts . . . 110 00 120 00

5/4 & 6/4 No. 1, 2 & 3 Cuts 130 00 135 00

2 in. No. 1, 2 and 3 Cuts . . . 135 00 145 00

1 x 4 and 5 Mill Run . . . 70 00 72 00

1 x 6 Mill Run . . . 72 00 74 00

1 x 7, 9 and 11 Mill Run . . . 72 00 74 00

1 x 8 Mill Run . . . 73 00 75 00

1 x 10 Mill Run . . . 78 00 80 00

1 x 12 Mill Run . . . 80 00 82 00

5/4 and 6/4 x 5 Mill Run . . . 72 00 74 00

2 x 4 Mill Run . . . 70 00 72 00

2 x 6 Mill Run . . . 72 00 74 00

2 x 8 Mill Run . . . 73 00 75 00

2 x 10 Mill Run . . . 78 00 80 00

2 x 12 Mill Run . . . 80 00 82 00

1 in. Mill Run Shorts . . . 56 00 58 00

1 x 4 and up 6/16 No. 1 Mill

Culls . . . 55 00 58 00

1 x 10 and up 6/16 No. 1 Mill

Culls . . . 58 00 60 00

1 x 12 and up 6/16 No. 1 Mill

Culls . . . 59 00 61 00

1 x 4 and up 6/16 No. 2 Mill

Culls . . . 45 00 47 00

1 x 10 x 12 6/16 No. 2 Mill

Culls . . . 50 00 52 00

1 x 4 and up 6/10 No. 3 Mill

Culls . . . 32 00 36 00

Red Pine:

1 x 4 and 5 Mill Run . . . 56 00 58 00

1 x 6 Mill Run . . . 60 00 62 00

1 x 8 Mill Run . . . 62 00 64 00

1 x 10 Mill Run . . . 65 00 67 00

2 x 4 Mill Run . . . 56 00 58 00

2 x 6 Mill Run . . . 60 00 62 00

2 x 8 Mill Run . . . 62 00 64 00

1 in. Clear and Clear Face . . . Open

2 in. Clear and Clear Face . . . Open

Spruce:

1 x 4 Mill Run . . . 58 00 60 00

1 x 6 Mill Run . . . 59 00 61 00

1 x 8 Mill Run . . . 60 00 62 00

1 x 10 Mill Run . . . 62 00 64 00

1 x 12 Mill Run Spruce . . . 64 00 66 00

Mill Culls . . . 48 00 50 00

HEMLOCK, No. 1

(In car load lots f.o.b. Toronto)

1 x 4 and 5 in. x 9 to 16 ft. . . 47 00 49 00

1 x 6 in. x 9 to 16 ft. . . 52 00 54 00

1 x 8 in. x 9 to 16 ft. . . 54 00 56 00

1 x 10 and 12 in. x 9 to 16 ft. . . 56 00 58 00

1 x 7, 9 and 11 in. x 9 to 16 ft. . . 51 00 52 00

2 x 4 to 12, 10 and 16 ft. . . 58 00 60 00

2 x 4 to 12, 10 and 16 ft. . . 58 00 60 00

2 x 4 to 12 in., 12 and 14 ft. . . 56 00 58 00

2 x 4 to 12 in., 18 ft. . . 60 00 62 00

2 x 4 to 12 in., 20 ft. . . 62 00 64 00

1 in. No. 2, 6 ft. to 16 ft. . . 45 00 46 00

FIR FLOORING

Fir flooring, 1 x 3 and 4" . . . \$106 00 \$110 00

No. 1 & 2 Edge Grain . . . \$106 00 \$110 00

Fir flooring, 1 x 3 and 4" . . . \$106 00 \$110 00

No. 1 & 2 Flat Grain . . . 91 00 92 00

(Depending upon widths)

1 x 4 to 12 No. 1 & 2 Clear

Fir, Rough . . . \$98 75 \$106 75

1 1/2 x 4 to 12 No. 1 & 2 Clear

Fir, Rough . . . 108 00 112 00

2 x 4 to 12 No. 1 & 2 Clear

Fir, Rough . . . 101 00 108 00

3 & 4 x 4 to 12 No. 1 & 2

Clear Fir, Rough . . . 112 75 114 75

1 x 5 & 6 Fir Casing . . . 105 50

1 x 8 & 10 Fir Base . . . 108 75

1 1/2 & 1 1/2 8, 10 & 12" E. G.

Stepping . . . 117 00

1 1/2 & 1 1/2 8, 10 & 12" F. G.

Stepping . . . 107 00

1 x 4 to 12 Clear Fir, D4S. 96 50 102 50

1 1/2 & 1 1/2 x 4 to 12, Clear

Fir, D4S . . . 108 00 112 00

XX Shingles 6 butts 1 to 2",

per M. Open

XXX Shingles, 6 butts to 2

in., per M. Open

XXXX Shingles, 5 butts

to 2 in., per M. Open

LATH

No. 1 White Pine, 4 ft. Open

No. 2 White Pine, 4 ft. "

No. 3 White Pine, 4 ft. "

Mill run white pine, 32 in. "

Merchantable spruce lath, 4 ft. "

TORONTO HARDWOOD PRICES

The prices given below are for carloads f.o.b. Toronto, from wholesalers to retailers, and are based on a good percentage of long lengths and good widths, without any wide stock having been sorted out. Quotations include war tax and rate of exchange.

ASH, WHITE

(Dry weight 3800 lbs. per M. ft.)

1s & 2s No. 1 Com. No. 2 Com.

1" . . . \$220.00 \$170.00 \$100.00

1 1/2" . . . 245.00 215.00 120.00

1 1/2" . . . 255.00 225.00 130.00

2" . . . 345.00 285.00 160.00

8 1/2" and 3" . . . 375.00 350.00 230.00

4" . . . 385.00 360.00 240.00

ASH, BROWN

4/4 . . . \$165.00 \$105.00 \$80.00
6/4 . . . 175.00 115.00 90.00
8/4 . . . 200.00 140.00 110.00

BIRCH

(Dry weight 4000 lbs. per M. ft.)

1s & 2s No. 1 No. 2

4/4 . . . \$155.00 \$115.00 \$75.00

5/4 and 6/4 . . . 165.00 125.00 85.00

8/4 . . . 170.00 135.00 100.00

10/4 and 12/4 . . . 210.00 160.00 120.00

16/4 . . . 225.00 175.00 125.00

BASSWOOD

(Dry weight 2500 lbs. per M. ft.)

1s & 2s No. 1 No. 2 No. 3

4/4 . . . \$120.00 \$90.00 \$65.00 \$50.00

5/4 & 6/4 . . . 125.00 95.00 75.00 53.00

8/4 . . . 130.00 100.00 77.00 55.00

CHESTNUT

(Dry weight 2800 lbs. per M. ft.)

1s & 2s No. 1 No. 2

1" . . . \$215.00 \$165.00 \$95.00

1 1/2" and 1 1/2" . . . 225.00 175.00 100.00

2" . . . 235.00 180.00 105.00

ELM, SOFT

(Dry weight 3100 lbs. per M. ft.)

4/4 . . . \$105.00 \$70.00 \$60.00 \$48.00

6/4 & 8/4 . . . 125.00 85.00 70.00 55.00

12/4 . . . 160.00 130.00 110.00

GUM, RED

(Dry weight 3300 lbs. per M. ft.)

Plain No. 1 Quartered No. 1

1s & 2s Com. 1s & 2s Com.

1" . . . \$215.00 \$175.00 \$240.00 \$200.00

1 1/2" . . . 220.00 180.00 250.00 215.00

1 1/2" . . . 225.00 185.00 260.00 220.00

2" . . . 240.00 200.00 270.00 225.00

Figured Gum, \$10 per M. extra, in both plain and quartered.

GUM, SAP

1s & 2s No. 1 Com.

1" . . . \$125.00 \$100.00

1 1/2" and 1 1/2" . . . 130.00 105.00

2" . . . 135.00 110.00

HICKORY

(Dry weight 4500 lbs. per M. ft.)

1s & 2s No. 1 Com. No. 2 Com.

1" . . . \$175.00 \$120.00 \$70.00

1 1/2" . . . 185.00 130.00 80.00

1 1/2" . . . 195.00 140.00 80.00

2" . . . 215.00 160.00 95.00

MAPLE, HARD

(Dry weight 4200 lbs. per M. ft.)

1s & 2s Com. No. 1 Com. No. 2 Com. No. 3

4/4 . . . \$115.00 \$95.00 \$55.00 \$35.00

5/4 & 6/4 . . . 125.00 100.00 65.00

8/4 . . . 135.00 110.00 75.00

12/4 . . . 160.00 150.00 100.00

16/4 . . . 195.00 160.00

SOFT MAPLE

The quantity of soft maple produced in Ontario is small and it is generally sold on a log run basis, the locality governing the prices.

PLAIN WHITE & RED OAK

(Plain sawed. Dry weight 4000 lbs. per M. ft.)

1s & 2s No. 1 Com.

4/4 . . . \$270.00 \$220.00

5/4 & 6/4 . . . 275.00 225.00

8/4 . . . 280.00 235.00

10/4 . . . 285.00 245.00

12/4 . . . 290.00 250.00

16/4 . . . 300.00 260.00

WHITE OAK, Quarter Cut

(Dry weight 4000 lbs. per M. ft.)

1s & 2s No. 1 Com.

4/4 . . . \$375.00 \$300.00

5/4 and 6/4 . . . 385.00 315.00

8/4 . . . 395.00 325.00

QTD. CUT RED OAK

1s & 2s No. 1 Com.

4/4" . . . \$325.00 \$245.00

5/4" and 6/4" . . . 340.00 260.00

8/4" . . . 345.00 265.00

OTTAWA, ONT.

Manufacturers' Prices

Pine good sidings:

1-in. x 7-in. and up . . . \$150 00

1 1/2-in. and 1 1/2-in., 8-in. & up . . . 190 00

2-in. x 7-in. and up . . . 200 00

No. 2 cuts 2 x 8-in. and up. . . 95 00

Pine good strips:

1-in. . . . 125 00

1 1/2-in. and 1 1/2-in. . . . 145 00

2-in. . . . 150 00

Pine good shorts:

1-in. x 7-in. and up . . . 135 00

1-in. x 4-in. to 6-in. . . . 110 00

1 1/2-in. and 1 1/2-in. . . . 135 00

2-in. . . . 140 00

7-in. to 9-in. A sidings . . . 80 00

Pine, No. 1 dressing sidings . . . 95 00

Pine, No. 1 dressing strips . . . 90 00

Pine, No. 1 dressing shorts . . . 75 00

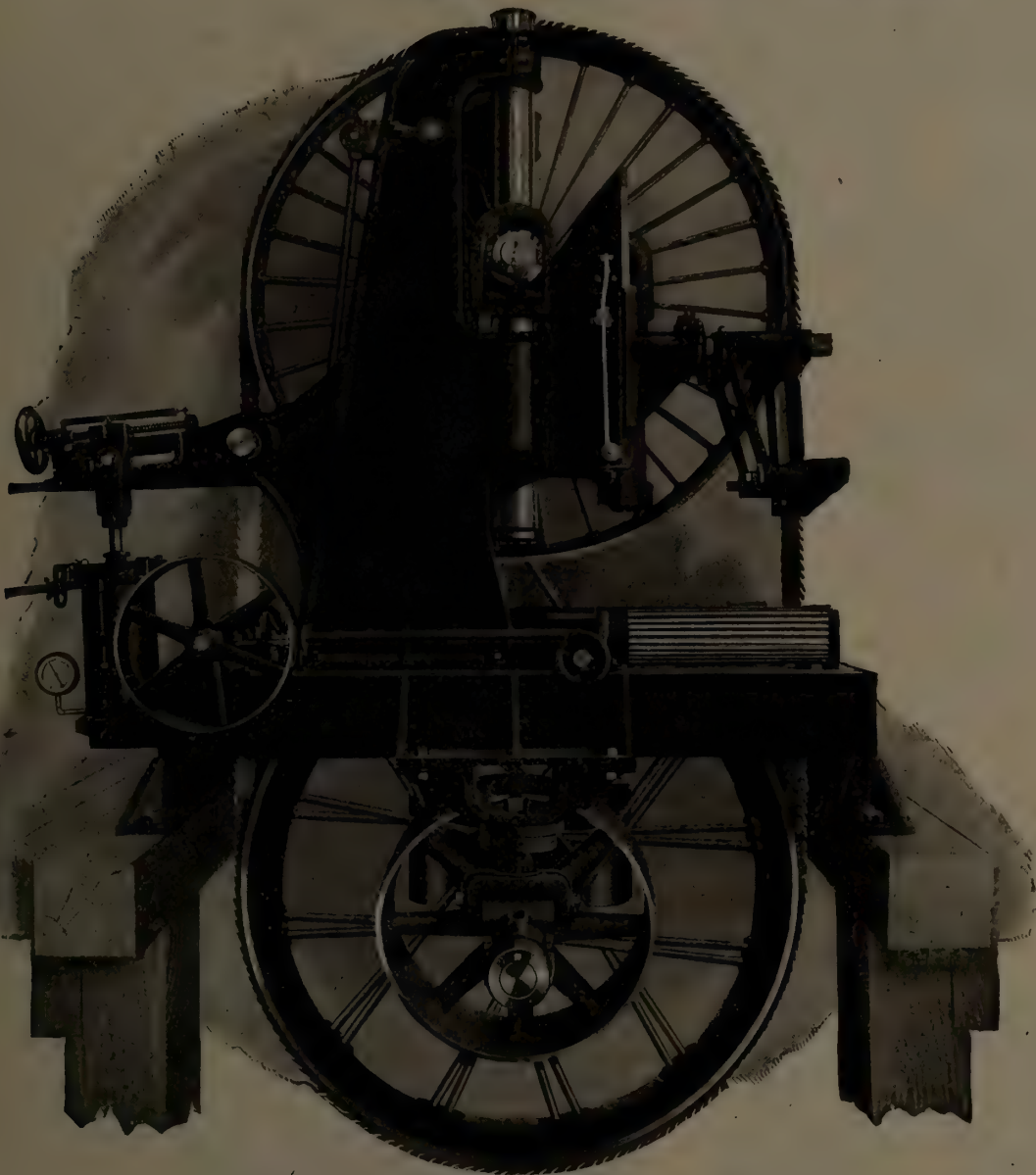
Pine, 1-in. x 4-in. s.c. strips . . . 72 00

Pine, 1-in. x 5-in. s.c. strips . . . 73 00

Pine, 1-in. x 6-in. s.c. strips . . . 74 00

"Hamilton" Steam Tension Band Mill

(Single or Double Cutting)



SPECIAL FEATURES OF THIS BAND MILL

- 1—Tension on saws maintained by steam—quickest and most sensitive form of tension yet devised.
- 2—Top wheel supported both above and below mandrel.
- 3—Extra large mandrel bearings top and bottom.
- 4—Top wheel has 12-inch range of adjustment.
- 5—Unbreakable upper saw guide raised and lowered by steam—first used on our machine.
- 6—Both top and bottom wheels instantly aligned by screw adjustment.
- 7—Operating mechanism is rapid and power driven.
- 8—Takes saws 12 inches to 14 inches wide.
- 9—Extra heavy, rigid, strong and accurately built throughout.
- 10—Built by expert workmen in a plant that has been manufacturing high grade saw-mill machinery for over sixty years.

A few of the users of these Machines

Victoria Harbor Lbr.
Co. (2)
Victoria Harbor, Ont.
John B. Smith &
Sons (2)
Callender, Ont.
East Kootenay Lbr.
Co.,
Jaffray, B.C.
B. C. Mills Timber Co.,
Vancouver, B.C.
Jas. MacLaren & Co.,
Buckingham, P.Q.
Jas. Playfair & Co.,
Midland, Ont.
Colonial Lbr. Co. (2)
Pembroke, Ont.
Keenan Bros., Ltd.,
Owen Sound, Ont.
Jackson & Tindle,
Buffalo, N.Y.
Upper Fraser Lumber
Co.,
Dome Creek, B.C.
Wm. Copping, Esq.,
Joliette, P.Q.
Hawkesbury Lbr. Co.,
Hawkesbury, Ont.
Shives Lumber Co.,
Campbellton, N.B.
Beayer Board Co.,
Buffalo, N.Y.
Devon Lumber Co.,
Chapleau, Ont.
Wm. Sullivan, Esq.,
Red Bank, N.B.

William Hamilton Co., Limited

Agents: J. L. Neilson & Co., Winnipeg, Man.

Peterboro, Ontario

CURRENT LUMBER PRICES—Continued

2 x 12

2 x 4

2 x 6

2 x 8

2 x 10

2 x 12

For 2 inches, rough, add 50 cents.

For S1E only add 50 cents.

For S1E and 2E, S4S or D&M, add \$3.00.

For timbers larger than 8 x 8, add 50c. for each additional 2 inches each way.

For lengths longer than 20 ft., add \$1.00 for each additional two feet.

For selected common, add \$5.00.

For No. 2 Dimension, \$3.00 less than No. 1.

For 1 x 2 and 2 x 2, \$2 more than 2 x 4 No. 1.

For Tamarac add \$3.00.

FIR, HEMLOCK, SPRUCE AND LARCH

Mountain Stock

No. 1 Dimension and Timbers

2 x 4, 2 x 6, 2 x 8, 12/16 ft., S1S1E..	\$48 00
2 x 4, 2 x 6, 2 x 8, 10 ft., S1S1E....	49 00
2 x 4, 2 x 6, 2 x 8, 8 ft., S1S1E....	47 00
2 x 4, 2 x 6, 2 x 8, 18/22, S1S1E....	50 00
2 x 4, 2 x 6, 2 x 8, 24/32, S1S1E....	52 00
2 x 10, 8 ft. to 16 ft., S1S1E....	49 00
2 x 10, 10 ft., S1S1E....	50 00
2 x 10, 18/22, S1S1E....	51 00
2 x 10, 24/32, S1S1E....	53 50
2 x 12, 8 ft. to 16 ft., S1S1E....	50 00
2 x 12; 10, 18, 20....	51 50
2 x 12; 24, 26, 28, 30, 32....	53 00

B. C. COAST FIR

Dimension S1S and E.

2 x 4 in., 6 ft.	\$47 50
2 x 4 in., 8, 12 and 14 ft.	48 50
2 x 4 in., 16 ft.	49 50
2 x 4 in., 18 and 20 ft.	50 50
2 x 4 in., 22 to 32 ft.	52 50
2 x 10 in., 8, 12 and 14 ft.	49 75
2 x 10 in., 16 ft.	50 75
2 x 10 in., 18 and 20 ft.	51 75
2 x 10 in., 22 to 32 ft.	53 75
2 x 12 in., 8 to 14 ft.	51 25
2 x 12 in., 16 ft.	52 25
2 x 12 in., 18 and 20 ft.	53 25
2 x 12 in., 22 to 32 ft.	55 25
3 x 3 and 3 x 4 in., 8 to 14 ft.	51 75
3 x 3 and 3 x 4 in., 16 ft.	52 75
3 x 3 and 3 x 4, 18 and 20 ft.	53 75
3 x 3 and 3 x 4 in., 22 to 32 ft.	55 75
6 x 6, 6 x 8, 8 x 8, 6 to 16 ft.	54 00
6 x 6, 6 x 8 and 8 x 8, 18 and 20 ft.	54 50
6 x 6, 6 x 8, 8 x 8, 22 to 32 ft.	55 00

Shingles, XXX B. C. Cedar, straight cars on 60c rate 7 76
Coast prices on Common listed, all current quotations f.o.b. 50c rate.

BUFFALO & TONAWANDA

WHITE PINE

Wholesale Selling Price

Uppers, 4/4	\$200 00
Uppers, 5/4 to 8/4	200 00
Uppers, 10/4 to 12/4	220 00
Selects 4/4	180 00
Selects 5/4 to 8/4	180 00
Selects 10/4 to 12/4	200 00
Fine Common 4/4	140 00
Fine Common 6/4	145 00
Fine Common 8/4	145 00
Fine Common 5/4	145 00
No. 1 Cuts 4/4	105 00
No. 1 Cuts 5/4	115 00
No. 1 Cuts 6/4	115 00
No. 1 Cuts 8/4	120 00
No. 2 Cuts 4/4	78 00
No. 2 Cuts 5/4	93 00
No. 2 Cuts 6/4	93 00
No. 2 Cuts 8/4	97 00
No. 3 Cuts 5/4	72 00
No. 3 Cuts 6/4	72 00
No. 3 Cuts 8/4	73 00
Dressing 5/4	90 00
Dressing 5/4 x 10	93 00
Dressing 5/4 x 12	98 00
No. 1 Moulding 5/4	120 00
No. 1 Moulding 6/4	120 00
No. 1 Moulding 8/4	120 00
No. 2 Moulding 5/4	104 00
No. 2 Moulding 6/4	101 00
No. 2 Moulding 8/4	104 00
No. 1 Barn 1 x 12	85 00
No. 1 Barn 1 x 6 and 8	77 00
No. 1 Barn 1 x 10	79 00
No. 2 Barn 1 x 6 and 8	71 00
No. 2 Barn, 1 x 10	73 00
No. 3 Barn 1 x 6 and 8	63 00
No. 3 Barn 1 x 10	65 00
Box 1 x 6 and up	56 00
Box 1 x 10	57 00
Box 1 x 12	58 00
Box 1 x 13 and up	50 00

The following quotations on hardwoods represent the jobber buying price at Buffalo and Tonawanda.

MAPLE

	1s & 2s No. 1 Com.	No. 2 Com.
4/4	117-122	99-104
5/4 to 8/4	133-135	106-108
10/4 to 16/4	143-145	118-120

RED BIRCH

4/4	143-151	118-120	79-81
5/4 to 8/4	162-164	127-129	88-90

SAP BIRCH

4/4	145-149	118-120	79-81
5/4 and up	150-153	121-123	82-84

SOFT ELM

4/4	124-136	103-111	61-65
5, 6 & 8/4	137-139	117-119	69-71

BASSWOOD

4/4	129-131	114-116	56-58
Thicker	123-141	117-124	64-67

PLAIN OAK

4/4	146-171	138-142	74-76
5/4 to 8/4	177-181	148-152	84-87

ASH, WHITE AND BROWN

4/4	147-149	122-126	68-71
5/4 to 8/4	163-167	130-132	82-84
10/4 and up	190-192	145-148	73-78

BOSTON, MASS.

Quotations given below are for highest grades of Michigan and Canadian white pine and Eastern Canadian Spruce as required in the New England market in carloads.

White pine uppers, 1 in.	\$206 00
White pine uppers, 1 1/4, 2 in.	210 00
White pine uppers, 2 1/4, 3 in.	238 00
White pine uppers, 4 in.	246 00
Selects, 1 in.	186 00
Selects, 1 1/4, 2 in.	190 00
Selects, 2 1/4, 3 in.	224 00
Selects, 4 in.	235 00
Fine common, 1 in., 30 per cent. 12 in. and up	165 00
Fine common, 1 x 8 and up	162 00
Fine common, 1 1/4 to 2 in.	168 00
Fine common, 2 1/4 and 3 in.	170 00
Fine common, 4 in.	223 00
1 in. shaly clear	90 00
1 1/4 to 2 in. shaly clear	95 00
1 in. No. 2 dressing	90 00
1 1/4 to 2 in. No. 2 dressing	96 00
No. 1 Cuts, 1 in.	100 00
No. 1 Cuts, 1 1/4 to 2 in.	105 00
No. 1 Cuts, 2 1/4 and 3 in.	125 00
No. 2 Cuts, 1 in.	70 00
No. 2 Cuts, 1 1/4 to 2 in.	75 00

Barn Boards No. 1, 1 x 12

No. 1, 1 x 10	90 00
No. 1, 1 x 8	81 00
No. 2, 1 x 12	79 00
No. 2, 1 x 10	80 00
No. 2, 1 x 8	78 00
No. 3, 1 x 12	77 00
No. 3, 1 x 10	68 00
No. 3, 1 x 8	66 00
No. 8, 1 x 8	65 00

No. 1 Clear

Can. spruce, No. 1 and clear, 1 x 4 to 9 in.	110 00
1 x 10 in.	110 00
No. 1, 1 x 4 to 7 in.	95 00
No. 1, 1 x 8 & 9 in.	95 00
No. 1, 1 x 10 in.	98 00
No. 2, 1 x 4 & 5 in.	57 00
No. 2, 1 x 6 & 7 in.	60 00
No. 2, 1 x 8 & 9 in.	63 00
No. 2, 1 x 10 in.	68 00
No. 2, 1 x 12 in.	71 00

Spruce, 12 in. dimension	60 00
Spruce, 10 in. dimension	67 00
Spruce, 9 in. dimension	66 00
Spruce, 8 in. dimension	65 00
2 x 10 in. random lengths, 8 ft. and up	58 00
2 x 12 in., random lengths	60 00

2 x 3, 2 x 4, 2 x 5, 2 x 6, 2 x 7	53 00	55 00
3 x 4 and 4 x 4 in.	56 00	60 00
2 x 8 in.	58 00	60 00
All other random lengths, 7-in. and under, 8 ft. and up	54 00	55 00
5-inch and up merchantable boards, 8 ft. and up, p 1s	35 00	
1 x 2	55 00	
1 x 3	53 00	
1 1/4 in. spruce lath	16 00	
1 1/2 in. spruce lath	15 00	

New Brunswick Cedar Shingles

Extras	8 50	9 00
Clears	8 00	8 50
Second Clears	6 00	
Clear Whites	5 50	
Extra 1s (Clear whites in)	4 50	
Extra 1s (Clear whites out)	3 50	4 00
Red Cedar Extras, 16-in. 5 butts to 2 in.	9 60	
Red Cedar Eurekas, 18-inch, 5-buts to 2-in.	12 00	
Red Cedar Perfections, 5 butts to 2 1/4	13 00	
Washington 16-in. 5 butts to 2 in. extra red cedar	8 50	

The Northern Lumber Co. of Cloquet, Minnesota, has for years been using our babbitt metals. Here is what their Chief Engineer wrote about Aluminium Genuine Babbitt:—

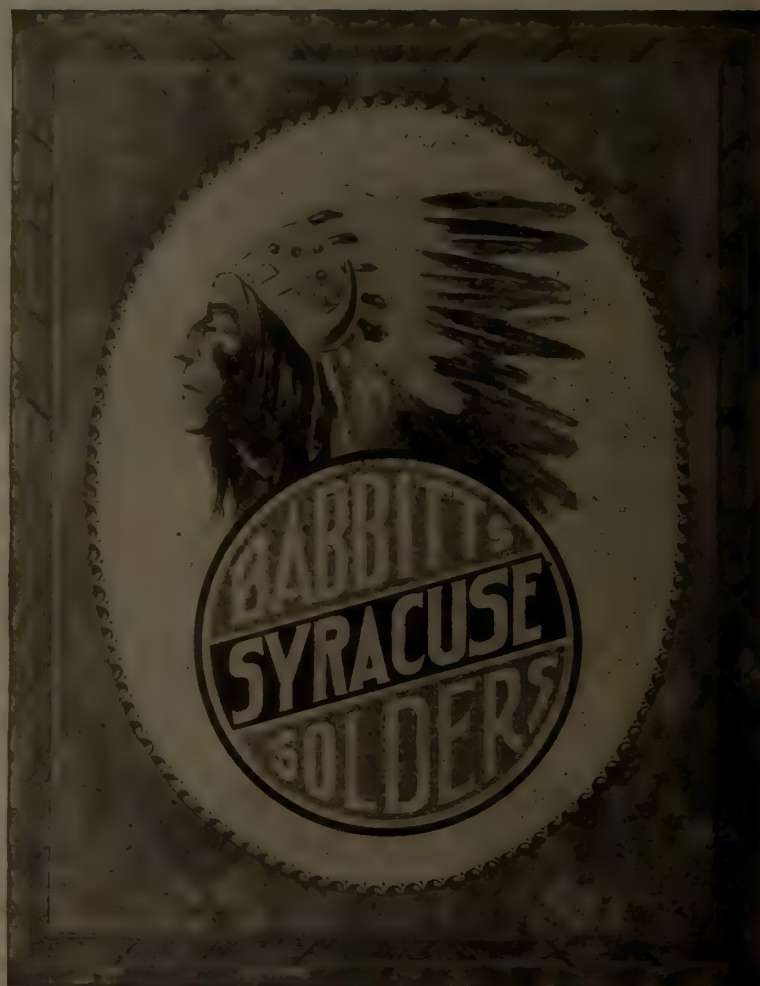
"In one instance. I used your Aluminium Genuine on a 7" crank pin of a 30 x 48 Corliss Engine. It has been running two seasons at 85 R.P.M. and has never warmed up once and wedge block has not been drawn up to exceed 1/8 of an inch."

Real evidence of this character from a practical man is worth more than volumes of "just talk." Aluminum Genuine Babbitt will run cool under any speed; it will stand up any pressure or impact. Shall we send you a sample bar?

United American Metals Corporation

Makers of Syracuse Babbitts

DIAMOND ST. & MESEROLE AVE., BROOKLYN, N.Y.



50 years of just plain "Know How"

have developed Huther Brothers Saws to a point equalled by none others on the market. This is especially well represented in our Patented Dado Head which is a most amazing means of simplifying intricate cutting.

It consists of two outside saws, each of which is a groover in itself, and as many inside cutters as necessary to perform the required cut.

This Dado Head cuts perfect grooves, either with or across the grain, and does not leave rough edges as is the case with ordinary groovers.

We will gladly send you a Dado Head on approval which you may return at our expense if unsatisfactory.

Prestige that Dates Back to the Pioneer Days of the Saw

Among our vast assortments of:

Solid Tooth Circular Saws
Mitre Saws
Dado Heads
Solid Plate Groover Saws
Matcher Cutters
Lock Corner Cutters and
Specially Ground Circular Saws

you are bound to find a saw for every kind of woodworking you do.

Write for Catalogue and Price List.



HUTHER BROS. SAW MFG. CO., INC.
ROCHESTER, N.Y.

To Wholesalers

WE ARE IN THE BUSH; THEREFORE

We can purchase any of the following stocks for you, on a commission basis, from Mills whom we deal with daily. BIRCH, MAPLE, SPRUCE, for this summer's delivery.

Also: PILINGS, RAILWAY TIES, and HEWN BIRCH TIMBERS.

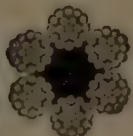
OUR SPECIALTY

We Manufacture SPRUCE LATH AND BOX SHOOKS.

Prompt attention given to your requirements. Let us show you.

D. Blais & Co., Ltd.
Notre Dame Des Anges, Que.

WIRE ROPE



For LUMBERMEN, ENGINEERS and
CONTRACTORS

"We have the Right Rope for every purpose"

We solicit your enquiries. Write for our catalogue.

Canada Wire & Iron Goods Co., Hamilton

FIRE BRICK

We make several brands of fire brick made by every known process of manufacture from a selection of various high grade Pennsylvania clays. This enables us to furnish the best adapted fire brick for your boilers, dutch ovens, refuse burners, kilns, etc.

We specialize in fire brick for power plants and if you will advise us whether your boilers are hand fired or stoker fired and kind of fuel used we can then give you the proper brick for your work.

We carry a large stock of our different brands in various sizes and shapes in our Hamilton warehouse, which enables us to ship at once.

We manufacture the following well-known brands:

"Elkco Special," "Elk Steel,"
"St. Marys," "Keystone" and "Rotex"

Write for copy of our catalogue,
"Refractory Efficiency Engineering."

Elk Fire Brick Co. of Canada, Ltd.

HIGH GRADE FIRE BRICK and CLAY

Sun Life Bldg., Hamilton, Canada

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Belting Our long experience in the making of Rubber Belts enables us to specialize on this line. "P.M.S.," "Special Drive" and "Lion" are our leading brands for power transmission.

Packings "Redstone" High Pressure Sheet Packing has proved by test that it will outlast any other similar packing on the market. We make Spiral and Ring Packings, etc., that are equally reliable.

Hose for Steam, Water, etc., in various grades, made especially to give satisfactory and economical service under different conditions.

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Gutta Percha & Rubber, Limited

TORONTO HALIFAX MONTREAL OTTAWA FORT WILLIAM WINNIPEG REGINA SASKATOON
EDMONTON CALGARY LETHBRIDGE VANCOUVER VICTORIA

The Right Kind of Belting Will Save Power for You

—And, saving Power, save you Money.

That's really the end we're all striving for.

So that it doesn't matter much whether or not we pay a little more in the beginning so long as we are assured of the one result in the end.

That's the idea we had in mind in producing "Gibraltar RedSpecial" Belting.

We felt you would be willing to pay a fair price in return for "extra" value.

We made this Belt irrespective of cost—made it so good that the demand became great enough to allow us to set a price not out of the way in comparison with inferior brands and the prices asked for them.

Set a price that would net you a real saving on account of the long life and satisfactory service this belt will render.

"Gibraltar RedSpecial" is a cling-to-the-pulley Belt. That's one of its improved features. It has to do with that tough wear-resisting, friction surface, a non-wearing rubber, long-thread cotton combination that will resist water and dampness as well.

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You are welcome to the experience of our Belt Service Department.

Also Makers of High-grade Packing and Hose.



Remember this: "Gibraltar RedSpecial" is covered by the broadest guarantee issued by any manufacturer

Dunlop Tire & Rubber Goods Co., Limited

Head Office and Factories - Toronto

BRANCHES IN THE LEADING CITIES



A large classical column stands as the central focus, with the text "A PILLAR OF CANADIAN INDUSTRY" carved into its upper section. Below this, several paragraphs of text describe the company's scale and products. To the right, a worker in a patterned shirt and trousers is silhouetted against the background, standing on a wooden scaffold. The overall scene is set in a dark, industrial environment.

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render intelligent service in the distributing
of Electrical and Automotive Supplies.
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THIS is the machine that has made good in working Yellow Pine. The peculiar texture of this wood makes it difficult to handle on an ordinary matcher, but the No. 91 takes care of it with neatness and dispatch. Above is shown feed-roll section with easy adjustments to provide the proper amount of "lead" for different classes of work. Get our Matcher Book for details. Sent free on request.

P.B. Yates Machine Company Ltd.

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U. S. PLANT—BELOIT, WIS.

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MOTOR TRUCKS

**"The Best Truck Money and Brains
Can Build, Regardless of Cost."**

That is the idea back of the *Hurlburt Truck*.
Intrinsically it means:

**An Overpowered Motor
A Frame of 95,000 lbs. Tensile Strength
Longer and Heavier Springs of Silic-
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A Brute of a Rear End
The Smaller Units of Equal Ruggedness
Skilled Workmen—Skillful Results
Clientele of Character
A Truck that Runs and Runs.**

The first Hurlburt made eight years ago is still doing a full days work

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CONTRACTORS



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Contract Record
and Engineering Review

ESTABLISHED 1886

348 Adelaide St. West, TORONTO

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General Machinery**

This cut represents our No. 2 Bolter, which is specially designed for cutting up small round timber into lath bolts, broom handles, pickets, short lumber or, in fact, anything that could be manufactured from small cheap material.

The machine is made quite rigid, the mandrel being 1 11-16" steel, the drive pulley 9 x 8. On our standard machine we supply a 24" saw. The carriage, which is automatic, is driven by a positive friction feed, and can be controlled by hand the same as a saw mill.

We also build this bolter with lath mill attached. This machine is known as our No. 2 combined Lath Mill and Bolter.



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The HOLT "Caterpillar"

For General Contracting Work
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DUPLEX TRUCKS

BUILT FOR BUSINESS



The Duplex Limited

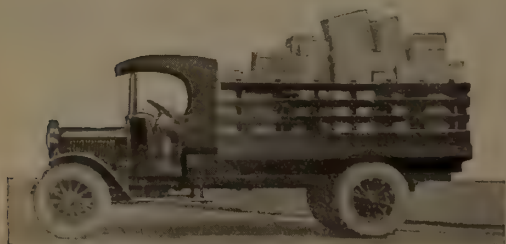
*High Speed—Pneumatic Tired—Medium Capacity—Full Electrical Equipment
—Here is a Truck That Does Its Work Economically*

ONE of the significant developments of these times in the truck industry is the increasing tendency for men to buy their trucks—and to let fewer and fewer be sold to them.

Look at the success of the Duplex Limited. Already it is an established success—with a steadily growing demand coming from all sections and from men in all lines of business.

If you contemplate buying a truck of medium capacity, look over the Duplex Limited. Have your local Duplex dealer show you the Limited. Note its wonderful ruggedness and mechanical superiority.

It is a Duplex through and through—and as such a very safe investment for all general hauling.



EVER SINCE the Duplex 4-Wheel Drive has been on the market, it has enjoyed a special kind of preference among lumbermen.

In the experience of hauling green lumber from forest to mill Duplex records have no equal in the industry.

The principal reason is that the Duplex hauls on all four wheels *together*, or any wheel separately.

As long as a Duplex can find traction the front wheels will pull and the rear wheels push the load.

Another advantage that is highly appreciated by the lumberman, is the extraordinary fifteen and one-half inch clearance over ruts, stumps and stones that, as a rule, seriously impede the going of the rear wheel truck.

Buy your lumber truck on the evidences of actual experiences in this most difficult of hauling tasks.

W. C. BESS

DEALER IN YELLOW PINE AND
HARDWOOD LUMBER
ALAVISTA, VA.

Gentlemen:

In answer to your inquiry of some days back asking about the satisfaction with which I have operated a Duplex Truck, I take pleasure in saying that after operating this truck since November, 1917, I feel that I venture nothing in the statement that it is *the* truck for heavy hauling. I have been hauling a distance of 10.6 miles and a part of the road is unusually bad for dirt roads—very heavy grade and poor roadbed, but we have been handling 4,500 feet of green oak lumber, approximately 25,000 pounds per day, at a cost of \$3.50 per thousand feet. The same lumber, if hauled by a team, would cost \$8.00 per thousand feet.

Yours very truly,
(Signed) W. C. BESS

The Duplex dealer sells on business facts and proven performances. He is ready to offer you a preferred investment in hauling rather than so many tons of motive capacity.

Duplex Truck Company

Lansing • Michigan

One of the Oldest and Most Successful Truck Companies in America



Lashing an awkward load of yellow pine to Packard Truck. Can the typical assembled truck, built to meet a price, be depended upon to maintain this kind of service, day after day?

What Does it *Actually* Cost to Haul a Thousand Board Feet One Mile

LITTLE use for the Lumber Man to buy shrewdly and to develop speedier methods of loading and unloading if he has to depend upon guesswork for his hauling costs.

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They can show him, too, how

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It saves tires by *distribution of load*, by the positive and uniform action of the clutch—in fact, by the engineering design of the *whole Packard rear end*.

Dynamometer tests on Packard Trucks show that the Packard delivers 86 per cent of *Engine-power* to the rear wheels on *low gear*, and 94 per cent on *high*.

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Illustrating portable unit of Mathews
Conveyor for unloading cars.

Photo by courtesy of Windsor Lumber Co.,
Ltd., Windsor, Ont.

Illustrating permanent installation of
Mathews Lumber Conveyor, between
mill and shipping and distributing
platform.

Photo by courtesy of Vancouver Cedar Mills,
Roche Point, B.C.



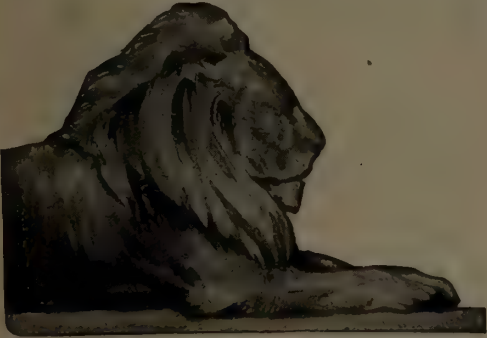
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Will operate on kerosene, fuel oil, distillate or crude oils

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We shall be pleased to send further information on request.

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Dunbar Engine & Foundry Co.

WOODSTOCK, N.B.

ONTARIO

Canada's Banner Province



Ontario's timber production last year valued at \$26,774,937 or 40% of Canada's total output.

Pine production, 905,442,000 ft. B.M.

Pulpwood, 246,282 cords.

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Ontario's woodworking industries, using 34 different kinds of wood, provide a ready market for the lumberman. Eighty-two per cent. of lumber used in Ontario's industries purchased within the Province.

Ontario's vast resources offer unsurpassed opportunities to the lumberman.

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We make these machines for either Steam or Gasoline Power, and in 7 sizes, one of which should be just right for your use.

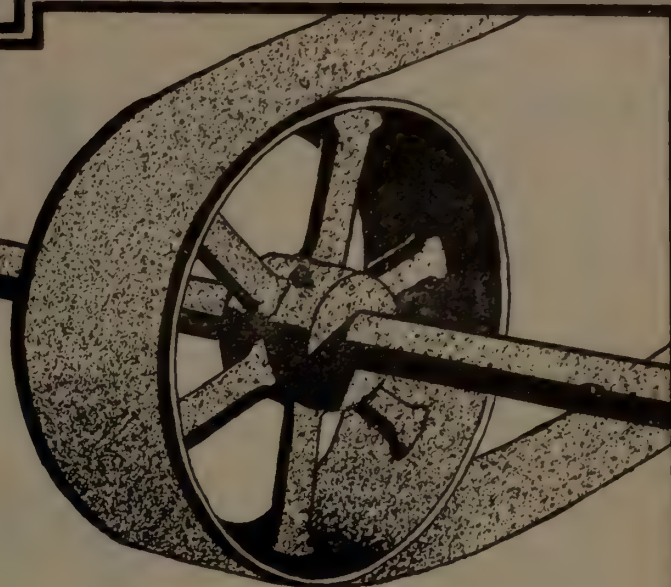
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Install

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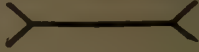
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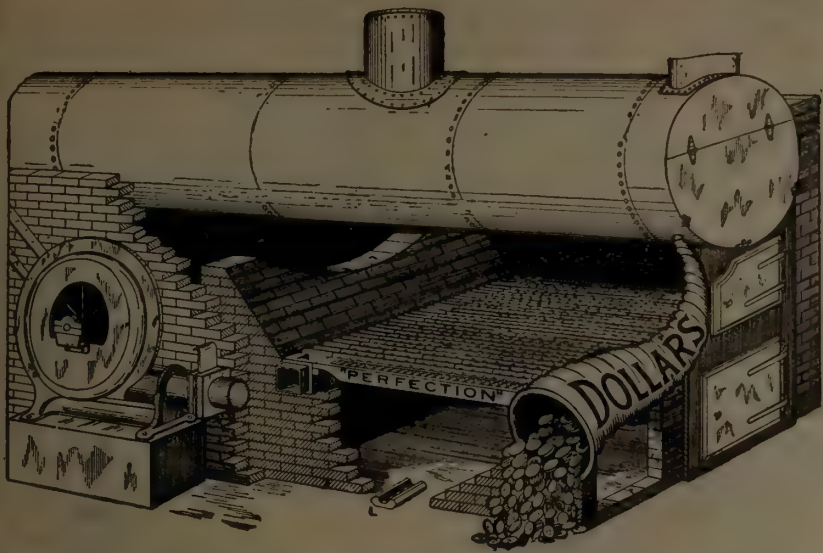
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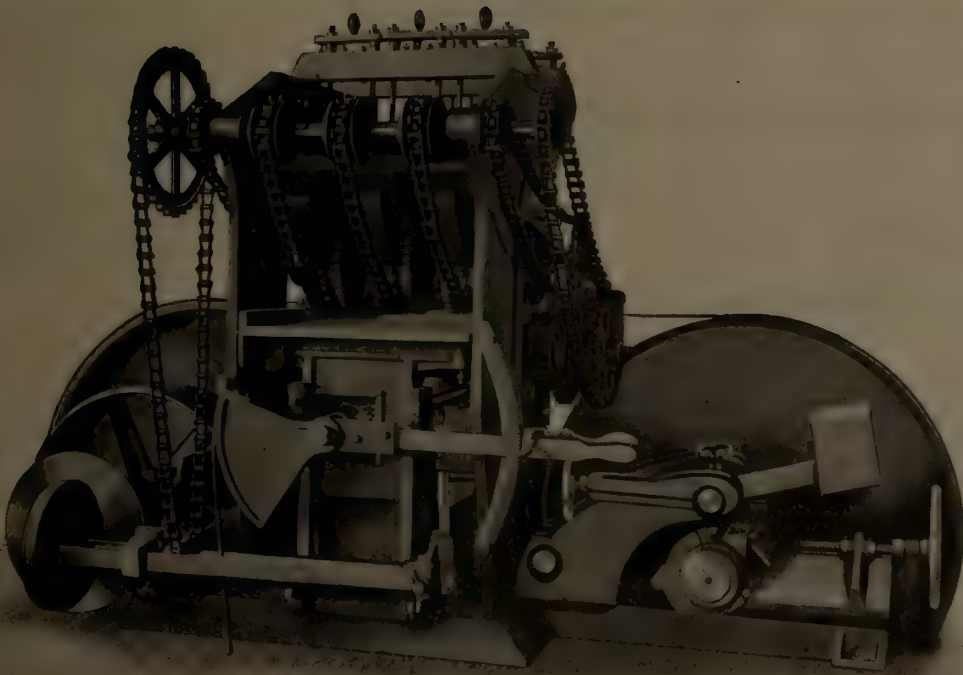
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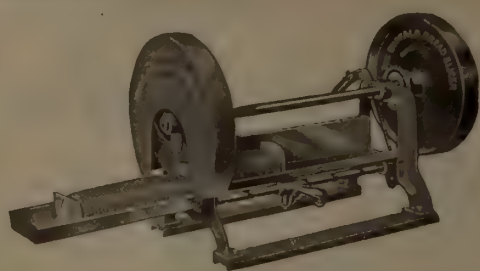
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Utilization of Wood-Waste (Second Revised Edition), by Ernst Hubbard. Published in 1915 by Scott, Greenwood & Sons. 192 pages, illustrated. Price \$2.00.

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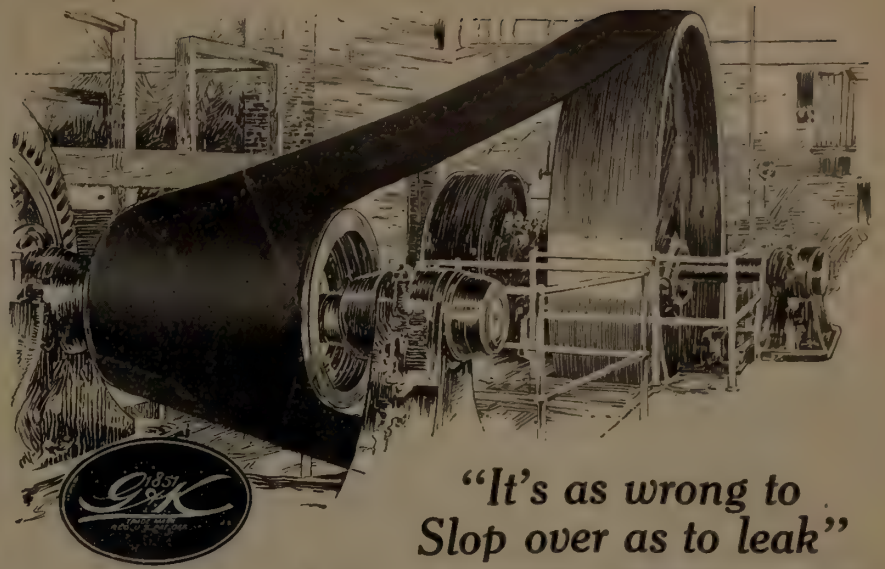
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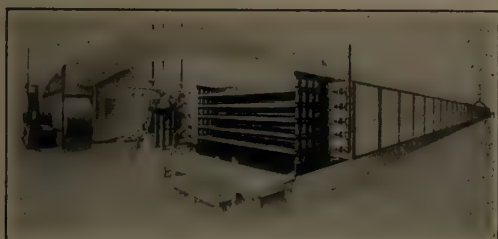
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McLennan Lumber Company
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PULLEYS AND SHAFTING

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Garlock-Walker Machinery Co.
General Supply Co. of Canada, Ltd.
Green Company, G. Walter
Engineering & Machine Works of Canada
Hamilton Company, William
Jeffrey Mfg. Co.

PULP MILL MACHINERY

Canadian Link-Belt Company, Ltd.
Engineering & Machine Works of Canada
Hamilton Company, William
Jeffrey Manufacturing Company
Waterous Engine Works Company

PUMPS

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Engineering & Machine Works of Canada
Hamilton Company, William
Smart-Turner Machine Company
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Sessenwein Bros.

ROOFINGS

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Beveridge Paper Company
International Chemical Company

ROPE

Consumers Cordage Co.

RUBBER GOODS

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Dunlop Tire & Rubber Goods Co.
Goodyear Tire and Rubber Co.
Gutta Percha & Rubber Company

SASH

Genoa Bay Lumber Company
Renfrew Planing Mills

SAW GUMMING WHEELS

Carborundum Company

SASH STICKERS

Canada Machinery Corporation

SAWS

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Disston & Sons, Henry
General Supply Co. of Canada, Ltd.
Gerlach Company, Peter
Green Company, G. Walter
Hoe & Company, R.
Shurly Co., Ltd., T. F.
Shurly-Dietrich Company
Simonds Canada Saw Company.

SAW MILL LINK-BELT

Canadian Link-Belt Company
Williams Machinery Co., A. R., Vancouver

SAW MILL MACHINERY

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Dunbar Engine & Foundry Co.
General Supply Co. of Canada, Ltd.
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Hamilton Company, William
Huther Bros. Saw Mfg. Company
Jeffrey Manufacturing Company
La Compagnie Manufacture, F. X. Bertrand
Long Manufacturing Company, E.
Mershon & Company, W. B.
Parry Sound Lumber Company
Payette Company, P.
Waterous Engine Works Company
Yates Machine Co., P. B.

SHEATHINGS

Goodyear Tire & Rubber Co.

SHINGLE MACHINES

Marsh Engineering Works, Limited

SAW SHARPENERS

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Hamilton Company, Wm.
Waterous Engine Works Company

SAW SLASHERS

Hamilton Company, Wm.
Waterous Engine Works Company

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United American Metals Corp'n.

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Associated Mills, Limited
Campbell-MacLaurin Lumber Co.
Canadian Western Lumber Co.
Cardinal & Page
Chalifour, J. Geo.
Dominion Lumber Sales Co.
Dominion Lumber & Timber Co.
Eagle Lumber Company
Federal Lumber Company
Fraser Limited
Genoa Bay Lumber Company
Gillespie, James
Gloucester Lumber Company
Grier & Sons, Limited, G. A.
Harris Lumber Co., Frank H.
Harris Tie & Timber Company, Ltd.
Heaps & Sons
Heeney, Percy E.
Long Lumber Company
Mason, Gordon & Co.
McLennan Lumber Company
Miller Company, Ltd., W. H.
Reynolds Company, Limited
Rose, McLaurin Limited
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Terry & Gordon
Timms, Phillips & Co.
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Green Company, C. Walter
Hamilton Company, William
Long Manufacturing Company, E.
Payette Company, P.

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McCordick, F. C.

SHOEPAKES

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SLEEPING ROBES

Woods Mfg. Company, Limited

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Marsh Engineering Works, Limited
Waterous Engine Works Company

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SOLDERS

British Smelting & Refining Co.

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Reed & Company, Geo. W.
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Bourgouin, H.
Campbell, McLaurin Lumber Co.
Canadian Western Lumber Co.
Cane & Co., Jas. G.
Cardinal & Page
Chalifour, J. Geo.
Cox, Long & Company
Davison Lumber & Mfg. Company
Donogh & Co., John
Dudley, Arthur N.
Dunfield & Company
Fraser Limited
Fraser-Bryson Lumber Company
Gillies Brothers
Gloucester Lumber Company
Gooday & Company, H. R.
Grier & Sons, Ltd., G. A.
Harris Lumber Co., Frank H.
Hart & McDonagh
Lloyd, W. Y.
Hocken Lumber Company
Long Lumber Company
Mason, Gordon & Co.
McLennan Lumber Company
Muir & Kirkpatrick
New Ontario Colonization Company
River Ouelle Pulp and Lumber Co.
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Harris Tie & Timber Company, Ltd.
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Cant & Kemp
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General Supply Co. of Canada, Ltd.
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West & Peachey

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Proctor & Schwartz Inc.

VENEER MACHINERY

Coe Machinery Company
Garlock-Walker Machinery Co.
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Jeffrey Manufacturing Company
Long Manufacturing Company, E.
Mershon & Company, W. B.
Waterous Engine Works Company
Yates Machine Company, P. B.

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The Home of "CONDOR" Belting



Made of 32 oz. duck and the best grade of rubber procurable.

Manufactured on giant presses weighing 550,000 pounds each, giving the greatest friction of any belt on the market.

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Boilers for Lumbering Work

Situated as you lumbering people often are, a long way from your "Base of Supplies," YOU of all steam users want to be assured of the very best in design, workmanship and materials. For 35 years this plant has had the reputation of delivering nothing else.

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LUMBERMEN'S



EQUIPMENT

THE IDEAL TRIMMER FOR THE SAW MILL

The photograph shown below illustrates our No. 2, two saw Right Hand Trimmer, and is what is generally conceded to be the standard for a left-hand saw mill.

The Frame, Feed Works, Tail Sprockets, Saw Mandrels, etc., which compose this device are made of the highest grade material and ensure long, uninterrupted service.

The whole machine is substantially

constructed throughout and built to give maximum service at a minimum expense.

The standard machine will trim stock 5" thick and from 6 to 18 feet long, but can be made to trim heavier, as well as longer material if required.

This machine is also made in the Left Hand model for a right hand saw mill.



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The E. Long Manufacturing Co., Limited
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NEW CHAMPION EDGERS

For Fast and Accurate Cutting

WATEROUS NEW CHAMPION EDGERS are built with 40", 48", 56", 60" and 72" opening. They carry as many as four movable and two stationary saws without difficulty.

These edgers cut true and to dimension at all times. The guides are rigid and cannot shift in the cut. They are crowded to correct position and held immovably in place by a steel setting gauge that drops upon them. No other Edger has this feature.

An Edger for 6" Cants.—You can put a 6" cant through this edger and know it will come through edged to a hair. Edger carries 22" saws, 6" saw collars, leaving 7" clear saw blade, more than enough margin for 6" stock.

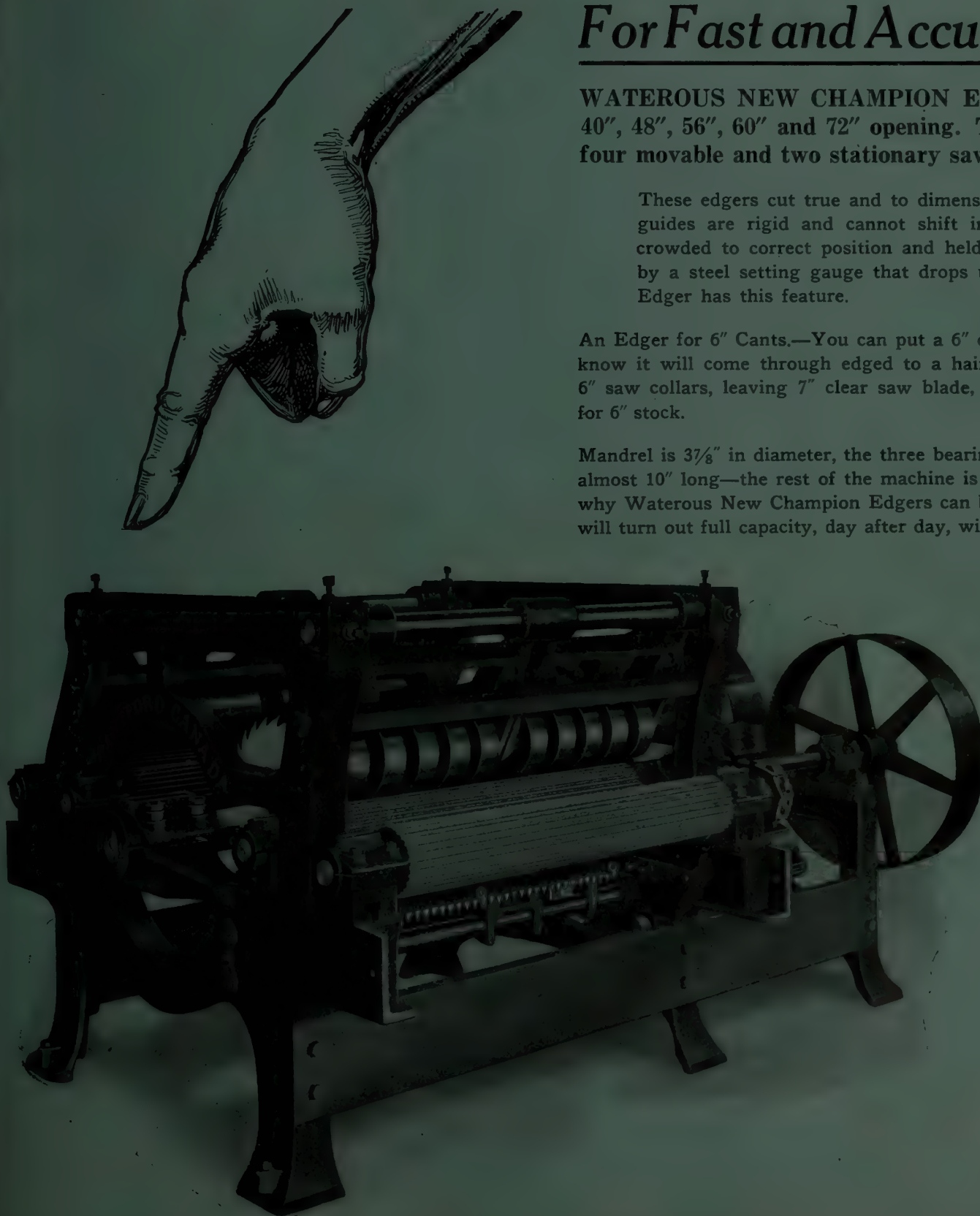
Mandrel is $3\frac{7}{8}$ " in diameter, the three bearings that support it are each almost 10" long—the rest of the machine is built in proportion. That's why Waterous New Champion Edgers can be crowded to the limit and will turn out full capacity, day after day, without falling down.

Notice the feed rolls, two before and two behind the saws. They are machine fluted to give a firm, secure grip on the timber that holds it fast, but will not mar it in any way.

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We manufacture up-to-date machinery for Saw Mills of any capacity, either circular or band.

There are 75 years experience behind every article turned out.





A MACHINE OF ESTABLISHED WORTH

The Corbet Automatic Towing Machine is not an experiment. It has been tested and proved efficient by actual work. Its service in the Navy, both on the Atlantic and Pacific has made it a machine of established worth.

SAFER THAN THE MANILLA LINE

The Corbet machine is made in five sizes to accommodate flexible steel hawsers from $\frac{1}{4}$ " up to 2" diameter. These steel hawsers are a vast improvement over the Manilla line, as their great strength prevents any chance of a break even in the roughest weather. They will last for at least ten years.

OUR LINE OF MARINE MACHINERY INCLUDES

Capstans, Cargo Winches, Ship Windlasses, Steering Engines, Hydraulic Freight Hoists. We also build special machinery to specifications.

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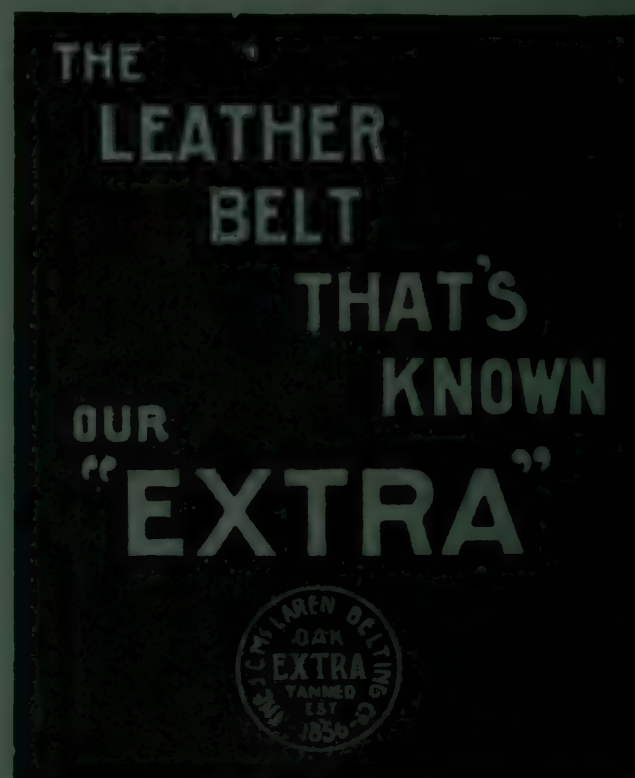


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"We have used the Alligator or Warping Tug manufactured by you for the last 7 or 8 years, and consider them indispensable to lumbermen on waters of French River or similar streams."

Will move a bag containing 60,000 logs, in calm weather, 30,000 in a head wind.

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MONTREAL

Pink's Lumbering Tools

The Standard Tools in every province of the Dominion, New Zealand, Australia, etc. We manufacture all kinds of lumber tools. Light and Durable.

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Sold throughout the Dominion by all Wholesale and Retail Hardware Merchants.

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It's a Pink
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Specialists in LUMBER and WOODWORKING Plants

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A Fast Feed
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The SHIMER Fast Feed Expansion Matcher Head

With 12 High Speed Bits

The head is built heavy where the strain is and is devoid of all angles or openings, which lessen the wind resistance and cannot block with shavings.

These advantages, combined with the Shimer expansion feature, make a combination that is hard to equal.

The straight knives are long, assuring length of service, while the circular knives can be set back, and the straight knives jointed; in this manner the whole width of the straight knives can be jointed at the one setting.

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The Cheapest and Best Head on the Market.

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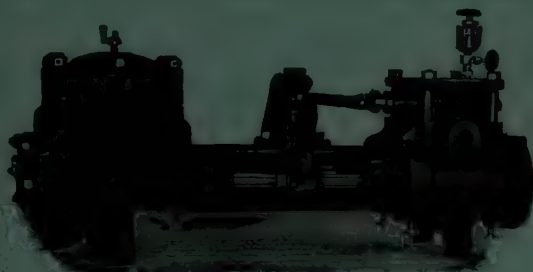
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We manufacture practically every article that can be made of Asbestos—including

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Steam and
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**Heavy Crude
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Represents the highest perfection in

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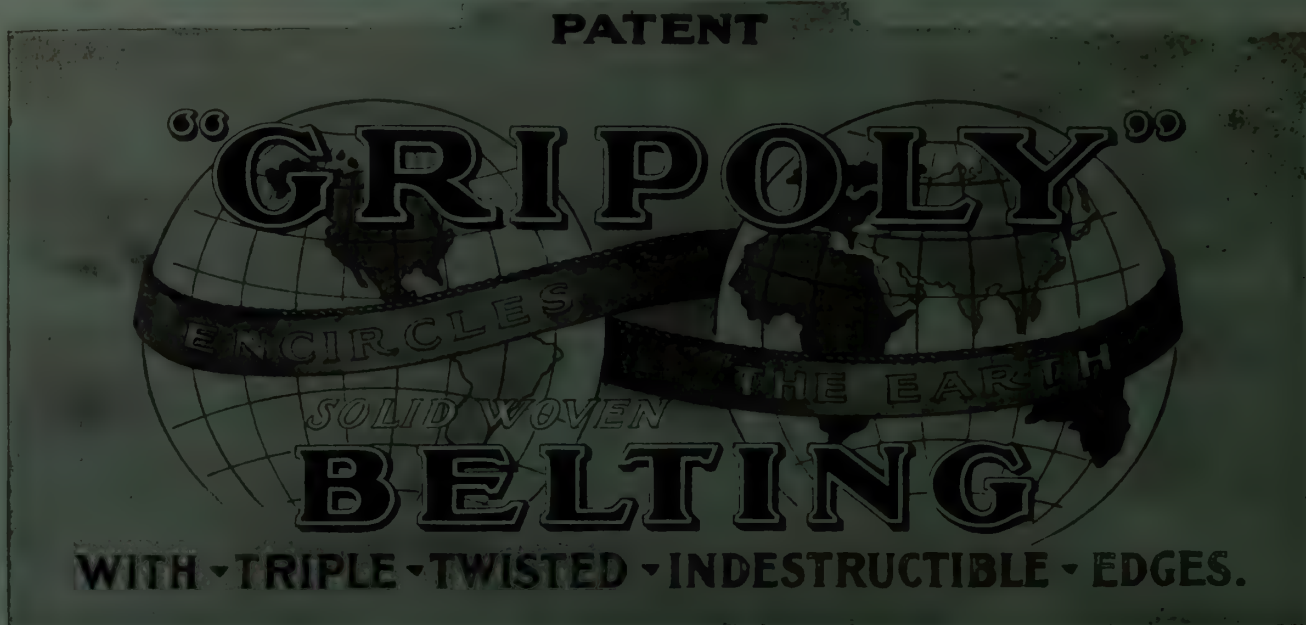
Unexcelled as equipment for Tugboats, Barges or vessels of any description.

The operating expenses of a Bolinder-equipped vessel are less than half of those of a steamboat of same size.

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Shows Superiority Where the Strain is Most Severe

“Gripoly” proves its value on the heaviest drives. Most nearly proof against destructive agencies, it is the ideal belt for power transmission where efficiency must be maintained amid adverse conditions. It is impervious to temperature changes, water, acid, steam, oil, etc.

“Gripoly” is unequalled for use in the lumber mill and will give real insurance against the menace of costly breakdowns and losses in power and time. Let us show you further the merits of “Gripoly” Belting.

“Gripoly” is composed of 85 per cent. pure camel hair and 15 per cent. long staple cotton, solidly woven to yield a tremendous strength and to resist the severest strain.



Note how the edges are composed of triple twisted strands, absolutely indestructible, defying the friction of shifters, guide forks, or flange pulleys.

“Gripoly” is British made by Lewis & Taylor Ltd.

“GRIPOLY” is Stocked and Sold by

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Importers and Distributors of Engineering Supplies

55 BAY ST.

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Jack Pine

We offer the following Dry Stock:

60M	1 x 3	x 6/20	Merchantable Spruce.
30M	1 x 4	x "	" "
200M	2 x 4	x "	" "
15M	2 x 6	x "	" "
200M	3 x 4/5	x "	" "
200M	3 x 6	x "	" "

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1 Car 1½ x 3/8 x 4 ft.—Green.

1 Car 1½ x 3/8 x 32"—Green.

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For Immediate Shipment from Vancouver

5 cars XXX Cedar shingles	1 car 5/8 x 4 V Joint
2 cars XX Cedar shingles	15 cars 1 x 8" & 10" cedar shiplap No. 1
1 car 2 x 2 Rough clear fir	1 car 1 x 4 No. 3¼ Kiln dried fir flooring
5 cars 1 x 3 Edgegrain flooring	13 cars 1 x 4 No. 1 & 2 Kiln dried fir V Joint
2 cars 5/8 x 3 V Joint	2 cars 1 x 4 No. 1 & 2 Kiln dried fir flooring

Some of the above stock now in transit.

EASTERN QUEBEC SPRUCE

We have four mills sawing Spruce for us in Eastern Quebec and two on the Transcontinental West of Quebec. We are open to sell any one or all of these cuts.

We have also about 1,000,000 feet Dry Spruce 1919 sawing, ready for immediate shipment. Will only consider selling this stock in large blocks.

Knox Brothers, Limited

513 DRUMMOND BLDG.,
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Clear Kiln Dried B. C. Douglas Fir

We can make prompt shipment on straight or mixed cars of clear kiln dried B. C. Douglas Fir in all sizes rough or dressed. Also flooring, ceiling, mouldings and siding.

If quality can talk to you — get in touch with us.

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Everything in Lumber

Dimensioned Timber, Telegraph Poles, Posts, Railway Ties, Plaster Lath, Shingles, Mouldings, Hardwood Flooring, Dowels, Beaver Board, Plywood. All kinds of Fancy Woods and Veneers.

Immediate Attention Given All Inquiries.

Have for Sale a large quantity of well-selected Lignum Vitae Logs at very attractive prices

We are in the market for

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Manufacturers of

**White, and Norway Pine
Lumber Lath and
Dimension Timber**

Write us for Prices.



For Prompt Delivery of

**Hemlock, Spruce, Lath,
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**The Year Round---In Any Quantity
Dressed and Ripped to Your Orders**

We specialize in Hemlock and Spruce Timbers. Let us know your requirements. We can assure you of immediate shipment through our splendid transportation facilities. Rail and water delivery.

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Special Offerings

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Choice dry British Columbia Spruce in transit
 Western Pine Boards, Shop Lumber and Clears
 B.C. Fir and Hemlock in Clears, Dimensions and Boards
 B.C. Shingles in transit

Twelve good mills now sawing in Ontario and Quebec on
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DRY LUMBER

White Pine

6/4 No. 1, 2, 3 cuts.

2" x 4", 8", 10" Mill Run.

1" x 4", 5", 6", 8", 10" Mill Run.

1" x 12" No. 1 Mill Cull.

1" x 7" and up No. 1 Mill Cull.

1" x 4" and up No. 2 Mill Cull.

Red Pine

2" x 8" Mill Run.

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We expect to clear quickly. Send us your enquiries now.

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The Same Old Mistakes

Someone said that Lawyers would go out of business if men did not go on making the same old mistakes in the same old way.

If you have been making the mistake of ordering White Pine that was not well manufactured and properly graded, it's time for a change.

Our lumber is manufactured under the direction of our own men who see that it is right.

Try us on that next order.

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701 DOMINION BANK BUILDING
TORONTO CANADA

SOUTHERN HARDWOODS Dry Stock at Buffalo for Quick Shipment

BROWN ASH				BUTTERNUT				SOFT ELM				QUARTERED SAP GUM			
				No. 1 No. 2 No. 3				No. 1 No. 2 No. 3				1 & 2 No. 1 C. No. 2 C.			
1 in.	1 & 2	Clear	No. 1	1 in.	1 & 2	Clear	No. 1	1 in.	1 & 2	Clear	No. 1	4/4	1 & 2	No. 1 C.	No. 2 C.
1 1/4 in.	35,900	8,500	48,000	1 1/4 in.	12,300	41,800	20,600	1 1/4 in.	3,700	8,000	1,800	5/4	14,000	2,500	12,000
1 1/2 in.	45,500	7,300	36,200	2 in.	8,400	.....	2,000	1 1/2 in.	33,500	31,200	14,800				
2 in.	27,500	.....	18,000	2 1/2 in.	3,000	3,000	.....	2 in.	10,500	13,300	3,400				
	13,500	.....	20,000					2 1/2 in.	10,400	5,400	2,600				
WHITE ASH				CHERRY				PLAIN RED GUM				HICKORY			
				No. 1 No. 2 No. 3				No. 1 No. 2 No. 3				No. 1 No. 2 No. 3			
1 in.	1 & 2	Clear	No. 1	1 in.	1 & 2	Clear	No. 1	1 in.	1 & 2	Clear	No. 1	1 in.	1 & 2	Clear	No. 1
1 1/4 in.	52,000	800	85,000	1 1/4 in.	160,500	172,200	45,500	1 1/4 in.	32,300	10,000	500	1 1/4 in.	3,200	7,400	8,000
1 1/2 in.	92,000	7,500	120,000	1 1/2 in.	6,500	2,600	3,500	1 1/2 in.	15,000	7,700	.....	1 1/2 in.	1,100	2,700	2,000
2 in.	18,900	1,200	20,000	2 in.	11,000	9,700	50,300	2 in.	32,300	10,000	500	2 in.	2,600	9,300	21,000
2 1/2 in.	56,300	500	37,000	2 1/2 in.	2,100	20,200	36,900	2 1/2 in.	15,000	7,700	.....	2 1/2 in.	4,400	14,200	10,200
3 in.	55,500	.....	4,000	3 in.	5,500	2,700	2,200	3 in.	9,000	7,300	7,500	3 in.	5,000	11,000	4,700
4 in.	70,500	.....	31,500	4 in.	21,700	2,500	2,300	4 in.	2,500	1,800	7,500	4 in.	1,800	7,500	1,700
	9,000	.....	2,000		7,900	.....	500								
BASSWOOD				CHESTNUT				FIGURED RED GUM				PLAIN RED OAK			
				S.W. & No. 1 No. 2				1 & 2 No. 1 C. No. 2 C.				1 & 2 Clear No. 1 No. 2			
1 in.	1 & 2	Clear	No. 1	1 in.	1 & 2	Clear	No. 1	1 in.	1 & 2	Clear	No. 1	1 in.	1 & 2	Clear	No. 1
1 1/4 in.	70,700	.....	240,000	1 1/4 in.	13,900	1,500	57,300	1 1/4 in.	18,400	43,000	1,600	1 1/4 in.	24,200	.....	.....
1 1/2 in.	151,300	14,000	235,500	1 1/2 in.	161,800	2,800	77,200	1 1/2 in.	8,000	13,500	2,500	1 1/2 in.	30,000	.....	44,400
2 in.	94,600	.....	31,800	2 in.	116,500	.....	86,000	2 in.	8,000	13,500	2,500	2 in.	.....	.....	87,000
2 1/2 in.	50,900	.....	13,000	2 1/2 in.	59,200	.....	64,300	2 1/2 in.	8,000	13,500	2,500	2 1/2 in.	140,200	.....	23,000
3 in.	84,000	.....	11,900	3 in.	4,000	.....	1,150	3 in.	8,000	13,500	2,500	3 in.	110,700	2,400	7,000
4 in.	13,550	.....	10,500	4 in.	2,100	.....	1,300	4 in.	8,000	13,500	2,500	4 in.	157,000	4,300	49,200
	3,300	.....	5,900		1,500	.....	300		800	8,700	8,400		99,100	.....	99,800
BEECH				CYPRESS				QUARTERED RED GUM				PLAIN WHITE OAK			
				No. 1 No. 2				1 & 2 No. 1 C. No. 2 C.				1 & 2 Clear No. 1 No. 2			
3/4 in.	1 & 2	Clear	No. 1	3/4 in.	1 & 2	Clear	No. 1	3/4 in.	1 & 2	Clear	No. 1	3/4 in.	1 & 2	Clear	No. 1
1 in.	1,500	.....	1,300	1 in.	.....	29,000	1,200	1 in.	1,500	.....	1,500	1 in.	1,000	.....	.....
1 1/4 in.	41,000	61,000	11,500	1 1/4 in.	3,400	10,800	.....	1 1/4 in.	1,500	.....	3,600	1 1/4 in.	21,150	.....	2,000
1 1/2 in.	26,000	154,700	32,000	1 1/2 in.	19,100	5,200	18,000	1 1/2 in.	1,500	.....	3,600	1 1/2 in.	57,300	.....	152,000
2 in.	30,200	27,600	16,000	2 in.	24,000	24,200	4,600	2 in.	1,500	.....	3,600	2 in.	.....	.....	69,000
2 1/2 in.	80,800	12,000	2,400	2 1/2 in.	8,000	3,200	.....	2 1/2 in.	1,500	.....	3,600	2 1/2 in.	30,000	1,300	37,000
3 in.	5,000	6,000	.....	3 in.	69,400	28,100	12,000	3 in.	1,500	.....	3,600	3 in.	61,300	.....	2,000
	3,400	1,800	1,000		10,300	.....	.....		1,500	.....	3,600	4 in.	48,500	.....	20,000
	200	.....	4,500						1,500	.....	3,600		73,000	.....	100,000
									1,500	3,600		166,800	49,500
									1,500	3,600		106,800	61,800
									1,500	3,600		4,500	3,000
									1,500	3,600		72,000	18,500

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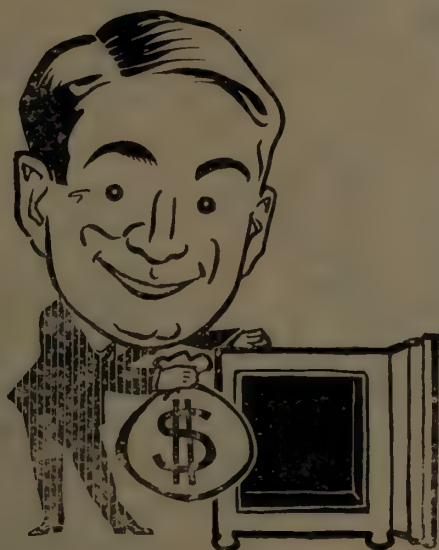
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75M' 1 x 6— " " "

23M' 1 x 8— " " "

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18M' 2 x 6—10/16' " "

8M' 2 x 8— " " "

8M' 2 x 10— " " "

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42M' 1 x 4/up 6/16' No. 1 Culls

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Greenlee automatic cut-off.
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Bench type, jig or scroll saw.
Scroll saw, overhead attachment.
28" Canadian, steel frame, airmotor
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No. 7 Superior, 26"-30" saws.
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No. 4 for 20"-26" saws.

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26" double surfacer, with chip breaker.
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(4).

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Glendyne, Que.	C. N. Ry.	Fredericton, N. B....	C. P. Ry. and C. N. Ry.
Estcourt, Que.	C. N. Ry.	Nelson, N.B....	C. N. Ry.
Edmundston, N.B....	C.P.R., C.N.R. and Temiscouata Ry.	Campbellton, N. B....	C. N. Ry.
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All Grades

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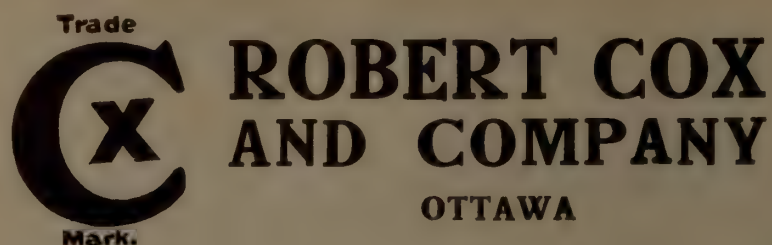
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WHITE ASH Red Cedar
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We also handle a complete stock of Plain Oak, Quar.
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And in addition we carry a full line of
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A Complete Stock of Seasoned Hardwoods
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Ash		Plain Oak	
1 " FAS, No. 1 & 2 Com. . .	14,860	1 " FAS & No. 1 Com. . . .	34,545
1 1/4" FAS, No. 1 & 2 Com. . .	48,311	2 " FAS & No. 1 Com. . . .	58,320
2 " FAS & No. 1 Com. . . .	19,190	2 1/2" FAS & No. 1 Com. . . .	102,740
2 1/2" FAS & No. 1 Com. . . .	24,485	3 " FAS & No. 1 Com. . . .	83,600
3 " FAS & No. 1 Com. . . .	64,566	4 " FAS & No. 1 Com. . . .	58,900
4 " FAS & No. 1 Com. . . .	9,640		
Hickory		Poplar	
1 1/4" FAS No. 1 & 2 Com. . .	12,000	1 " FAS No. 1 & 2 Com. . .	48,200
1 1/2" FAS No. 1 & 2 Com. . .	33,000	2 " FAS No. 1 & 2 Com. . .	44,180
2 " FAS No. 1 & 2 Com. . .	12,000	2 1/2" FAS No. 1 & 2 Com. . .	18,110
3, 3 1/2, 4 FAS No. 1 & 2 Com.	10,000	3 " FAS No. 1 & 2 Com. . .	33,440
		4 " FAS No. 1 & 2 Com. . .	10,770

If you wish you will find it convenient to have your representative inspect this stock at our Service Yard. We'll be glad to show him what excellent stock it is.

John I. Shafer Hardwood Co.
 South Bend, Ind.

Wanted in Any Quantity

**4/4' Red and White Oak
 Maple Beech and Birch**

Send us particulars of
 your cuts

**The Seaman-Kent
 Company Limited**

Manufacturers of
Beaver Brand Hardwood Floorings—
 in
**Maple, Birch, Beech, Plain and
 Quarter Cut Oak**

263 Wallace Ave. - Toronto

Here We Are Again

MacLean Machine Works,
 Campbell's Bay, Que.

Dear Sirs:—

I am well satisfied with the feed-works I bought from you. I have used it for three seasons and I find it perfectly satisfactory. It runs my carriage steady at slow or fast feed.

I would not use any other.

Yours truly,
A. PROUDFOOT.

Mr. Proudfoot replaced a steam feed with one of our machines and states he saved enough wood in three months to pay for machine.

FULL PARTICULARS ON REQUEST.

THE MACLEAN MACHINE WORKS, Campbell's Bay, Que.



Frank H. Harris Lumber Company, Ltd.

Manufacturers and Wholesalers of
Yellow Pine and Southern Hardwoods

Yellow Pine in Transit at all Times

Mills (HIGH POINT, MISS.
LAKE, MISS.)

Office: 814 Excelsior Life Building, TORONTO

*To Canadian Mills] — We are in
The Market*

**For cuts of Hard and
Soft Woods**

Write us what you have to offer



Manufacturers and Wholesalers of
ALL FOREST PRODUCTS

*We Specialize in Canadian Hardwoods
and Ship Timber*

Correspondence Solicited

300 CROWN OFFICE BLDG.,

TORONTO

Telephone Main 2806

Cable Address "Halbro" Toronto

MILLMEN

*We pay best prices for
Canadian Hard and Soft Woods*

Let us hear from you!

Lumber Market & Exchange

Telephone Main 7185

34 Victoria Street

TORONTO

**ALABAMA HEWN OAK TIMBER:—
HARDWOOD LOGS:—**



THE S. K. TAYLOR LUMBER COMPANY
Exporters **Mobile, Alabama, U.S.A.** *Cables*
 "Taylor, Mobile"

Plunkett-Webster Lumber Co.

33 West 42nd St.,

New York

*We are in the market for
considerable quantity
of*

Canadian Brown Ash

Manley Chew

Midland, Ontario

MANUFACTURER OF

**White and Red Pine,
Hemlock, Maple, Birch
and Beech. Fibre Boards**

J. Burstall & Co.

**Purchasers and Shippers
of all kinds of Timber
and Lumber**

HEAD OFFICE:

Royal Bank Building

QUEBEC

BRANCH OFFICE:

Board of Trade Building

MONTREAL

ALSO

J. Burstall & Co., Ltd.

57 GRACECHURCH STREET

LONDON, E.C.

ENGLAND

Campbell, Welsh & Paynes

Wholesale Lumber

BANK OF HAMILTON BUILDING
TORONTO, CANADA

L. N. GODFREY COMPANY

Wholesale Lumber

We buy extensively to be shipped in car and cargo
lots CANADIAN Lumber of all kinds including—

SPRUCE, PINE, HEMLOCK

ALSO HARDWOODS

**Douglas Fir and Cedar
Lumber**

Red and White Cedar Shingles, Laths, Etc.

We handle Canadian and New England SPRUCE in all
sizes and grades

Also 1 in., 2 in. and 3 in. CULL SPRUCE.

We ship from some of the Largest Mills in America

Quantities of

MAPLE, OAK AND BIRCH FLOORING

Short and Long Leaf Southern Pine

60 Congress St., BOSTON, MASS.

51 EAST 42nd ST., NEW YORK CITY, N.Y.

H. R. Goodday AND COMPANY

EXPORTERS OF

**SPRUCE AND
PINE**

New Brunswick Agent

F. E. NEALE,

Chatham, N.B.

Head Office:

QUEBEC, P.Q.

WOOD-MOSAIC CO., Inc.

Main Office, New Albany, Indiana.

Band Mills:—New Albany, Ind., Louisville, Ky., Jackson, Tenn.
Cincinnati, Ohio.

QUARTERED WHITE OAK		40,000' 6/4" No. 1 Common and Better.
30,000' 5/8" No. 1 Common and Better.	15,000' 8/4" 1sts and 2nds.	
24,000' 3/4" No. 1 Common and Better.	15,000' 8/4" No. 1 C. & B. Red & White.	
150,000' 5/4" No. 1 Common.		
QUARTERED RED OAK		POPLAR
30,000' 4/4" 1sts and 2nds.	3,000' 8/4" 1sts & 2nds, Sap no defect.	
100,000' 4/4" No. 1 Common.	2,800' 8/4" 1sts and 2nds, 18" and up.	
50,000' 5/4" 1sts and 2nds.	5,000' 12/4" No. 1 Com. and Btr.	
30,000' 5/4" No. 1 Common.		WALNUT
15,000' 6/4" 1sts and 2nds.	60,000' 1/2" No. 1 Common and Better.	
30,000' 6/4" No. 1 Common.	65,500' 5/8" No. 1 Common and Better.	
PLAIN WHITE OAK		10,000' 4/4" No. 1 Common.
50,000' 4/4" No. 2 Common.		BASSWOOD
PLAIN RED OAK		20,000' 1/4" No. 2 Common and Better.
25,000' 4/4" FAS.		HICKORY
15,000' 4/4" No. 1 Common.	15,000' 6/4" No. 2 Common and Better.	
50,000' 4/4" No. 2 Common.	20,000' 7/4" No. 2 Common and Better.	
10,000' 5/4" No. 1 Common and Better.	10,000' 8/4" No. 2 Common and Better.	

Stock to be advertised in May, 1920.

The COUNTRY GENTLEMAN



Long-Bell Advertising is Read in Farm Homes in Every State

Seventeen farm papers in 1920 are carrying Long-Bell advertisements prepared especially for the farm trade. The copy and art work urges better farm improvements, more permanent buildings and modern conveniences both in dwellings, barns, implement sheds, granaries, etc. This is all part of The Long-Bell Lumber Company's aim to establish the widest possible recognition of this trade-mark as representing uniform high quality in lumber products.

Long-Bell THE MARK ON QUALITY Lumber

The Long-Bell Lumber Co.

R. A. Long Bldg. KANSAS CITY, MO.

Yellow Pine White Pine Hardwoods
Oak Flooring Creosoted Products
Standardized Millwork.



DAILY DROVERS TELEGRAM.

THE BREEDER'S GAZETTE

SYSTEM ON THE FARM



AMERICAN FRUIT GROWER

February 1920

Dairy Farmer

OKLAHOMA FARMER STOCKMAN

KANSAS FARMER and MAIL AND BREEZE

THE OHIO FARMER

FRUIT GROWING ON THIN SOIL

SUCCESSFUL FARMING

THE NEBRASKA FARMER

The Poland China Journal

The Indiana Farmer's Guide

CLAY, ROBINSON & CO.

THE PRAIRIE FARMER

The MISSOURI RURALIST

The AMERICAN HEREFORD JOURNAL

W.C. Edwards & Co. Limited

Lumber Merchants & Manufacturers

OTTAWA -:- CANADA

White and Red Pine, Spruce, Hemlock, Lath, Shingles, Boxes,
Box Shooks, Factory Material

Shall be glad to quote on your requirements.

Planing Mill, Ottawa and Rockland

We have Dry Lumber on hand in
our Toronto yards in each of the
following Woods:

White Ash.	Cypress (Red).
Black Ash.	Elm, Rock.
Basswood.	Elm, Soft.
Birch.	Gum—Sap and Red.
Butternut.	Mahogany.
Cherry.	Sycamore.
Chestnut.	Whitewood.
Maple—Hard, Soft and Birdseye.	
Oak—Red and White, plain and quarter-sawn.	
Poplar—Bay and Yellow.	
Walnut—Black, Brazilian and Circassian.	

A good assortment for prompt shipment

Our Dry Kilns are in day and night operation,
and we can give you SERVICE ALWAYS.

The Gall Lumber Co., Ltd.

ESTABLISHED 1898

PHONE — ADEL. 148

Foot of Spadina Ave. Toronto, Canada

DRESSING IN TRANSIT

Our new and efficient facilities
make it possible to do your milling
in transit quickly and at low cost.
Prompt service is assured by three
railway lines.

We are always glad to quote you
very attractive prices and show you
the quality of our work.

Ask Lumbermen who know and
they will tell you to

TRY

Renfrew Planing Mill

Renfrew, Ontario

EXCELSIOR LUMBER CO.

33 RICHMOND ST. WEST, TORONTO

Lumber

Lath

Crating

and other Forest Products

V
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**EMERY &
CORUNDUM
WHEELS**

S
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E

Your saw gumming difficulties will cease with the
use of Brantford wheels. They will give you absolute
satisfaction and complete service.

Brantford Emery Wheel Co.

Brantford, Ontario

Gregertsen Brothers Co.

Suite 1560-61 McCormick Bldg.

Chicago, Illinois

Phone : Harrison 8610-8611

Yards: ————— Cairo, Ill.

Railroad conditions are serious. Delays are numerous. It will be very hard to get lumber in the next sixty to ninety days so if you want any Cypress—BUY NOW.

We have good stocks in our Cairo yards and can guarantee prompt shipment.

Write us for prices.

WE ARE THE CYPRESS SPECIALISTS

When in the market for "CYPRESS" remember "GREGERTSENS"

British Timber Importers and Merchants

BROWNING & COMPANY

(Established over a Century)

IMPORTERS of and
AGENTS for

— ALL KINDS OF —
**CANADIAN
WOOD GOODS**

22, 3 LAURENCE POUNTNEY LANE, CANNON STREET,
LONDON, E.C.4.

OFFERS OF AGENCIES INVITED

BRITISH IMPORTERS

**CANADA CAN
SUPPLY YOU**

Britain's greatest store-house of timber, Canada, offers the logical market for British importers. The "Canada Lumberman" is the medium through which British importers can reach the complete lumber and timber industry of the Dominion in all its phases. The "Canada Lumberman" will, through the use of its advertising columns, bring you into close touch with the whole trade, which can only be reached by the nationally read lumber journal of Canada.

The Canada Lumberman and Woodworker
347 Adelaide Street West, - TORONTO, CANADA

Sample copies, detailed information, advertising rates, will be gladly supplied. Address the Publishers direct, 347 Adelaide Street West, Toronto, Canada, or

Our London Office—16 Regent St. S. W. 1.

NEW ZEBRA, WOOD, WESTERN UNION, and PRIVATE CODES USED.

Telephones:

1391 Long Distance.
400 Private Branch Exchange.

Cables:

"HILLAS," HULL

W. N. HILLAS & COMPANY

WOOD BROKERS

FOR EVERY CLASS OF TIMBER

Head Office: HULL, England

To the Lumber Companies of Canada:

You have the Goods. Place your Lists with full particulars in our hands. We are in daily touch with all the Buyers in the United Kingdom.

PLEASE NOTE. We pay cash against all documents, and take the whole of the Delcredere risk on Buyers.

COX, LONG & CO., LTD.

ARE THE EXPORTERS OF THE



BRAND

White Pine Quebec Hardwoods
Red Pine Quebec Spruce

ALSO LOWER PORT SPRUCE

(BEST STOCKS)

LONDON: (Head Office) 17 Sherborne Lane, E.C. 4
Cables: "Lignitic" London

MONTREAL: 433 Coristine Building

LUMBER ^{and} TIMBER

Carefully Selected and Graded

Basswood—We offer, subject to prior sale, two or three cars 1st and 2nd, 10% No. 1 Common, 1½" x 9" and up x 6' to 16'.

Stocks at Our Mill—Large quantities of 2 x 4, 2 x 6, 2 x 8, 2 x 9, and 2 x 10" Spruce, in all lengths.

Fir Timber—We have a fine stock of Fir timber. Send us all you enquiries for anything from the Coast, as we have a representative there who will attend promptly to requests for quotations.

We have at the following mills:—

DAAQUAM & LAC FRONTIERE
Quebec Central Railway.

100 M feet Spruce, 2" x 4", Green,
5th and better.

STE. GERMAINE

2 cars Spruce, 5th & btr., 2" x 5" x 8' to 13'
1 car Spruce, 5th & btr., 2" x 6" x 8' to 13'
2 cars Spruce, 5th & btr., 2" x 7" and up by
8' to 13'

NOMINIGUE,
C. P. R.

300 M ft. Hemlock, 3" x 4" and up
200 M ft. Spruce, 3" x 4" to 8" x 12'
to 16', strong 16'.

2 cars 3 x 4 and 5 Spruce,
2 cars 3 x 6 strong 14' to
1 car 3 x 7 16' long.
1 car 3 x 8

This could be resawn and dressed in transit.

MONT LAURIER, QUE.
C. P. R.

58 M ft. Spruce, 5th & btr., 1 x 4 and up by
6' to 16'

90 M ft. Spruce, 5th and btr., 2 x 5 and up
by 6' to 16'

MONT JOLI,

C. N. R.

100 M ft. Spruce, 2" x 3", could be dressed
in transit.

The James Shearer Co., Limited

Wholesale and Retail Dealers
in Lumber and Timber

OFFICE AND YARDS: 225 St Patrick St. **MONTREAL**

TRANSIT CARS

Shipped May 12th:

1 car No. 1 Common Cedar Shiplap,
5000 ft. 1 x 6, 12000 ft. 1 x 8, 12000 ft. 1 x 10.

Loading May 19th:

1 car 1 x 8 and 10 No. 1 Common Fir Shiplap.

Immediate shipment:

1 car 1 x 8 and 10 No. 1 Common B. C. Hemlock Shiplap.

Immediate shipment:

1 car 1 x 4/12 No. 2 Common Mountain Pine and Spruce Boards,
D&S 3/4".

1 car 1 x 4 No. 3 Clear Flat Grain Fir Flooring.

1 car 1 x 4 No. 3 1/2 grade Fir Flooring.

R. G. CHESBRO

Lumber Manufacturer's Agent
PHONE MAIN 5345
Bank of Hamilton Bldg., TORONTO

To Wholesalers

WE ARE IN THE BUSH; THEREFORE

We can purchase any of the following stocks for you, on a commission basis, from Mills whom we deal with daily. BIRCH, MAPLE, SPRUCE, for this summer's delivery.

Also: PILINGS, RAILWAY TIES, and HEWN BIRCH TIMBERS.

OUR SPECIALTY

We Manufacture SPRUCE LATH AND BOX SHOOKS.

Prompt attention given to your requirements. Let us show you.

D. Blais & Co., Ltd.
Notre Dame Des Anges, Que.

Gloucester Lumber & Trading Co.

BATHURST, N. B.

Manufacturers and Wholesalers

— of —

Pine and Spruce

SAWN LUMBER

Lath and Shingles

Plibrico Jointless Firebrick

There is nothing like it for your
Steamboiler Linings, Dutch Ovens,
Woodburners, Etc.

Installed without a bricklayer

Mill Supply Department
Beveridge Paper Company, Limited
Montreal

FOR SALE

500-tons 67 1/2 lb. relaying rail with anglebars
200-tons 56 & 60 lb. relaying rail with splices
200-tons new 85 lb. rail with anglebars.

Jno. J. Gartshore
58 Front St. West, Toronto

ROBERT BURY & CO. (CANADA), LIMITED

1 Spadina Avenue - TORONTO

English Office:
BOOTLE, LIVERPOOL

Eastern Branch:
Lewis Bldg., MONTREAL

Lumber Yards, Dry Kilns, Dimension
Mill, and Veneer Warehouse at Toronto

We have just completed purchase of the Dry Kilns from
the Toronto Kiln Co. and will absorb this Company in ours.
Can Kiln Dry 200,000 ft. per Month

All Canadian and American Hardwoods

MAHOGANY (250,000 feet all
sizes and grades)

SPECIALS FOR THIS WEEK

20,000 ft. 1 x 10 in. FAS Dry Michigan Basswood (Just unloaded, no War Tax.)

60,000 ft. 1 x 12 in. Clear B. C. Spruce (Good substitute for Whitewood at about
half the price.)

50,000 ft. 3/16 3 Ply Birch Panels (Waterproof Glue, good drawer bottoms).

VENEERS Rotary Cut, Sawed and
Sliced every description.

THREE PLY FIR PANELS

All grades carried in Quarter Sawn White Oak, Gum, Poplar, Walnut, Canadian and
Michigan Maple, Birch, Basswood, Elm, Ash, White Maple, Quartered Maple and White
Basswood.

TO CANADIAN MILLS

*We will buy your cut of Hardwoods for
Cash, write us when you are ready to sell*

The Rat Portage Lumber Co., Limited, Vancouver

MANUFACTURERS OF

Douglas Fir, Spruce, Cedar and Hemlock Lumber

Rough Timbers, Dimension, Flooring, Ceiling, Siding, Interior and Exterior
Finish of all kinds including Mouldings. Fir, Spruce and Cedar Lath

Prompt shipment of Fir timbers in all sizes and up to 100 feet in length

AIR DRIED CEDAR SHINGLES

We specialize in supplying air dried Cedar Shingles, these cost more than kiln dried Shingles but make a better roof and last much longer

I offer the following stock for immediate shipment :

1	Car	5/8	Quartered White Oak, No. 1 Common and Selects (In transit).
6	"	4/4	" " " FAS, all the wide in.
5	"	4/4	" " " No. 1 Common.
2	"	4/4	" " " No. 2 Common.
10	"	4/4	Plain White Oak, No. 2 Common.
5	"	8/4	" " " No. 1 Common.
2	"	4/4	" " " FAS.
3	"	12/4	" " " Com. and Btr., 50 per cent. 10 in. and wider.
5	"	6/4	Chestnut, FAS.
5	"	6/4	Sound Wormy Chestnut.
3	"	8/4	" " " "
1	"	5/4	" " " "
1	"	5/4	FAS
7	"	4/4	Sound Wormy Chestnut.
1	"	4/4	x 13 and up, FAS Sap Gum.
1	"	8/4	No. 1 Com. and Btr. Quartered Red Gum (In transit).

Write, wire or phone for prices.

PERCY E. HEENEY, Wholesale Lumber
207 Weber Chambers, KITCHENER, Ont.

I HAVE IT

All Grades in White Pine
Lath A Specialty

Milling in Connection

E. J. MOORES, Jr.

MIDLAND

CANADA

LET'S GET TOGETHER

Planing Mill Stock

CYPRESS

Soft, Dry Stock, Finest Grades—
All Thicknesses— 4/4, 5/4, 6/4, 8/4, 10/4, 12/4

Yellow Pine Finish

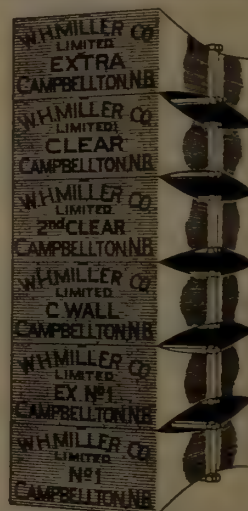
Kiln Dried, Soft, Short Leaf Kind

Stock Widths $\left. \begin{matrix} 4/4 \\ 5/4 \\ 6/4 \\ 8/4 \end{matrix} \right\}$ by 4", 6", 8", 10", 12"

Also OAK, ASH, POPLAR, GUM

WISTAR, UNDERHILL & NIXON

Real Estate Trust Bldg., Philadelphia, Pa.



We Specialize in—

**New Brunswick
White Cedar Shingles**

We also manufacture
**Spruce and Pine Lumber,
Lath, Cedar Ties, etc.**

Shipments by Rail and Water.

W. H. MILLER CO., LTD.
Campbellton, N. B.

River Ouelle Pulp & Lumber Co.

Manufacturers of

SPRUCE

Lumber Lath Pulpwood

Head Office and Mills at:

St. Pacome, Que., Canada
On I. C. Ry. 75 Miles East of
Quebec City

Also Mills at:

Crown Lake, Powerville Riv. Manie
On Nat. Transcontinental Ry.



Our new planing mill recently completed.

BUY B.C. FIR and HEMLOCK

We solicit correspondence and inquiries from

THE EASTERN CANADIAN TRADE

For fir yard stock, B. C. or Hemlock Shiplap and Boards, timbers any size and length up to 90 feet.

We also specialize in mixed cars of high-grade fir uppers and mouldings and are also manufacturers of fir doors.

Robertson & Hackett Sawmills, Ltd.

Established 1888

Mills and Office : FALSE CREEK, VANCOUVER, B.C.



Our NEW TIMBER MILL

(Capacity 100,000 Feet Ten Hours.) NOW IN OPERATION

We solicit your enquiries for

Heavy Construction Material and Yard Stock

ANY SIZE TIMBERS UP TO 100 FT.

Give us an opportunity to prove to you that we have earned a reputation for Quality and Service.

Timberland Lumber Co., Limited

Head Office: Westminster Trust Bldg., NEW WESTMINSTER, B. C.

Mills at South Westminster, on B.C.E.R.

Shipments by C.P.R., C.N.R., G.N.R., N.P.R., and C.M. & St. P. Ry.

HIGH GRADE LUMBER

Large Stocks for Immediate Delivery

**Fir Timbers,
Lumber, Lath,
Cedar,
Shingles,
Fir Flooring,
Ceiling,
Finish,
Kiln Dried**

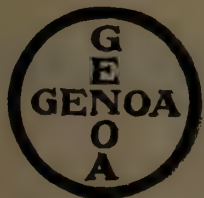
Our large plant located on the east coast of Vancouver Island, is finely equipped and modern in every way.

We are prepared for all classes of cargo shipment abroad and can make rail shipments to all usual points reached by the C. P. R. and C. N. R.

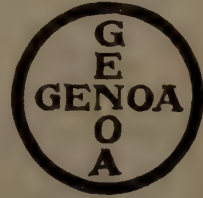
We specialize on ship building material in the rough, and long timbers.

Let us know your requirements. We have a service that will please you.

**Dealers in
Lumber,
Moulding,
Cross Arms,
Doors, Sash,
Etc.**



GENOA BAY LUMBER CO.
Genoa Bay, B.C.



Telegraph Address : DUNCAN, B.C.

Code : A.B.C. 5th Edition.

Phone 25 DUNCAN



CLEAR FIR TIMBERS

OUR SPECIALTIES:

Long Fir Timber Planking Decking

Cutting orders for 2' in long lengths either Common or Clear (obtained as side cut).

Planer capacity 6" x 30". We do not operate dry kiln, but can arrange to air-dry in our yard to requirements.

Our Mill is on Canadian Pacific Railway with Rail Connection (Five Miles) to Tidewater on Alberni Canal. Navigable for all Vessels

BAINBRIDGE LUMBER CO., Limited

Cable Address:
Bainbridge Lumber, Victoria.

Bainbridge, B.C.

Telephone and Postal
Service at Bainbridge

**We Have Been Running All Winter
and have the**

**Largest stock
of Western White Pine in
British Columbia**

**How much do you want?
How fast do you want it?**

We Can Meet Your Requirements

For Commons inquire at Mills.

For Shop and Factory Selects,

Louis Wuichet Inc.,

Railway Exchange Bldg.,

Chicago, Ill.

The

Otis Staples Lumber Co.

LIMITED

Wycliffe,

B.C.



British Columbia Forest Products

Fir Western Hemlock Spruce

With modern equipment and shipping facilities we are in a position to handle your orders in a satisfactory manner.

Our stock undergoes careful supervision to ensure
QUALITY LUMBER.

Daily Capacity 135,000 ft.

Canadian Puget Sound Lumber & Timber Co.
VICTORIA — LIMITED — B.C.

**Western White Pine
California White Pine
California Sugar Pine
and Arizona Soft Pine**

Best Stock for Factory and Pattern Lumber

Ask LOUIS WUICHET Inc.
Room 712 Railway Exchange, CHICAGO, ILLINOIS

H. M. ELLIS, LTD.

Manufacturers of

Long Fir Timbers

Mill: Lombard, B. C.

Office: 118 Pacific Bldg., Vancouver

RIGHT GRADES

QUICK SHIPMENTS



Canadian Western Lumber Co.

FRASER MILLS, B.C.

Eastern Sales Office—Toronto—L. D. Barclay and E. C. Parsons

ALBERTA

Edmonton—T. R. Griffith

SASKATCHEWAN

Moose Jaw
Chas. R. Skene

MANITOBA

Winnipeg—Hugh Cameron
Brandon—D. T. McDowell



"Organized to Serve"

"A League of Notions"

Prediction is not a gift—it's more a habit. There are those who perhaps will continue to predict the trend of lumber sales, production and price. They constitute "the league of notions."

We offer no psychic powers—ours is an ambition to SERVE. As a wholesale organization we solicit your confidence to serve you in your demands for B. C. Forest Products.

Timbers
Dimension
Boards and Shiplap
Flooring
Ceiling
Siding
Green & Kiln Dried
Clears
Red Cedar Shingles
Fir-Pine-Cedar Lath

Timms, Phillips & Co. Ltd.
Yorkshire Bldg., VANCOUVER

DOMINION LUMBER SALES LTD.

Sole Selling Agents for Two Operating Saw Mills and Two Shingle Mills

We can make immediate shipment of any quantity of Fir-Timbers, all sizes.

We have in transit or ready for immediate shipment several cars of 2x, 3x and 5x, high grade shingles.

IN TRANSIT:

1 Car Clear Fir in 1", 1¼" 1½" and 2".

1 Car 2" x 10" and 12" Fir, 14, 16 and 18 feet.

Several cars No. 1 Common Fir Joisting in two and three inch. Quick shipment.

D. WILLIAMS, 40 Major Street, TORONTO REPRESENTATIVE

WIRE YOUR ORDERS AT OUR EXPENSE

209 Winch Building,

VANCOUVER, B.C.

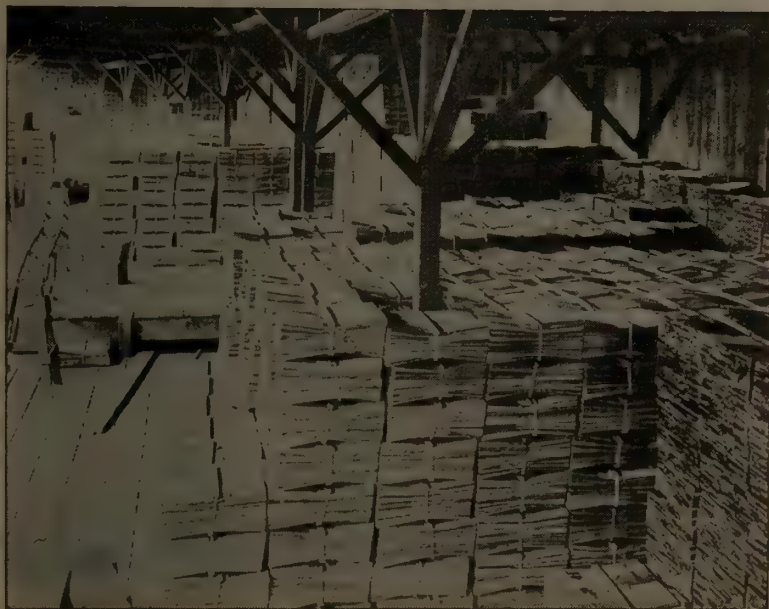
British Columbia Red Cedar Shingles

ARROW BRAND

XXX 6/2, Sixteen Inch All Clear and
All Vertical Grain XXXXX 5/2

White Pine

Cedar Spruce Hemlock
Douglas Fir



Manufacturers
and
Wholesalers

Eastern Representative:
R. G. CHESBRO, 1304 Bank of Hamilton Bldg.
Phone Main 5345
TORONTO, ONT.

Mills at
Ruskin, Eburne Nakusp,
Summit, Vancouver

ALLEN-STOLTZE LUMBER CO., LTD.

Vancouver, British Columbia

FIR COMMON LUMBER

Hemlock Boards

Cedar Boards

Federal XXX Shingles



Long Fir Piling

Coast and Mountain
Stocks

FEDERAL LUMBER CO., LTD.

470 GRANVILLE ST.

(Wire or Write)

VANCOUVER, B.C.

BRITISH COLUMBIA SPRUCE

In All Sizes and Grades

We are Specialists in this Line—Write us.

R. P. Shannon Lumber Company

408 Pacific Building

VANCOUVER, B. C.

British Columbia Forest Products

The British Columbia Lumber Commissioner

is now located in new offices at

No. 1 Adelaide St. East, Ground Floor

and will be pleased to meet dealers and others interested in

BRITISH COLUMBIA WOODS

PHONE MAIN 6872. NOTE—We do not quote prices.

British America Mills and Timber Co., Ltd.

Manufacturers of

Pacific Coast Timber Products

FIR TIMBERS

"Shamrock" Brand Red Cedar Shingles

General Offices, VANCOUVER, B.C.

Ontario Sales Representative: D. WILLIAMS, 40 Major St. Toronto, Ont.

Ivan D. Smith Lumber Co.

Wholesale

Pacific Coast Timber Products

FINISH, FLOORING, CEILING, ROUGH CLEARS
TIMBERS, DIMENSION, SHIPLAP, BOARDS,

RED CEDAR SHINGLES

Dependable Grades

Efficient Service

WIRE OR WRITE

512 Standard Bank Bldg. Vancouver, B.C.

Heaps & Sons

Limited

SHINGLES

B. C. LUMBER and TIMBERS

Wire us for quick action

METROPOLITAN
BUILDING

VANCOUVER, B.C.

Thurston-Flavelle, Limited

MANUFACTURERS OF

British Columbia Red Cedar Exclusively

Cedar Bevel Siding, Finish, V-Joint and Mouldings

Straight or mixed cars with XXX and XXXXX Shingles.

Stocks carried at Lindsay, Ont., for quick shipment

Ontario Agents:

Gull River Lumber Co., Ltd., Lindsay, Ont.

Quebec and Maritime Provinces Agents:

Rose-McLaurin Limited, 2 Toronto St.,
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Full particulars from our Eastern Agents.

Head Office and Mills, Port Moody, B. C.

STOCKS WANTED—

We want to buy cuts of
HEMLOCK
SPRUCE
WHITE PINE
JACK PINE
LATH AND POSTS

Will pay highest prices and make prompt shipments

Write, Wire or Phone

McCORMACK & STEWART

Bank of Toronto Building - HAMILTON, Canada

North Eastern Iron & Salvage Co.

129-133 Nazareth Street, MONTREAL

Dealers in every kind of SECOND HAND USABLE MATERIAL

Entire Plants Bought and Sold.

Steam and Water Pipe a Specialty.

Reinforcing Steel, New and Second-hand,
 Always in Stock.

Galvanized and Black Wire in Coils.

LEATHER, BALATA, AND RUBBER BELTING,
 Practically New at Half Price.

SHAFTINGS, HANGERS, ETC.

Get our prices before placing your orders elsewhere.

QUOTATIONS ON APPLICATION.

Telephone Main 6405

Nights, East 2923



Elevated Steel Water Tanks Provide Real Protection Reduce Insurance Rates

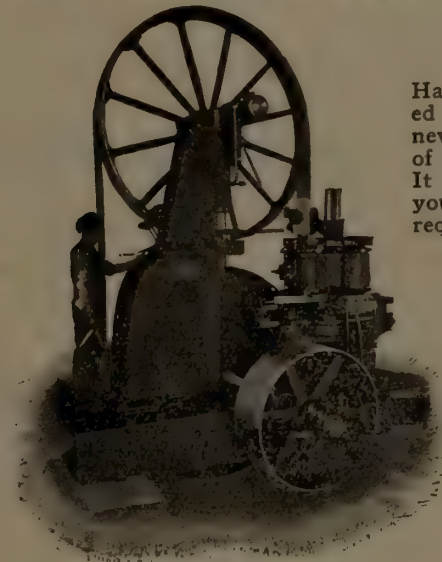
Our All Steel Elevated Water Tanks will not rot out, leak, burn or burst—they last a lifetime, and operate successfully in the coldest latitudes.

CANADIAN CHICAGO BRIDGE & IRON CO., Ltd.

MONTREAL, QUE., 260 St. James St.
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MERSHON

A SPECIALTY - NOT A SIDE LINE
BAND RESAWS



Have you received a copy of our new Hand Book of Saw Fitting? It will be sent you gladly upon request.

Saginaw Seven-Foot Band Resaw

26 Models for Sawmills, Planing Mills & Box Factories

Wm. B. Mershon & Company

Saginaw, Michigan

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Baughman's "Buyer & Seller." The handiest labor-saving book for lumbermen ever devised. Desk size, 300 pages, \$3.50. Pocket edition, 188 pages, \$1.50. "Climax" tally book, bound in sheep, with hand straps. Size 4 1/4 x 8 1/2, 110 pages. Price \$2.00.

"Scribner's Lumber and Log Book," 1919 edition, price 45c.

"The Kiln Drying of Lumber," a Practical and Theoretical Treatise, by Harry Don-

ald Tiemann, M.E., M.F. Published by J. B. Lippincott Co. 316 pages, illustrated. Price \$5.00.

"Tudor Lumber Price and Freight Reckoner," just published by Tudor B. Carre. Price, \$3.00.

Utilization of Wood-Waste (Second Revised Edition), by Ernst Hubbard. Published in 1915 by Scott, Greenwood & Sons. 192 pages, illustrated. Price \$2.00.

CANADA LUMBERMAN

347 Adelaide Street West - TORONTO

Tudhope-Anderson

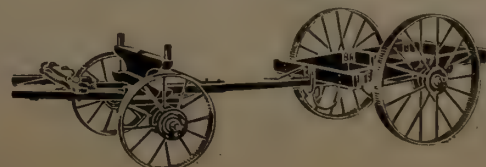
Detachable Lumber Trucks

Unequalled stand-up-ability on tough, rough and soft road-beds are the tests that explain the widespread popularity of these sturdy trucks among lumbermen. Cut shows Front Hauling Gear No. 41 coupled to Hind Gear No. 42. One or more Hind Gears may be attached or detached with ease.

Look at the wide tire steel wheels. They mean easy hauling. We guarantee them. Spokes may be renewed in case of accident—not so with others. Axles are high quality square steel ensuring many years' service. Wood parts are best oak, air-seasoned and kiln-dried. All parts well ironed and braced.

Built to the following specifications:—

No. of Truck	Size of Steel Axle	Tire Inches	Wheels Inches	Frame Length	Width
41 Front Gear	1 3/4" square	4 x 1/2	26	.....	.....
42 Hind Gear	1 3/4" square	4 x 1/2	42	5 feet	40 inches



For descriptive circulars write

Tudhope - Anderson Co., Limited
 Orillia, Ontario



No. 161 Self Feed Saw

A big fast feed capacity saw with adjustable feed rolls for feeding short stock. Mandrel is extended for gang ripping and has four bearings. This is a production machine of the highest type and which will prove a cost reducer in any type of wood-working plant.

Write for circular and price.

Hall & Brown Wood Working Machine Co

Saint Louis, U. S. A.

Home Office and Factory, 1913 to 1933 North Broadway

FIRE BRICK

We make several brands of fire brick made by every known process of manufacture from a selection of various high grade Pennsylvania clays. This enables us to furnish the best adapted fire brick for your boilers, dutch ovens, refuse burners, kilns, etc.

We specialize in fire brick for power plants and if you will advise us whether your boilers are hand fired or stoker fired and kind of fuel used we can then give you the proper brick for your work.

We carry a large stock of our different brands in various sizes and shapes in our Hamilton warehouse, which enables us to ship at once.

We manufacture the following well-known brands:

**"Elkco Special," "Elk Steel,"
"St. Marys," "Keystone" and "Rotex"**

Write for copy of our catalogue,
"Refractory Efficiency Engineering."

Elk Fire Brick Co. of Canada, Ltd.

HIGH GRADE FIRE BRICK and CLAY

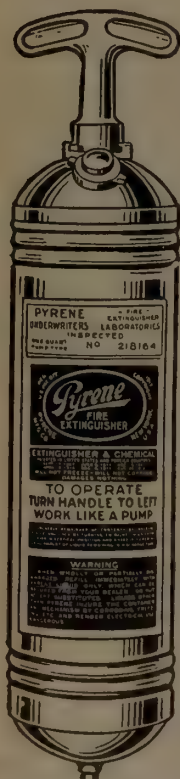
Sun Life Bldg., Hamilton, Canada

Representatives for Maritime Provinces:

RHODES, CURRY COMPANY, LTD., Head Office, AMHERST, N. S.
Branches at Halifax, Sydney and New Glasgow, N.S.

Pyrene Fire Extinguishers

Are the Ideal Fire Protectors for your mill, for the following reasons:—



- 1st—Pyrene is death to all inflammable fires.
- 2nd—Pyrene does not freeze at fifty degrees below zero.
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- 4th—Pyrene is easily operated and ever ready.
- 5th—Pyrene reduces your Fire Insurance rate 15 per cent when installed on your Automobile or Motor Truck.
- 6th—Pyrene has served with the boys at the front.
- 7th—Pyrene in one of our Holsters is ideal for your watchman in case he locates a fire in your building.

We also carry the 2½ Gal. Soda Acid Extinguisher

Ask for our Catalogue which contains a full line of fire appliances, also for our book on how to protect your factory. This book contains valuable information.

Pyrene Mfg. Co. of Canada, Limited

3 St. Nicholas St.

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Gerlach Machinery

**PRODUCES THE BEST
as Well as the Cheapest**

**Tight or Slack Staves,
Headings, Kegs,
Barrels and
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100% to 400% profit in Coopersage Stock today. Be wise and purchase the best Machinery.

DIXIE PORTABLE GASOLINE DRAG SAW
Present Price \$270.00 with 1 Blade

Circular, Drag and Cylinder Saws
made since 1854

The Peter Gerlach Co.

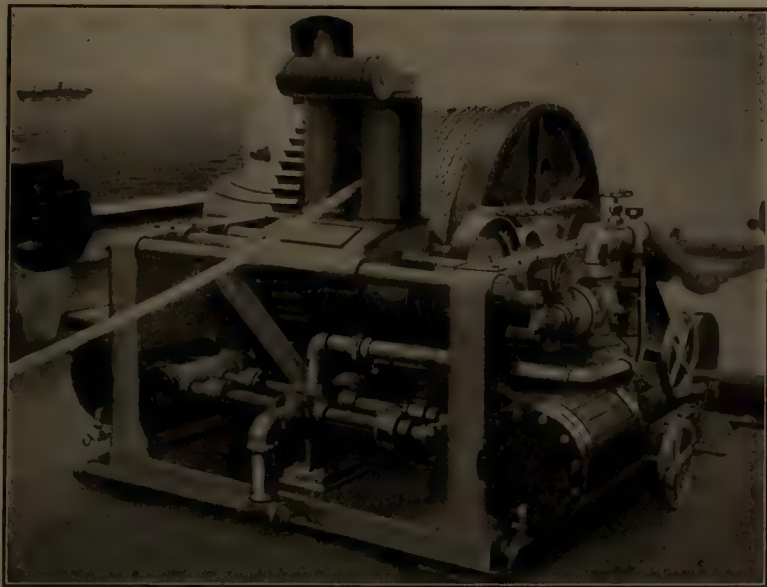
Established 1854

Cleveland, Ohio



Corbet Automatic Towing Machines FOR TUGS AND BARGES

are the best that can be produced for Towing and Wrecking, and we guarantee them to give perfect satisfaction
Write for full information to our nearest Agents



Made in Five Sizes

Made in five sizes to accommodate flexible steel hawsers from 5/8 in. up to 2 in. diameter. This is the most up-to-date and modernly efficient machine on the market to-day. It saves its cost in three seasons.

The Corbet Foundry & Machine Co., Ltd.
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HURLBURT MOTOR TRUCKS

**"The Best Truck Money and Brains
Can Build, Regardless of Cost."**

That is the idea back of the *Hurlburt Truck*.
Intrinsically it means:

**An Overpowered Motor
A Frame of 95,000 lbs. Tensile Strength
Longer and Heavier Springs of Silicon-Manganese Steel
A Brute of a Rear End
The Smaller Units of Equal Ruggedness
Skilled Workmen—Skillful Results
Clientele of Character
A Truck that Runs and Runs.**

The first Hurlburt made eight years ago is still doing a full days work
PRICES ON APPLICATION

MARTEL & GUILBAULT

Distributors of Hurlburt Trucks

511 St. Catherine St. W.

MONTREAL

Write for catalogue

Service Station, 279 Visitation Street,

PHONE UP. 9309



Make Our Engineers Responsible for Your Belting Equipment

Put it up to them to place your transmission equipment on a 100 per cent. efficiency basis. Make recommendations that will create savings, which in turn will practically offset any expenditure they may suggest.

So certain are we that our belting experts can practically eliminate your transmission troubles, we are quite willing to analyze your plant at no cost to you.

It would be an expensive item in your overhead if you were to attempt such an analysis, but our experts will do that work for you just as they have for many of Canada's largest manufacturers who have placed the responsibility for their transmission equipment in our hands.

Practically every plant has one or more drives that are hard on belts. Just such drives as these are now equipped with

Dominion Friction Surface Belting

which for fifty years has justified every claim by satisfactory performance.

When you have belt trouble 'phone, wire or write our nearest service branch.



Our Dominion Hose, Packing and Industrial Rubber Goods are all the Same High Standard as Dominion Friction Surface Belting.

Dominion Rubber System Service Branches

Halifax,	Fort William,
St. John,	Winnipeg,
Quebec,	Brandon,
Montreal,	Regina,
Ottawa,	Saskatoon,
Toronto,	Edmonton,
Hamilton,	Calgary,
London,	Lethbridge,
Kitchener,	Vancouver,
North Bay,	Victoria.

CURRENT LUMBER PRICES—WHOLESALE

TORONTO, ONT.

Prices in Carload Lots, F.O.B. cars Toronto

White Pine:
1 x 4/7 Good Strips . . . \$120 00 \$130 00
1 1/4 & 1 1/2 x 4/7 Good Strips . . . 120 00 130 00
1 x 8 and up Good Sides . . . 155 00 165 00
2 x 4/7 Good Strips . . . 125 00 135 00

1 1/4 and 1 1/2 x 8 and wider
Good Sides . . . 165 00 175 00
2 x 8 and wider Good Sides . . . 175 00 185 00
2 x 8 and wider Good Sides . . . 175 00 185 00
1 in. No. 1, 2 and 3 Cuts . . . 110 00 120 00
5/4 & 6/4 No. 1, 2 & 3 Cuts . . . 130 00 135 00
2 in. No. 1, 2 and 3 Cuts . . . 135 00 145 00
1 x 4 and 5 Mill Run . . . 70 00 72 00
1 x 6 Mill Run . . . 70 00 72 00
1 x 7, 9 and 11 Mill Run . . . 72 00 74 00
1 x 8 Mill Run . . . 73 00 75 00
1 x 10 Mill Run . . . 78 00 80 00
1 x 12 Mill Run . . . 80 00 82 00
5/4 and 6/4 x 5 Mill Run . . . 72 00 74 00
2 x 4 Mill Run . . . 70 00 72 00
2 x 6 Mill Run . . . 72 00 74 00
2 x 8 Mill Run . . . 73 00 75 00
2 x 10 Mill Run . . . 78 00 80 00
2 x 12 Mill Run . . . 80 00 82 00
1 in. Mill Run Shorts . . . 56 00 58 00

1 x 4 and up 6/16 No. 1 Mill
Culls . . . 55 00 58 00
1 x 10 and up 6/16 No. 1 Mill
Culls . . . 58 00 60 00
1 x 12 and up 6/16 No. 1 Mill
Culls . . . 59 00 61 00
1 x 4 and up 6/16 No. 2 Mill
Culls . . . 45 00 47 00
1 x 10 x 12 6/16 No. 2 Mill
Culls . . . 50 00 52 00
1 x 4 and up 6/10 No. 3 Mill
Culls . . . 32 00 36 00

Red Pine:
1 x 4 and 5 Mill Run . . . 56 00 58 00
1 x 6 Mill Run . . . 60 00 62 00
1 x 8 Mill Run . . . 62 00 64 00
1 x 10 Mill Run . . . 65 00 67 00
2 x 4 Mill Run . . . 56 00 58 00
2 x 6 Mill Run . . . 60 00 62 00
2 x 8 Mill Run . . . 62 00 64 00
1 in. Clear and Clear Face . . . Open
2 in. Clear and Clear Face . . . Open

Spruce:
1 x 4 Mill Run . . . 56 00 58 00
1 x 6 Mill Run . . . 59 00 61 00
1 x 8 Mill Run . . . 60 00 62 00
1 x 10 Mill Run . . . 62 00 64 00
1 x 12 Mill Run Spruce . . . 64 00 66 00
Mill Culls . . . 48 00 50 00

HEMLOCK, No. 1

(In car load lots f.o.b. Toronto)

1 x 4 and 5 in. x 9 to 16 ft. . . 47 00 49 00
1 x 6 in. x 9 to 16 ft. . . 52 00 54 00
1 x 8 in. x 9 to 16 ft. . . 54 00 56 00
1 x 10 and 12 in. x 9 to 16 ft. . . 56 00 58 00
1 x 7, 9 and 11 in. x 9 to 16 ft. . . 51 00 52 00
2 x 4 to 12, 10 and 16 ft. . . 58 00 60 00
2 x 4 to 12, 10 and 16 ft. . . 58 00 60 00
2 x 4 to 12 in., 18 and 14 ft. . . 56 00 58 00
2 x 4 to 12 in., 18 ft. . . 60 00 62 00
2 x 4 to 12 in., 20 ft. . . 62 00 64 00
1 in. No. 2, 6 ft. to 16 ft. . . 45 00 46 00

FIR FLOORING

Fir flooring, 1 x 3 and 4",
No. 1 & 2 Edge Grain . . . \$105 50
Fir flooring, 1 x 3 and 4",
No. 1 & 2 Flat Grain . . . 90 50

(Depending upon widths)

1 x 4 to 12 No. 1 & 2 Clear
Fir, Rough . . . \$98 75 \$106 75
1 1/4 x 4 to 12 No. 1 & 2 Clear
Fir, Rough . . . 108 00 112 00
2 x 4 to 12 No. 1 & 2 Clear
Fir, Rough . . . 101 00 108 00
3 & 4 x 4 to 12 No. 1 & 2
Clear Fir, Rough . . . 112 75 114 75
1 x 5 & 6 Fir Casing . . . 105 50
1 x 8 & 10 Fir Base . . . 108 75
1 1/4 & 1 1/2 8, 10 & 12" E. G.
Stepping . . . 117 00

1 1/4 & 1 1/2 8, 10 & 12" F. G.
Stepping . . . 107 00
1 x 4 to 12 Clear Fir, D4S . . . 96 50 102 50
1 1/4 & 1 1/2 x 4 to 12, Clear
Fir, D4S . . . 108 00 112 00
XX Shingles 6 butts 1 to 2",
per M. . . Open
XXX Shingles, 6 butts to 2
in., per M. . . Open
XXXXX Shingles, 5 butts
to 2 in., per M. . . Open

LATH

No. 1 White Pine, 4 ft. . . Open
No. 2 White Pine, 4 ft. . . "
No. 3 White Pine, 4 ft. . . "
Mill run white pine, 32 in.
Merchantable spruce lath, 4 ft. . . "

TORONTO HARDWOOD PRICES

The prices given below are for carloads
f.o.b. Toronto, from wholesalers to retailers,
and are based on a good percentage of long
lengths and good widths, without any wide
stock having been sorted out.

ASH, WHITE

(Dry weight 3800 lbs. per M. ft.)

1s & 2s No. 1 Com. No. 2 Com.
1" . . . \$220.00 \$170.00 \$100.00
1 1/4" . . . 245.00 215.00 120.00
1 1/2" . . . 255.00 225.00 130.00
2" . . . 345.00 285.00 160.00
8 1/2" and 3" . . . 375.00 350.00 230.00
4" . . . 385.00 360.00 240.00

ASH, BROWN

4/4 . . . \$165.00 \$105.00 \$80.00
6/4 . . . 175.00 115.00 90.00
8/4 . . . 200.00 140.00 110.00

BIRCH

(Dry weight 4000 lbs. per M. ft.)

1s & 2s No. 1 No. 2
Com. Com.
4/4 . . . \$155.00 \$115.00 \$75.00
5/4 and 6/4 . . . 165.00 125.00 85.00
8/4 . . . 170.00 135.00 100.00
10/4 and 12/4 . . . 210.00 160.00 120.00
16/4 . . . 225.00 175.00 125.00

BASSWOOD

(Dry weight 2500 lbs. per M. ft.)

1s & 2s No. 1 No. 2 No. 3
Com. Com. Com.
4/4 . . . \$120.00 \$90.00 \$60.00
5/4 & 6/4 . . . 125.00 95.00 70.00
8/4 . . . 130.00 100.00 72.00

CHESTNUT

(Dry weight 2800 lbs. per M. ft.)

1s & 2s No. 1 Sound
Com. Wormy
1" . . . \$215.00 \$165.00 \$ 95.00
1 1/4" and 1 1/2" . . . 225.00 175.00 100.00
2" . . . 235.00 180.00 105.00

ELM, SOFT

(Dry weight 3100 lbs. per M. ft.)

4/4 . . . \$105.00 \$70.00 \$60.00 \$48.00
6/4 & 8/4 . . . 125.00 85.00 70.00 55.00
12/4 . . . 160.00 130.00 110.00

GUM, RED

(Dry weight 3300 lbs. per M. ft.)

Plain Quartered No. 1
1s & 2s Com. 1s & 2s Com.
1" . . . \$215.00 \$175.00 \$240.00 \$200.00
1 1/4" . . . 220.00 180.00 255.00 215.00
1 1/2" . . . 225.00 185.00 260.00 220.00
2" . . . 240.00 200.00 270.00 225.00

Figured Gum, \$10 per M. extra, in both plain
and quartered.

GUM, SAP

1s & 2s No. 1 Com.

1" . . . \$125.00 \$100.00
1 1/4" and 1 1/2" . . . 130.00 105.00
2" . . . 135.00 110.00

HICKORY

(Dry weight 4500 lbs. per M. ft.)

1s & 2s No. 1 Com. No. 2 Com.
1" . . . \$175.00 \$120.00 \$70.00
1 1/4" . . . 185.00 130.00 80.00
1 1/2" . . . 195.00 140.00 80.00
2" . . . 215.00 160.00 95.00

MAPLE, HARD

(Dry weight 4200 lbs. per M. ft.)

1s & 2s Com. Com. Com.
No. 1 No. 2 No. 3
4/4 . . . \$115.00 \$ 95.00 \$ 55.00 \$ 35.00
5/4 & 6/4 . . . 125.00 100.00 65.00
8/4 . . . 130.00 105.00 75.00
12/4 . . . 155.00 145.00 100.00
16/4 . . . 190.00 155.00

SOFT MAPLE

The quantity of soft maple produced in
Ontario is small and it is generally sold on
a log run basis, the locality governing the
prices.

PLAIN WHITE & RED OAK

(Plain sawed. Dry weight 4000 lbs. per M. ft.)

1s & 2s No. 1 Com.
4/4 . . . \$250.00 \$200.00
5/4 & 6/4 . . . 255.00 205.00
8/4 . . . 260.00 215.00
10/4 . . . 265.00 225.00
12/4 . . . 270.00 230.00
16/4 . . . 280.00 240.00

WHITE OAK, Quarter Cut

(Dry weight 4000 lbs. per M. ft.)

1s & 2s No. 1 Com.
4/4 . . . \$375.00 \$300.00
5/4 and 6/4 . . . 385.00 315.00
8/4 . . . 395.00 325.00

QTD. CUT RED OAK

1s & 2s No. 1 Com.
4/4" . . . \$325.00 \$245.00
5/4" and 6/4" . . . 340.00 260.00
8/4" . . . 345.00 265.00

OTTAWA, ONT.

Manufacturers' Prices

Pine good sidings:

1-in. x 7-in. and up . . . \$150 00
1 1/4-in. and 1 1/2-in., 8-in. & up . . . 190 00
2-in. x 7-in. and up . . . 200 00
No. 2 cuts 2 x 8-in. and up . . . 95 00

Pine good strips:

1-in. . . . 125 00
1 1/4-in. and 1 1/2-in. . . . 145 00
2-in. . . . 160 00

Pine good shorts:

1-in. x 7-in. and up . . . 135 00
1-in. x 4-in. to 6-in. . . . 110 00
1 1/4-in. and 1 1/2-in. . . . 135 00
2-in. . . . 140 00
7-in. to 9-in. A sidings . . . 80 00

Pine, No. 1 dressing sidings . . . 95 00

Pine, No. 1 dressing strips . . . 90 00

Pine, No. 1 dressing shorts . . . 75 00

Pine, 1-in. x 4-in. s.c. strips . . . 72 00

Pine, 1-in. x 5-in. s.c. strips . . . 73 00

Pine, 1-in. x 6-in. s.c. strips . . . 74 00

Pine, 1-in. x 7-in. s.c. strips . . . 74 00

Pine, 1 x 8-in., s.c. 12 to 16 ft. 43 00

Pine, 1-in. x 10-in. M.R. . . . 78 00

Pine, s.c. sidings, 1 1/4 and 2-in. . . . 75 00

Pine, s.c. strips, 1-in. . . . 65 00

1 1/4, 1 1/2 and 2-in. . . . 70 00

Pine, s.c. shorts, 1 x 4 to 6 in. . . . 60 00

Pine, s.c. and bet., shorts, 1 x 5 . . . 62 00

Pine, s.c. and bet., shorts, 1 x 6 . . . 65 00

Pine, s.c. shorts, 6'-11', 1"x10" . . . 68 00

Pine box boards:

1"x4" and up, 6'-11' . . . 52 00

1"x8", 12'-16' . . . 60 00

Pine, mill culls, strips and sid-
ings, 1-in. x 4-in. and up, 12-
ft. and up . . . 55 00

Mill cull shorts, 1-in. x 4-in.
and up, 6-ft. to 11-ft. . . . 45 00

O. culls r & w p . . . 38 00 40 00

RED PINE, LOG RUN

mill culls out, 1-in. . . . 36 00 52 00
mill culls out, 1 1/4-in. . . . 36 00 52 00
mill culls out, 1 1/2-in. . . . 38 00 52 00
mill culls out, 2-in. . . . 40 00 52 00
mill culls, white pine, 1"x7"
and up . . . 45 00

MILL RUN SPRUCE

1"x4" and up, 6'-11' . . . 50 00 52 00
1"x4" and up, 12'-16' . . . 50 00 52 00
1"x8", 10' and up, 12'-16' . . . 54 00 56 00
1 1/4" x 7, 8 and 9' and up,
12'-16' . . . 54 00 56 00
1 1/2" x 10 and up, 12'-16' . . . 54 00 60 00
1 1/2" x 12' and up, 12'-16' . . . 54 00 60 00

Spruce, 1-in. clear (fine dressing
and B) . . . 60 00 63 00
Hemlock, 1-in. cull . . . 35 00 37 00
Hemlock, 1-in. log run . . . 45 00 47 00
Hemlock, 2x4, 6, 8, 10, 12/16' . . . 53 00 58 00
Tamarac . . . 34 00 36 00

Basswood, log run, dead culls
out . . . 52 00 56 00
Basswood, log run, mill culls
out . . . 54 00 58 00
Birch, log run . . . 48 00 50 00

Soft Elm, common and better, 1,
1 1/2, 2-in. . . . 60 00 70 00

Ash, black, log run . . . 62 00 65 00
1 x 10 No. 1 barn . . . 57 00 62 00
1 x 10 No. 2 barn . . . 51 00 56 00
1 x 8 and 9 No. 2 barn . . . 47 00 52 00

Lath per M:
No. 1 white pine, 1 1/2-in. x 4 ft. . . Open
No. 2 white pine . . . Open
Mill run white pine . . . 17 00
Spruce, mill run 1 1/2-in. . . 15 00
Red pine, mill run . . . 14 00
Hemlock, mill run . . . 12 00 13 00

White Cedar Shingles;
XXXX, 18-in. . . . 12 00
Clear butt, 18-in. . . . 10 00
18-in. xx . . . 7 00

Spruce logs (pulp) . . . 20 00 28 00

QUEBEC, QUE.

WHITE PINE

(At Quebec)

First class Ottawa waney, 18-in.
average, according to lineal 100 . . . 110
19 in. and up average . . . 110 120

SPRUCE DEALS

(At Mill)

3 in. unsorted Quebec, 4 in. to . . . Per M. Ft.
6 in. wide . . . \$42 00 \$44 00
3 in. unsorted, Quebec, 7 in. to . . .
8 in. wide . . . 44 00 46 00
3 in. unsorted Quebec, 9 in.
wide . . . 50 00 54 00

OAK

(At Quebec)

According to average and quality
55 ft. cube . . . 1 00 1 20

ELM

(At Quebec)

According to average and quality,
40 to 45 feet, cube . . . 1 00 1 20
According to average and quality,
30 to 35 feet . . . 90 1 00

BIRCH PLANKS

(At Mill)

1 to 4 in. thick, per M. ft. . . 50 00 60 00

SARNIA, ONT.

PINE, COMMON AND BETTER

1 x 6 and 8 in. . . . \$110 00
1 in., 8 in. and up wide . . . 110 00
1 1/4 and 1 1/2 in. and up wide . . . 120 00
2 in. and up wide . . . 125 00

CUTS AND BETTER

4/4 x 8 and up No. 1 and better . . . 100 00
6/4 x 8 and up No. 1 and better . . . 115 00
8/4 x 8 and up No. 1 and better . . . 115 00

No. 1 CUTS

1 in., 8 in. and up wide . . . 90 00
1 1/4 in., 8 in. and up wide . . . 100 00
1 1/2 in., 8 in. and up wide . . . 100 00
2 in., 8 in. and up wide . . . 105 00
2 1/2 in. and 3 in., 8 in. and up wide . . . 130 00
4 in., 8 in. and up wide . . . 135 00

No. 1 BARN

1 in.; 10 to 16 ft. long . . . \$73 00 81 00
1 1/4, 1 1/2 and 2 in., 10/16 ft. . . 78 00 83 00
2 1/2 to 3 in., 10/16 ft. . . 81 00 85 00

No. 2 BARN

1 in., 10 to 16 ft. long . . . 68 00 75 00
1 1/4, 1 1/2 and 2 in., 10/16 ft. . . 72 00 77 00
2 1/2 in. to 3 in. . . 75 00 82 00

No. 3 BARN

1 in., 10 to 16 ft. Long . . . 65 00 70 00
1 1/4, 1 1/2 and 2 in., 10/16 ft. . . 70 00 75 00

BOX

1 in., 1 1/4 in. & 1 1/2 in., 10/16' . . . 60 00 62 00

MILL CULLS

Mill Run Culls
1 in., 4 in. and up wide, 6/16 ft. . . \$50 00
1 1/4, 1 1/2 and 2 in. . . 51 00

ST. JOHN, N.B.

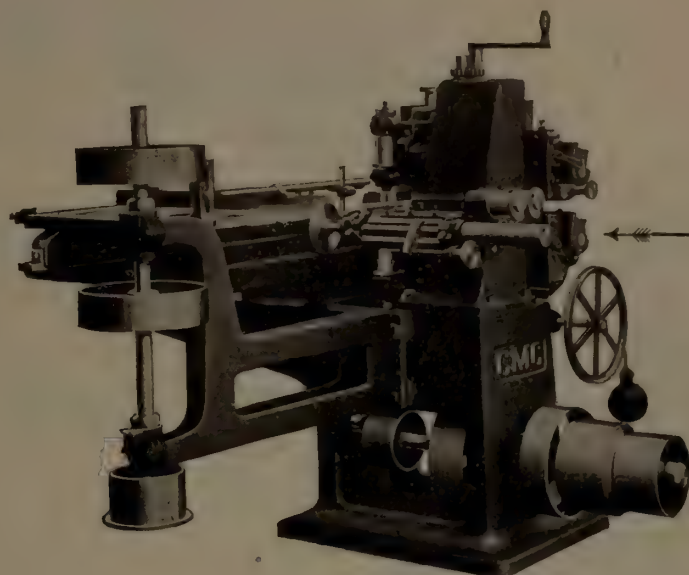
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504 SINGLE END TENONER

Is easily the best single end Tenoner upon the Canadian market. It has many distinctive features which are fully described in our special bulletin.

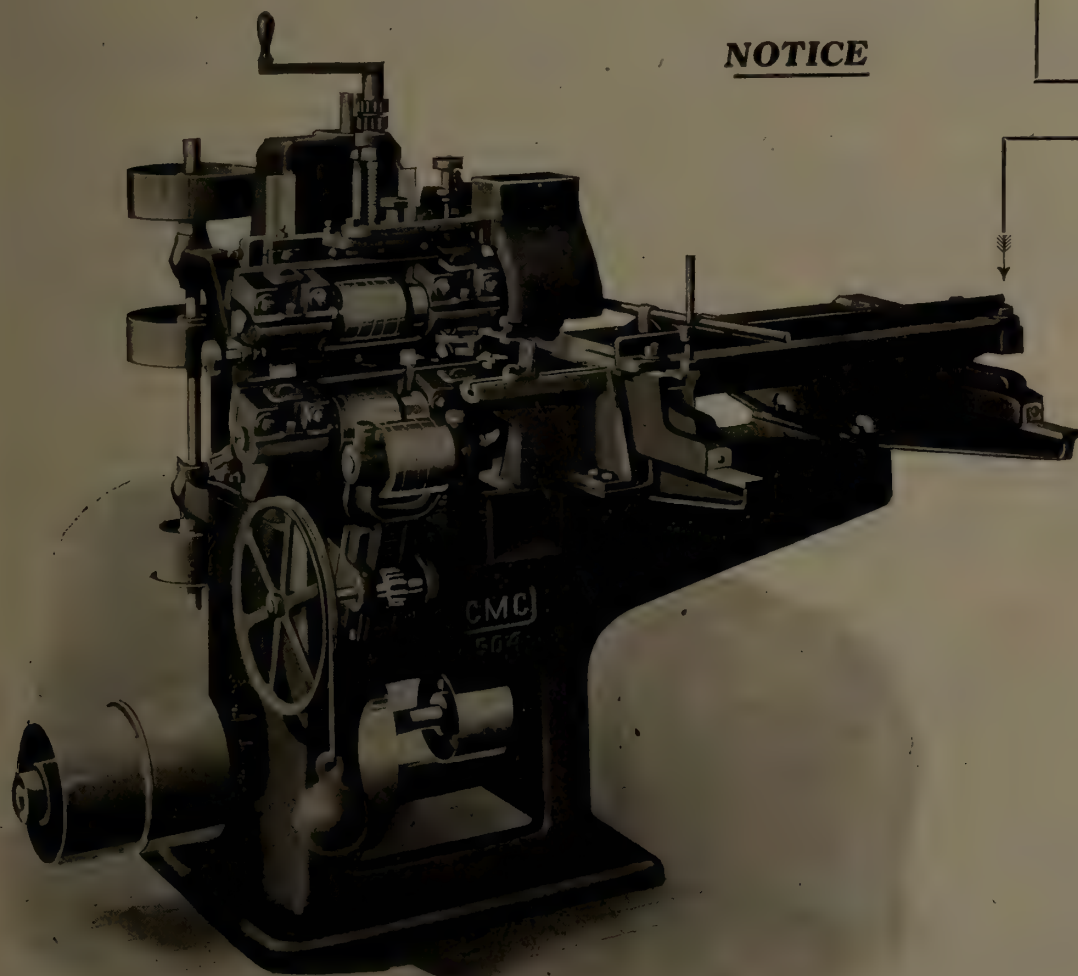


Cut off saw

The long co. e head drive.

Dust proof roller table.

NOTICE



Large diameter bearings

Strong drives

Convenient gauges

We manufacture a full line
of standard woodworking
machines, planers, saws,
moulders, etc.

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LIMITED

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ONTARIO

Toronto Office and Warerooms—Brock Avenue Subway

CURRENT LUMBER PRICES—Continued

2 x 12	
2 x 4	
2 x 6	
2 x 8	
2 x 10	
2 x 12	

All prices
withdrawn.

For 2 inches, rough, add 50 cents.
For S1E only add 50 cents
For S1S and 2E, S4S or D&M, add \$3.00.
For timbers larger than 8 x 8, add 50c. for
each additional 2 inches each way.
For lengths longer than 20 ft., add \$1.00 for
each additional two feet.
For selected common, add \$5.00.
For No. 2 Dimension, \$3.00 less than No. 1.
For 1 x 2 and 2 x 2, \$2 more than 2 x 4 No. 1.
For Tamarac add \$3.00.

FIR, HEMLOCK, SPRUCE AND LARCH
Mountain Stock

No. 1 Dimension and Timbers

2 x 4, 2 x 6, 2 x 8, 12/16 ft., S1S1E..	\$48 00
2 x 4, 2 x 6, 2 x 8, 10 ft., S1S1E....	49 00
2 x 4, 2 x 6, 2 x 8, 8 ft., S1S1E....	47 00
2 x 4, 2 x 6, 2 x 8, 18/22, S1S1E....	50 00
2 x 4, 2 x 6, 2 x 8, 24/32, S1S1E....	52 00
2 x 10, 8 ft. to 16 ft., S1S1E....	49 00
2 x 10, 10 ft., S1S1E....	50 00
2 x 10, 18/22, S1S1E....	51 00
2 x 10, 24/32, S1S1E....	53 50
2 x 12, 8 ft. to 16 ft., S1S1E....	50 00
2 x 12, 10, 18, 20	51 50
2 x 12, 24, 26, 28, 30, 32	53 00

B. C. COAST FIR

Dimension S1S and E.

2 x 4 in., 6 ft.	\$47 50
2 x 4 in., 8, 12 and 14 ft.	48 50
2 x 4 in., 16 ft.	49 50
2 x 4 in., 18 and 20 ft.	50 50
2 x 4 in., 22 to 32 ft.	52 50
2 x 10 in., 8, 12 and 14 ft.	49 75
2 x 10 in., 16 ft.	50 75
2 x 10 in., 18 and 20 ft.	51 75
2 x 10 in., 22 to 32 ft.	53 75
2 x 12 in., 8 to 14 ft.	51 25
2 x 12 in., 16 ft.	52 25
2 x 12 in., 18 and 20 ft.	53 25
2 x 12 in., 22 to 32 ft.	55 25
3 x 3 and 3 x 4 in., 8 to 14 ft.	51 75
3 x 3 and 3 x 4 in., 16 ft.	52 75
3 x 3 and 3 x 4 in., 18 and 20 ft.	53 75
3 x 3 and 3 x 4 in., 22 to 32 ft.	55 75
6 x 6, 6 x 8, 8 x 8, 6 to 16 ft.	54 00
6 x 6, 6 x 8 and 8 x 8, 18 and 20 ft.	54 50
6 x 6, 6 x 8, 8 x 8, 22 to 32 ft.	55 00

Shingles, XXX B. C. Cedar, straight
cars on 60c rate 7 76
Coast prices on Common listed, all cur-
rent quotations f.o.b. 50c rate.

BUFFALO & TONAWANDA

WHITE PINE

Wholesale Selling Price

Uppers, 4/4	\$200 00
Uppers, 5/4 to 8/4	200 00
Uppers, 10/4 to 12/4	220 00
Selects 4/4	180 00
Selects 5/4 to 8/4	180 00
Selects 10/4 to 12/4	200 00
Fine Common 4/4	140 00
Fine Common 6/4	145 00
Fine Common 8/4	145 00
Fine Common 10/4	145 00
No. 1 Cuts 4/4	105 00
No. 1 Cuts 5/4	115 00
No. 1 Cuts 6/4	115 00
No. 1 Cuts 8/4	120 00
No. 2 Cuts 4/4	78 00
No. 2 Cuts 5/4	93 00
No. 2 Cuts 6/4	93 00
No. 2 Cuts 8/4	97 00
No. 3 Cuts 5/4	72 00
No. 3 Cuts 6/4	72 00
No. 3 Cuts 8/4	73 00
Dressing 5/4	90 00
Dressing 5/4 x 10	93 00
Dressing 5/4 x 12	98 00
No. 1 Moulding 5/4	120 00
No. 1 Moulding 6/4	120 00
No. 1 Moulding 8/4	120 00
No. 2 Moulding 5/4	104 00
No. 2 Moulding 6/4	104 00
No. 2 Moulding 8/4	104 00
No. 1 Barn 1 x 12	85 00
No. 1 Barn 1 x 6 and 8	77 00
No. 1 Barn 1 x 10	79 00
No. 2 Barn 1 x 6 and 8	71 00
No. 2 Barn 1 x 10	73 00
No. 3 Barn 1 x 6 and 8	63 00
No. 3 Barn 1 x 10	65 00
Box 1 x 6 and up	58 00
Box 1 x 10	57 00
Box 1 x 12	58 00
Box 1 x 13 and up	59 00

The following quotations on hardwoods re-
present the jobber buying price at Buffalo
and Tonawanda.

MAPLE

1s & 2s No. 1 Com. No. 2 Com.	
4/4	117-122 99-104 76-78
5/4 to 8/4	133-135 106-108 76-83
10/4 to 16/4	143-145 118-120 85-87

RED BIRCH

4/4	149-151 118-120 79-81
5/4 to 8/4	152-164 127-129 88-90

SAP BIRCH

4/4	145-149 118-120 79-81
5/4 and up	150-153 121-123 82-84

SOFT ELM

4/4	129-130 109-111 61-65
5, 6 & 8/4	137-139 117-119 69-71

BASSWOOD

4/4	129-131 114-116 56-58
Thicker	133-141 117-124 64-67

PLAIN OAK

4/4	166-171 138-142 74-76
5/4 to 8/4	177-181 148-152 84-87

ASH, WHITE AND BROWN

4/4	147-149 122-126 68-71
5/4 to 8/4	163-167 130-132 82-74
10/4 and up	190-192 145-148 73-78

BOSTON, MASS.

Quotations given below are for highest
grades of Michigan and Canadian white pine
and Eastern Canadian Spruce as required in
the New England market in carloads.

White pine uppers, 1 in.	\$206 00
White pine uppers, 1 1/4, 2 in.	210 00
White pine uppers, 2 1/4, 3 in.	236 00
White pine uppers, 4 in.	246 00
Selects, 1 in.	186 00
Selects, 1 1/4, 2 in.	190 00
Selects, 2 1/4, 3 in.	225 00
Selects, 4 in.	235 00
Fine common, 1 in., 20 per cent. 12	
in. and up	165 00
Fine common, 1 x 8 and up	162 00
Fine common, 1 1/4 to 2 in.	168 00
Fine common, 2 1/4 and 3 in.	215 00
Fine common, 4 in.	225 00
1 in. shaly clear	90 00
1 1/4 to 2 in. shaly clear	95 00
1 in. No. 2 dressing	90 00
1 1/4 to 2 in. No. 2 dressing	90 00
No. 1 Cuts, 1 in.	100 00
No. 1 Cuts, 1 1/4 to 2 in.	105 00
No. 1 Cuts, 2 1/4 and 3 in.	125 00
No. 2 Cuts, 1 in.	70 00
No. 2 Cuts, 1 1/4 to 2 in.	75 00

Barn Boards, No. 1, 1 x 12	60 00
No. 1, 1 x 10	81 00
No. 1, 1 x 8	79 00
No. 2, 1 x 12	80 00
No. 2, 1 x 10	75 00
No. 2, 1 x 8	77 00
No. 3, 1 x 12	68 00
No. 3, 1 x 10	68 00
No. 3, 1 x 8	65 00

No. 1 Clear

Can. spruce, No. 1 and clear, 1 x	
4 to 9 in.	110 00
1 x 10 in.	110 00
No. 1, 1 x 4 to 7 in.	95 00
No. 1, 1 x 8 & 9 in.	95 00
No. 1, 1 x 10 in.	98 00
No. 2, 1 x 4 & 5 in.	57 00
No. 2, 1 x 6 & 7 in.	60 00
No. 2, 1 x 8 & 9 in.	63 00
No. 2, 1 x 10 in.	68 00
No. 2, 1 x 12 in.	71 00

Spruce, 12 in. dimension	60 00
Spruce, 10 in. dimension	57 00
Spruce, 9 in. dimension	55 00
Spruce, 8 in. dimension	55 00
2 x 10 in. random lengths,	58 00
8 ft. and up	60 00
2 x 12 in., random lengths	60 00

2 x 3, 2 x 4, 2 x 5, 2 x 6, 2 x 7	53 00	55 00
3 x 4 and 4 x 4 in.	56 00	60 00
2 x 8 in.	58 00	60 00
All other random lengths, 7 in.		
and under, 8 ft. and up	54 00	55 00
5-inch and up merchantable		
boards, 8 ft. and up, p 1s ..		55 00
1 x 2		55 00
1 x 3		53 00
1 1/2 in. spruce lath		18 00
1 1/2 in. spruce lath		15 00

New Brunswick Cedar Shingles

Extras	8 50	9 00
Cleaves	8 00	8 50
Second Cleaves		8 00
Clear Whites		8 50
Extra 1s (Clear whites in) ..		8 50
Extra 1s (Clear whites out) ..	3 50	8 00
Red Cedar Extras, 16-in. 5 butts		
to 2-in.		9 00
Red Cedar, Eureka, 18-inch, 5-		
butts to 2-in.		12 00
Red Cedar Perfections, 5 butts		
to 2 1/4		13 00
Washington, 16-in. 5 butts to 2		
Can. extra red cedar		8 50

DISSTON-SAWS

THE BEST KNOWN SAW IN
THE WORLD

Each year finds a greater number of
leading mills using Disston Saws ex-
clusively. Mill operators know that
the success of their mill—the quality
and quantity of lumber they turn out
—depends on the saw they use.

It is natural, therefore, for them to
choose Disston Saws—the acknow-
ledged standard in quality for 80 years.

HENRY DISSTON & SONS Ltd.

TORONTO, CANADA

Branch Vancouver, B.C.



STANLEY PROCESS ALLOYS

LIONROYAL

ALLOYED UNDER THE STANLEY PROCESS

BABBITT METALis a low cost bearing alloy in both
price per pound and cost per year.*For General Service*

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Drummond Building ~~~~~ **Montreal.**

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for
DEPENDABILITY

Only rope made under exacting care, and with the highest grade materials can stand the stress and strain of the work imposed upon it when engaged in the Lumber industry.

Costly breakdowns due to inferior rope are unknown where Lion Brand is in use.

This, because Lion Brand Cordage is 100 per cent. efficient—the result of experience gained by over ninety years engaged in its manufacture.

Lion Brand can serve you as efficiently and economically as it is serving other lumbermen in camps and mills throughout Canada. Determine to have the best, and in doing so you will have the cheapest. Get in touch with us now. We will gladly send fullest particulars.

**Consumers Cordage Co., Limited**

285 St. Patrick Street, MONTREAL, Que.

MONTREAL HALIFAX ST. JOHN, N.B. TORONTO, 11 Church Street

Tees & Persse, Ltd., Winnipeg, Regina, Saskatoon, Moose Jaw, Calgary, Edmonton, Fort William

Agents and Stocks at: James Bisset & Co., QUEBEC; Macgowan & Co., VANCOUVER



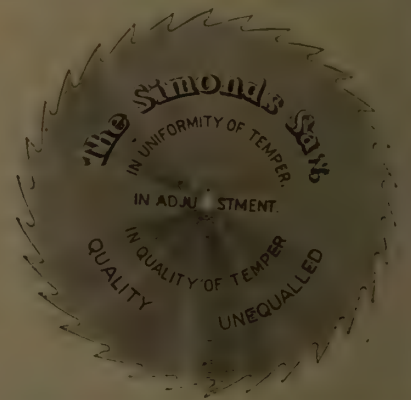
SIMONDS

Circular Saws

For the mill or woodworking shop saws that stand up to the work are a source of gratification to the filer or sawyer. It is safe to assume that the mill owner or operator will be the first to appreciate the economy of such saws. Less repairing and fewer delays mean the cutting of lumber costs if the saws cut the lumber as do Simonds. Our Inserted Tooth Rip and Cut-Off Saws are leaders in their field. They are economical because the teeth, which are renewable, stay in the plate and are strong and durable. Simonds Solid Circular Saws have long set the standard of Quality and Efficiency.

Write us about your requirements

Simonds Canada Saw Co. Ltd.
Vancouver, B.C. MONTREAL, Que. St. John, N.B.



Feeding the Camp

IF that is your problem, remember that it is our business, too. We do a tremendous lumber camp trade and are fully acquainted with the food requirements of logging camps. We shall be glad to quote you on any lines you need this year, and will submit special quotations if you will drop us a card. We can supply you with all that's best in provisions and fresh meats, and give you a service you will appreciate

**WRITE OR WIRE US AT OUR
EXPENSE—TODAY**

**LONG CLEAR BACON
BARRELED PORK
SAUSAGE
DAVIES PURE LARD
"PEERLESS" SHORTENING
MINCEMEAT, ETC.**

THE DAVIES COMPANY
WILLIAM LIMITED

MONTREAL

TORONTO

WINNIPEG

Canada Lumberman

and Woodworker

The National Lumber Journal for Forty Years

Issued on the 1st and 15th of every month by

HUGH C. MACLEAN, LIMITED, Publishers

THOS. S. YOUNG, Managing Director

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"The Canada Lumberman and Woodworker" is published in the interest of, and reaches regularly, persons engaged in the lumber, woodworking and allied industries in every part of Canada. It aims at giving full and timely information on all subjects touching these interests, and invites free discussion by its readers.

Advertisers will receive careful attention and liberal treatment. For manufacturing and supply firms wishing to bring their goods to the attention of owners and operators of saw and planing mills, woodworking factories, pulp mills, etc., "The Canada Lumberman and Woodworker" is undoubtedly the most direct and profitable advertising medium. Special attention is directed to the "Wanted" and "For Sale" advertisements.

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Vol. 40

Toronto, June 1, 1920

No 11

Challenge of the Lumber Industry

The restlessness of human nature is not alone seen in the ranks of industrial workers, but also manifests itself in many lines of business as well as professions. The doctor frequently wishes that he had become a lawyer, the lawyer that he had been a farmer, the farmer that he had been a manufacturer, the manufacturer that he had been a wholesaler, the wholesaler that he had been a speculator and the speculator that he had been a good executive. Thus the circle ever widens and it is because of this very uneasiness that things are kept on the move. If there is one business more than another that seems to have a specious appeal for the ordinary man, that lures him on and calls with a siren voice, it is the lumber vocation. It's open, free character and the fact that its votaries are dealing with one of the elements of nature, imparts to it a charm and attraction of which no other calling can boast.

There is something in man which makes him like to hunt and fish, to roam amid the great spaces and vast silences of the hills and dales and to worship nature with ardor and devotion. He who revels in such a career, is generally honest, open, generous and sincere. Many who love that kind of a life and others who have never had an opportunity to experience it, all feel that if they only had a chance, there is but one calling for them and that is the lumber line. It challenges the imagination and the conquering spirit of man. It bids him come out from the city and give battle to the forces that have withstood the elements since the dawn of creation. It is a vital, rugged health-imparting occupation and those, who, view it from the outside, imagine that wealth is speedily obtained in its pursuit. It is sad, indeed, to shatter such a delusion but the number of rich lumbermen is relatively not as large as that of those engaged in numerous other lines of business where the returns are more liberal without any of the speculative spirit, the play of for-

tune, the freaks of the weather and divers contingencies which weigh so much in its success of lumbering.

Just now, owing to the high price of lumber, some seem to be looking with a longing eye to enter the arena, believing that it is a short cut to independence and ease. It is another case of where the lords of creation see the primrose paths of others and imagine their own is a rocky road. It is a strange commentary on human nature that the only perfect job and the only perfect business is that belonging to the other fellow, never the one in which we are engaged. Those, who fondly think that the lumberman's life is one of comparative happiness—unmolested and remunerative—and give a second thought to the whole matter, will learn a fortune can be lost more quickly, perhaps, in the sawmill line than in any other. A drop of a few dollars in quotations may wipe out the earnings of a lifetime.

The man who contracts to give a certain figure for a cut, which will not be ready for shipment for months ahead, is taking grim chances with fate, especially during a period when values are fluctuating as they are today. Even suppose the present status of the industry remains undisturbed and that lumber prices become more or less stabilized, the manufacturer must take chances—scores of them. If he wins out, no one will begrudge him any measure of success his efforts attain. To those who take the risk, the largest spoils will always go. This is the reason why speculation always brings more generous returns than a bed rock investment. The fellow who takes a chance and never welches, is a true man, and the world has little use for the quitter.

The lumberman has to run the risk of too much or too little snow in winter and absence of rain in the spring, the scarcity of labor and its restless attitude, shipping tie-ups and embargoes, demand and supply abroad and at home, fire, flood, heavy loans and a score of other contingencies, all of which may change over night.

Yes, the lumberman's business is a free and open one! He, who is on the outside sees only the sheen and glare—not the cold, stern, irresistible conditions that have to be faced and the dangers and difficulties that arise on all sides.

Specious Argument to Gain an End

The depletion of American supplies of pulpwood, the scarcity of pulpwood in Canada for export (with a consequent shortage of paper), and the phenomenal advance of the Canadian pulp and paper industries are the main factors in the agitation in the United States for the removal of the embargoes on the export of pulpwood cut from Crown lands. It is admitted that the United States have been prodigal in the use of their pulpwood resources, and now that the supplies in the Eastern States are nearing the exhaustion point, there are loud complaints of provincial legislation which has been in force for many years.

The United States pulp and paper manufacturers, seeing their supplies of raw material on the wane, are making strenuous efforts to get Canadian pulpwood, and there are those who advocate what Senator Underwood calls the "big stick" of retaliation by cutting off supplies of wood and coal to Canada. The immense growth of Canada's industry has been, it is contended, at the expense of American production of paper, and it is sought to prove that the removal of the embargoes would not only benefit the United States, but would in reality help Canada. According to the U. S. advocates, the annual natural growth of pulpwood will take care of all the requirements of the Canadian and United States mills, even should the embargoes be removed, and there is no justification for the fear that the U. S. mills would attempt to strip our forests for the benefit of the United States.

The statement as to Canada's forest wealth certainly does not coincide with the assertions made over and over again by Canadian experts, who are emphatic that there is danger of our forests being exhausted unless we take means to conserve our resources, and that we are using up our forests without regard for the future.

The way in which Canada would "benefit" from the removal of

the embargoes is explained by the following clauses in a statement prepared by the International Paper Co. in support of Senator Underwood's resolution in favor of negotiating with Canada for the removal of the restrictions on Crown lands pulpwood:

"Provided Senator Underwood's measure succeeds, the woodland provinces of Canada would benefit tremendously by a prompt concession of the claims and requests that will be preferred by the commission appointed to negotiate with them. Not only would there be an active market in leases which would add wealth to the provincial treasuries, but the stumpage that would be cut under wise and modern lumbering regulations would add vast sums annually to the provincial receipts. Besides this, the improvement of the rivers, the building of camps, the constructing of taking-out and wood preparing plants, and the recruiting and employment of lumbering crews would yield so great a harvest to labor that the provinces would begin an era of unending prosperity. Moreover, the army of men that would be employed in the bush would provide at all times effective forces for fighting forest fires, which are a greater menace to standing forests than the axes of the lumbermen.

"The owners of the Canadian paper mills can have no ground for complaint if the commission provided by the Underwood Resolution succeeds in its labor, for they have already secured boundless limits of woodlands which provide not only for the indefinite supply of their mills at present capacity, but for as great an expansion as can be expected in the next generation. The Belgo-Canadian Pulp & Paper Company of Shawinigan Falls; J. R. Booth, Ottawa; the Brompton Pulp & Paper Company of East Angus, Quebec; the Doncona Paper Company on the Jacques Cartier River; the great Laurentide Company at Grand'Mere, Quebec; Price Brothers & Company, of Kenogami, at the head of the Saguenay; and the St. Maurice Paper Company at Three Rivers, hold, in the aggregate, 10,499,760 acres of limits secured years ago for bonus prices as low as \$1.10 a square mile, with an estimated stand of 52,498,000 cords of pulpwood. According to the basis of computation used by Premier Gouin, the annual growth of these forests, or the yearly interest on the forest capital will be 2,099,952 cords, or more than double the present capacity requirements of 995,000 cords a year in the aggregate of the mills of the companies."

Slow in Getting Down to Business

The province of Quebec has been lamentably slow in seriously tackling the housing question. Last year practically nothing was done, and this year there is little evidence of any substantial movement to get down to business. Several cities and towns, it is true, have applied for grants of the Federal loan, and in the case of Sherbrooke tenders have been let for a number of houses, a housing company having been formed for the purpose of administering the grant. In the case of Montreal, an application for three million dollars is to be made, and it looks as if the season will be well advanced before any decisive action towards erecting workmen's houses will be made.

The upsetting of the original plans of the Provincial Government has much to do with the slowness in putting the Workmen's Housing Act in force. The Government came to the conclusion that the intricate machinery set up was too complicated and was, therefore, abandoned, the operation of the Act being transferred from a technical commission to the various local authorities. This involved considerable delay, and also a lot of criticism. In view of the short building season, preparations for putting the Act in force should have been made during the winter, but the opportunity was neglected and in this way a lot of time was lost. Government departments are notoriously slow in moving, and the instances of the workmen's dwellings has been no exception.

In the meantime, industrial companies are taking steps to provide workmen's dwellings, and the cases of the Kipawa Company, a subsidiary of the Riordon Pulp & Paper Company; the St. Maurice Lumber Co., and the St. Maurice Paper Co., Three Rivers, and

others may be quoted as showing that the large industrial corporations are alive to the necessity of securing adequate housing accommodation for their employees.

Editorial Short Lengths

Calling attention to the heavy increase in pulpwood imported from Canada last year over the year 1918, Col. William B. Greeley, recently appointed Chief Forester of the United States, in a statement made public recently, warns the United States of the seriousness of its timber situation. He recommends that the system of conservation used in France be adopted in America. Under the French system, only small cuttings are permitted in each timber area during one year, or in a series of years.

* * *

Interesting data on Canada's ship and boat building industry in 1918 is contained in a preliminary report by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics, covering 90 shipbuilding and 114 boatbuilding establishments. The amount of capital invested was \$56,299,033 in the former branch and \$1,145,906 in the latter. The thirteen shipbuilding plants of Ontario were shown to represent capital invested to the amount of \$28,254,903; Quebec, nine plants, \$14,423,090; British Columbia and Manitoba, \$9,551,004; Nova Scotia and New Brunswick, \$4,069,376. In the boatbuilding industry the distribution shows Ontario with \$640,917, Quebec \$65,259, the Maritime Provinces \$291,381, and the Eastern Provinces \$148,349.

* * *

By the adoption of practical forestry methods, the United States in the next half century without depleting the standing timber supply could meet all domestic demands for lumber and could export from twenty to twenty-five billion feet annually, says an article in the May Commerce Monthly published by the National Bank of Commerce, New York. At present, according to the magazine, the timber supply of the world outside of the tropics is being used more rapidly than it is being renewed by growth. The forest lands of the world are estimated to amount to about 4,000,000,000 acres, or about 24 per cent. of the world's total land area. This estimate does not include the forest areas of China, Korea and the larger part of South America and Africa for which even fair approximations are not available. The United States, with about 545,000,000 acres under forest has 2,826 billion feet of merchantable timber, and its cut, which in 1918 amounted to 32 billion feet, is several times that of any other country.

* * *

Consumption of newsprint paper in the United States has increased 21 per cent. in the last five years, during which period domestic production of the commodity has shown a gain of only 5 per cent., according to a recent survey of the newsprint paper situation. Although the present acute newspaper shortage is partly due to greatly increased use of paper in newspaper advertising, this lack of a normal increase in production is one of the principal causes of the stringency.

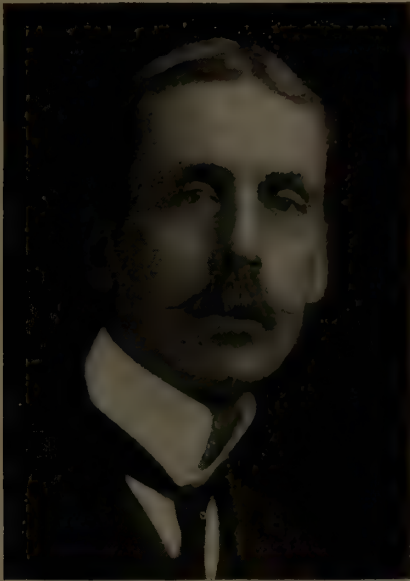
In 1909, it is pointed out, the United States produced all the newsprint paper it used, but by 1919 it had become dependent on foreign sources for a third of its supply. Between 1899 and 1904 production increased 60 per cent.

"Canada's recent development as a newsprint producer has been much more marked than our own," states a writer. "While only one plant has been constructed in the United States since 1909, Canada has increased her pulp mills 57 per cent. in that time. Her production in 1917 was 689,847 short tons as compared with 1,359,012 tons in the United States. Canada uses between 10 and 15 per cent. of her own production and exports the rest almost entirely to the United States. Most of our foreign supply comes from Canada, but small amounts are also imported from Norway and Sweden."

Although imports of newsprint paper increased 98 per cent. in the last five years, American exports during the same period increased 81 per cent. Argentina led the countries of the world in purchasing newsprint from the United States. During 1919 the United States exported nearly a sixth as much newsprint as it imported.

Matter of Hard Business Sense—Not Sentiment

Safeguarding Canada's Wooded Wealth—Affects Everyone Who Wants to Buy or Build a House or Furnish a Home—Expansion of Great Industry



James White, Ottawa,
Assistant to Chairman, Commission of
Conservation

James White, assistant to the chairman of the Commission of Conservation, recently delivered a stirring and forceful address before the Rotary Club of Ottawa in which he set forth some timely facts regarding the destruction of Canada's forests by axe and flame.

What the commission had accomplished in its forest division, and what it is recommending in order that the many industries dependent upon the forests may continue to operate, were enlarged upon by Mr. White. There are few representatives of business interests whom the present scarcity of forest products did not touch either directly or indirectly.

The crux of the situation was in the fact that the publishing business in United States had

reached proportions that could not be supported by the forests of that country. The average circulation of the daily papers alone had been estimated at 27,000,000 copies.

Despite the growth in the demand, there had been only a comparatively small increase in the production of newsprint in United States since 1913. The Eastern States were faced with the fact that the exhaustion of their pulpwood supplies was in sight. Many of the American mills had no wood reserve and for 30 years American paper manufacturers had been turning to Canada for wood supplies. During the past decade, as the United States had become less and less able to sustain the expansion of its publishing business on its own resources, and had drawn on Canada more and more for its raw material. Canada had adopted the prudent and common sense policy of ensuring that she remain within her own borders the secondary as well as the primary industries of newsprint production.

The Rise of Great Industry

"Within this period, we have accordingly witnessed the phenomenal rise of the pulp and paper industry until it now constitutes one of the trump cards of Canadian industry," said Mr. White. "According to the latest figures, it represents a capital investment of over \$240,000,000 and gives employment in the manufacturing end alone to nearly 25,000 persons. Its value to the Dominion is further enhanced by the fact that it is contributing on an ever increasing scale to our export trade at a time when the problem of expanding our exports, particularly to United States, is a matter of supreme importance. During the fiscal year ending March 31, the total value of pulpwood, pulp and paper exported from Canada was nearly \$113,000,000, of which nearly 80 per cent. went to United States. This figure represents an increase of nearly double the value of the exports of three years previously. We are today manufacturing more than two-thirds of the newsprint used in the United States, and are supplying pulpwood and pulp for an additional 25 per cent.

"It is highly profitable and advantageous to Canadian industrial development that we should be able to supply the United States with such a large proportion of its newsprint requirements. I expect that the next ten years will see further expansion on a large scale of our pulp and paper industry, and it is, and should be, our aim to develop the utilization of our forest areas to the last notch consistent with their retention in a state of permanent productivity. To that end we must practise forest management of the most efficient character. We have had in the history of the eastern states a record of depletion and exhaustion of timber supplies. We have already attained a huge annual output of newsprint, but a New York publisher who has studied the situation very closely states that, if American newspapers were supplied with all the newsprint they could use, there would be a probable shortage this year of from 500,000 to 700,000 tons—or of from five-eighths to seven-eighths of the total Canadian output.

"A few weeks ago, a well known Canadian, addressing an important gathering of business men, took the ground that much of the effort that has been directed in recent years toward promoting the conservation of our forest resources was misguided and of very little practical value. He stated, in effect, that we should get rid of all the pulpwood that exists as quickly as possible, for this reason—that, if we do not, it will only perish and we of this generation might just as well get what we can out of it. The advice proffered by this gentleman was followed very shortly by a contribution along the same lines from a second gentleman. The latter likewise expressed no concern over the possibility of exhausting our supplies of pulp material because, he claimed, he was able to design a machine that could be adapted to reducing all classes of fibrous matter to pulp, and that, in consequence, ample raw material for the manufacture of pulp would be available from other sources when pulpwood, as we now have it, is exhausted. At about the same time as these two opinions were being widely discussed, the reading public was treated to a third and, this time, very different contribution on the subject. A prominent New York publisher, in an address to the Cleveland Advertising Club, said that if the growth in advertising which has taken place during the past two years were continued, in 10 years the United States and Canada would have depleted the forests of America.

How Commission Does Its Work

"The service that the Commission of Conservation has been endeavoring for over a decade to render to the community is that of studying the facts in regard to the extent and use of our natural resources, so that public opinion and action in regard to them may be founded upon conditions as they actually exist.

"The only proper way to conserve any resource is to develop it to the point of highest productivity and with the maximum of efficiency, and to use every means to maintain its productivity at that pitch. To withhold any natural resource from uses under proper conditions—whether it be a fishery, a water power, a timbered area or any other resource, is waste in the grossest form. The person who preaches any other policy under the guise or label of 'conservation' is misrepresenting and injuring the real policy for which that word stands. The sole purpose of the Conservation Commission is to seek to conserve our natural wealth against avoidable destruction—not against development.

"The crying need in Canada today, and for years to come, is to increase the use of our resources, and the efforts of the commission in the past have been directed primarily to that end rather than toward hampering or restricting sane exploitation.

"We are still far from possessing anything like satisfactory knowledge of our timber supplies, but we have made steady progress. The Conservation Commission has completed and published the results of its studies of British Columbia forest resources. We know, beyond any doubt, that the Pacific province has tremendous resources of timber, and that exploitation can be vastly increased without any fear of encroaching upon capital stock, providing that loss from fire and other destructive agencies can be checked. We have made similar studies in Saskatchewan, and the Dominion Forestry Branch is in a position to size up conditions in the prairie provinces as a whole.

Surveying Province of Ontario

"The commission has also published the results of a comprehensive study of Nova Scotia's forest resources. In Ontario, the Commission of Conservation is co-operating with the Provincial Government in conducting a survey.

"Mr. Piche, provincial forester, estimates that, in Québec, there is 360 million cords of all pulpwoods. Of this amount, there is 155 million cords of available spruce and balsam which, at the present rate of cutting, namely 3 million cords per year, would give about 52 years' supply. The annual growth has been estimated at 5 million cords, but it must be remembered that, as decay balances growth, there is no increment in the mature virgin forest. In addition, fire, insects and fungi are doing enormous damage and the tops and limbs left in the forest after lumbering greatly increases the injury from these causes, and only the practice of forestry will prevent

these agencies taking a greater toll than nature supplies by account of the increased cut that will result from the erection of new mills and the extension of existing plants.

"Similarly, it is estimated that there is, in Ontario, 250 million cords of spruce and balsam. Of this, it is estimated that there is 100 million cords really available at present and it is estimated that at an early date the cut will be one and a half million cords, which indicates 67 years' supply. The theoretical annual growth is nearly 3 million cords.

"New Brunswick, with 36 million cords of spruce and balsam, and an annual cut of one and a quarter million cords, has sufficient for only 29 years, and the theoretical increase due to growth is only 600,000 cords, or one-half the present cut.

Awful Fire Losses Each Year

"The losses from forest fires in Canada have been positively beyond computation. Fully one-half of the area in Canada, that is fit only for growing trees, has been run over by fire, and the majority of the trees killed or injured. Senator Edwards has stated that over twenty times as many trees have been killed by fires as have fallen before the lumbermen's axe. The commission's studies in British Columbia indicated that more trees bearing sawlogs have been destroyed in British Columbia by fire than can probably be found today in the whole of Canada. The worst feature of all, however, is that fires repeatedly sweep the same areas—areas that have been cut over or previously burned. This repeated forest fire is the vicious and destructive agent. It kills the young trees that are to make the future forest and the seed trees that might, if allowed to live, replace the destroyed young. One area examined by our foresters has been burned over seven times in 25 years.

"We have not been wholly idle in the matter of fire protection. One of the first acts of the Conservation Commission was to initiate legislation under which machinery was provided to deal with fires caused by railway agencies—a factor of enormous importance in the situation. Every administrative department in our Dominion and Provincial Governments, charged with the management of timbered areas, today is engaged in the campaign to prevent and control forest fires. Their efforts are being strongly supplemented

by those of independent commercial or educational organizations. During the last decade about \$10,000,000 has been spent in protection, but the fact remains that the safety of our forests is still too largely dependent upon weather conditions.

What About Cut Areas?

"The final phase of this subject that I wish to place before you relates to reproduction of commercial timber on areas that have already been cut over. What is to become of these areas when the present crop has been removed? We have it on the best of authority that 3,000 manufacturing plants in the southern states will discontinue operations within the next five to seven years owing to the depletion in the supply of southern pine. This wholesale closing of a basic industry is a serious prospect for any nation to contemplate. We are not making huge capital investments in pulp and paper mills with the idea that the usefulness of such plants will extend over a very limited period. Our timbered areas should be kept in a state of constant productivity and constitute a perpetual source of raw material.

"In regard to forest conservation, the organization of public support is facilitated by the fact that the question directly affects the pocketbook of practically every member of the community.

"It affects every man who wants to build, buy or rent a house—or furnish a home. The rising cost of lumber has been a decided factor in retarding the building of houses to relieve the housing shortage that has contributed so largely to the dissatisfaction and unrest that are current today. It affects every man who buys a newspaper or periodical, a book for his library or textbooks for his children at school. It touches the pocket of every merchant, manufacturer or other business man who buys advertising space. It affects every man who has a dollar invested in forest industries and our total capital investments in these enterprises approaches the stupendous sum of \$400,000,000. Finally, it affects every man employed in such industries of whom there are more than 80,000, with many additional thousands employed in woodworking establishments of one form or another that are directly dependent upon forest production.

"There isn't any question as to the motive behind forest conservation. It is a question purely of hard business sense—not of sentiment," he declared in closing.

What Lumbermen Are Up Against in South

How Stocks of Gum and Oak are Sadly Depleted by Bad Climatic Conditions, Car Shortage and Scarcity of Help in Logging -- The Outlook

In the history of the furniture industry there has possibly never been the same degree of difficulty of production and demand for the product as is now being experienced by the manufacturer. But while he is putting forth every effort to produce more goods to fill a great and increasing need for his line, he is being harassed almost constantly by the multiplying demands of labor and the perplexing problems of obtaining an adequate supply of materials to carry on his business. The matter of finding a sufficient quantity of lumber to keep the factory going is a problem now faced by some of the furniture manufacturers, says Harold E. Everley in a recent report of an exhaustive investigation conducted by him for the National Furniture Manufacturers' Association of America.

At the close of hostilities, the lumber industry emerged from its war time activities with less than 70 per cent. of the normal supply of lumber on hand for peace time consumption, and, because of the great uncertainty at that period as to whether or not business in the wood using industries would resume with pre-war activity and the great difficulty of re-organizing the industry, which was in a demoralized condition, production of lumber was not immediately speeded up.

But contrary to the general opinion of business men, business did not resume and the tremendous pent-up demand for every conceivable article made of wood was let loose upon the market. The result was the consumers of lumber entered the market and very quickly absorbed most of the available hardwood lumber before the mills of the country had time to build up their stocks to pre-war conditions. Along with the heavy domestic demand came that from foreign sources, which, in oak alone, had increased from 63,633,000 feet in 1918 to 147,665,000 feet for 11 months of 1919. During the same time the export of gum increased from 27,733,000 feet to 67,209,000 feet. The insistent demand for lumber depleted the already low stocks which, in the Southern district, could not be replenished

due to the unusually bad climatic conditions that have been retarding operations over a greater portion of the hardwood territory of the South.

The lumber mills located in the low lands of Southeastern Missouri, part of Tennessee and Arkansas, Louisiana, Alabama, Texas and Mississippi produce approximately 80 per cent. of the total gum manufactured and nearly 30 per cent. of all the oak cut in the country. Conditions as they may exist here offer a key to the present situation surrounding the manufacture and supply of available gum and oak lumber and hence influence the market. The three states—Arkansas, Mississippi and Louisiana—together produce approximately 68 per cent. of the total gum cut, hence any disturbance in the hardwood production of these districts greatly affects the supply of gum lumber.

There are reasons why the Southern producers were unable to increase their low stocks of lumber. Undoubtedly the most important of these is the effect of the unfavorable weather conditions which have prevailed over most of the South since the fall of 1918. On the low lands the woods were in very bad logging condition when the worst rains came in October 1919, and have continued almost incessantly since that date, making the forests impassable and lumber operations over a very large part of the low, flat territory were discontinued.

What the Incessant Rains Did

The rains caused a flood of the forests of that part of the country which produce, at least, 70 per cent. of the total cut of gum and 30 per cent. of the oak. Logs were covered up with mud and water, railroad tracks and spurs became impassable owing to the soft ground under them. In many places they sank out of sight into the mire, and muck, which were soon formed by the weight of the logging equipment passing over them. It was a physical impossibility to continue work under existing conditions on the flat lands. Opera-

tions ceased to an extent that, at present, there are but few mills in the low sections of the Southern district in operation.

Together with the unfavorable climatic conditions came the difficulty of obtaining plenty of hands to get out the logs. It is said that more than 150,000 colored laborers left the South during the war. Those remaining were, in many cases, an inexperienced class which has not improved very much. It is claimed on good authority that the present class of labor, which is largely colored in the South-



Showing result of excessive rains in southern district

ern hardwood territory, is only 75 per cent. as efficient as that to be had previous to the war. Great numbers of men, who formerly worked in the lumber industry, did not return at the close of the war, which left the mills without sufficient amount of trained help at the time when production of lumber was needed to be greatly increased.

Car Shortage is Serious Problem

Another very serious evil of the present time, which is retarding the production of lumber throughout the South and causing great difficulty in getting available stocks to the market, is the present shortage of cars. This condition is not a temporary one, and the lumber industry is face to face with what is unquestionably going to be a serious problem. It is the opinion of well-known transportation men and railroad officials that there will be no relief from the present situation during the year. The car shortage is due to the lack of available equipment which does not exist. Cars cannot be had owing to the fact that there is neither material, labor, nor money available to build them. In this period of unusual industrial and commercial activity, the scarcity of cars is severely felt, and, as there are virtually no new cars being built, the shortage will gradually increase until such time as car construction is again under way.

The present number of obtainable cars in the Southern territory for shipping logs and lumber is only 60 to 65 per cent. of normal requirements, which means that unless relief is speedily to be obtained the shortage of lumber available for the manufacture of furniture and other products made of wood will continue to be one of the perplexing problems.

The present shortage of logs in the Southern Hardwood Territory, especially in the low, flat districts, is extremely serious. Ordinarily, the saw mills of the South collect large stocks of logs during the fall months in order that they may operate their mills during the winter, when it usually rains and keeps the logging crews out of the woods. However, the fall of 1919 was unusually wet, making it impossible to build up reserve log stocks for the winter and the larger proportion of the mills of the territory investigated had to enter the heavy sawing season without sufficient number of logs to keep them running.

Log Stocks Are Unusually Low

The inability of the lumbermen to cut trees and get them to the mills has arrived at a critical condition and the difficulty of accumulating logs has reached a point where log stocks on hand now are only 30 per cent. of what they usually are in normal years. The prospects for the resuming of logging soon on the low, flat lands which include much of the gum producing territory, is not very encouraging because of the continued unfavorable logging conditions. With the best of weather it will not be before May that logging operations can begin in any proportions over the greater part of the Gum and Oak producing territory of the South.

Lumber mills cannot operate without logs. The difficulty of obtaining a sufficient supply to keep many of them in operation at

full capacity in some sections of the South has prevented the manufacture of lumber on a normal basis for several weeks.

According to the latest reports and the writer's observations, the production of lumber in the three adjoining districts, Memphis, Arkansas, and South Wester—producing largely gum and oak, is at present operating at 45 to 50 per cent. of the cut obtained at this time during a normal year.

In some sections of the South it is hoped that an increased output will follow the advent of favorable weather conditions and this will tend to help produce an easier market situation. However, it must be remembered in this connection that a heavier production will no doubt be accompanied by a corresponding expansion of demand for lumber that cannot be much longer deferred.

The rapidly waning supply of logs on hand at the mills together with the present logging difficulties over a large portion of the Southern Territory is being reflected in the present condition of the unsold lumber stocks, both green and dry, which now total approximately 27 per cent. of what they should be at this in normal years.

The Depleted Stocks of Oak and Gum

The following are reliable statistics of the stocks of gum and oak lumber on hand at the mills in the Southern Territory.

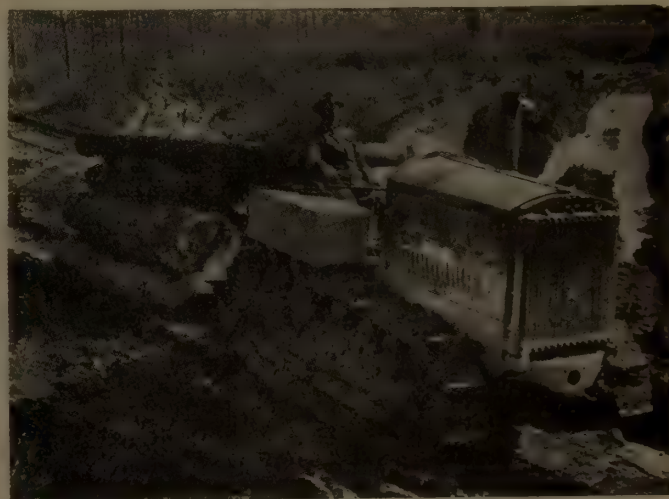
On January 1, 1920, the total stocks of gum lumber, both green and dry, on hand at the mills in the entire gum producing territory were 175,671,000 feet, of which 113,887,000 feet were unsold. On February 1 the total gum lumber stocks, both green and dry, on hand at the mills were 170,446,000 feet with 108,093,000 feet unsold, showing a decline in available stocks of gum lumber on hand unsold, green and dry, of 5,794,000 feet during the period between January 1 and February 1, 1920.

In studying the statistics of oak stocks on hand in the Southern Territory, it is found that on January 1, 1920, there were on hand at the mills, both green and dry, 323,223,000 feet of oak lumber, of which 240,144,000 feet were unsold. On February 1 the total number of feet of green and dry oak lumber on hand at the mills was 306,864,000 with 215,919,000 feet unsold, or a reduction of 24,225,000 feet, both green and dry, on hand unsold. However, this condition is not so serious as it may seem for the Eastern oak producing territory reported, for February, a gain of 8,478,000 feet of oak stock on hand at the mills over the amount given for that section of the country for January 1, thus making the total decrease of oak stocks at the mills, both green and dry, for the country as a whole, but 15,747,000 feet less than those on hand January 1, 1920.

When logging again resumes on a large scale, the mills will immediately increase their production and the present low condition of lumber stocks will take on a more favorable aspect.

Difficulties in Getting Plywood

Veneers and plywood, like lumber, are products of the log and any disturbance which reduces the cut and supply of logs will necessarily affect the output of these materials. With the production of logs and flitches for veneer and plywood manufacturing at but approximately 25 per cent. of what it should be in normal times and with the production of veneers and plywood now not more than



Showing efforts that are being made to maintain production

40 to 45 per cent. of the normal cut, it is only natural that users of these products find them difficult to obtain.

With the present decreased production has come an increased demand. For five years building operations have been restricted and there has been comparatively little call for veneers for interior finish. With the increase of building there is a growing need for veneer. Another demand for veneer is coming from the battery manufacturers who are increasing the production of their line ra-

pidly. The need for thin stock on the part of the battery manufacturers is beginning to affect the supply of veneers for other purposes. One mill reports that it is expecting to give one-third of its production to the battery people, one-third to the need of the building operations, and the remainder to the furniture industry.

Some idea of the present shortage of veneer and plywood stocks may be had when it can be stated that at present the orders for sawn oak veneers are 100 per cent. more than the stock on hand, and this condition has been true since January, 1920. On February 1, 1920, there were orders for 17,000,000 feet of sawn oak veneers with but 8,400,000 feet on hand. These figures represent the production and stock of about 90 per cent. of the total number of firms manufacturing veneer and plywood stock.

The conditions as to the production and stock of sliced veneers is about the same as for sawn material. On February 1, 1920, there were on the books orders for 19,925,000 feet with but 800,000 feet in stock, as compared with 1,800,000 feet of orders and 728,000 feet of stock on hand January 1, 1920. It has been stated that slicer machinery manufacturers are now twelve months behind in filling their orders for equipment to make sliced veneers. When this equipment can be manufactured and placed to work it will tend to increase the production of this particular product.

The rotary veneer mills report being three months behind in filling the orders for rotary cut veneer.

Efforts to Increase Available Supply

The shortage of stocks and difficulty of manufacturing veneers and plywoods, insofar as the producers of the South are concerned, is due, in the main to the scarcity and high price of suitable veneer logs and flitches. The present condition of the veneer and plywood market will gradually improve as soon as the logs and flitches can again be had by the manufacturers in large and increasing quantities which will permit them to gradually build up their stocks of the finished product.

In general, it may be said there has not been, nor is there at present, insofar as is apparent, any effort to voluntarily limit or otherwise influence production, thereby increasing the shortage of lumber for the purpose of inflating prices. On the contrary, great efforts have been and are now being put forth to increase the supply of available lumber because of the insistent demand and the attractive prices.

Just what the immediate future prospects will be for a relief from the present lumber shortage conditions found in the southern territory, no one can accurately tell. The possibility of increasing production depends mainly upon future weather conditions throughout the South. Usually the spring weather in that part of the country is favorable for increased log hauling and lumber cutting. If this be true this spring, another month or two will find the timber and logging crews again busy making preparations to begin heavy operations on all but the flatest lands. For the present, it may be considered that the lowest ebb of lumber production possibly has been reached in that territory covered by the investigation up to date. There will be but few mills, now in operation, cease producing lumber because of the lack of logs.

How Walnut Production Dropped

American walnut (black walnut, as it is often called) is found from Massachusetts and South Ontario west through the southern half of the Lake States to Middle Nebraska and Kansas and to Central Texas and Northern Florida. Statistics of recent dates now show the greatest production of walnut to come from the States of Missouri, Kentucky, Indiana, Ohio and Tennessee, which, together, produce almost 70 per cent. of the total cut. About 25 per cent. of the entire production for 1917 was obtained in the State of Missouri alone.

Walnut was cut out far in advance of other timber, but up to 1850 it was fairly abundant. From 1875 to 1900 walnut production has dropped slowly from 125,000,000 a year to about 50,000,000 feet where it seemed to remain until the great demand for walnut came during the recent war. Production was again brought back to almost 100,000,000 feet during 1918.

Despite the urgent call for black walnut lumber, made largely by the rifle manufacturers, the production in 1917 was only 53,676,000 feet or 12 per cent. below that of the year previous. Veneer producers were active in the market and many of the best logs went to these plants instead of to the saw mills.

Just what the cut will be for 1920 cannot be accurately told, but a conservative estimate would be between 40 and 50 million feet. The production of walnut veneers for 1920 is estimated to reach 100,000,000 feet with a possible increase, if necessary.

Considering that the present stand of walnut timber in the United States at present is approximately one billion feet (government estimates) and that the annual cut based on the 1920 production, which is estimated to reach fifty million feet, the present stand of

walnut timber will last for fifteen to twenty years. During that period there will be thousands of trees which will become merchantable each year, thus adding to the total supply.

Export of Walnut Has Ceased

The domestic consumption of walnut between the years of 1850 and 1875 was heavy. From the latter date up to 1900 the home consumption had decreased materially. The demand of foreign markets has since very largely taken its place and has continued to grow until just preceding the war when, it is estimated, that, at least, 85 to 90 per cent. of the walnut lumber and logs cut in this country was exported. England and Germany were the principal customers.

If it be kept in mind that in past years more than three-fourths of all the walnut lumber produced in this country, which annually amounted on an average to fifty million feet, were exported without apparently affecting the supply of the furniture industry, it does not appear that there need be a shortage of this lumber for the present. On the contrary, now that very little of this wood is being exported, there should be plenty of walnut available. An inspection of some mills seems to prove this supposition for they have several million feet of walnut in logs and lumber in stock.

Every indication is that there should be no difficulty in obtaining a sufficient amount of good walnut lumber to care for the present and immediate future needs of the furniture industry.

The lumbering conditions around Asheville, North Carolina, and eastern part of Tennessee are more encouraging. The production of lumber in this part of the country is now about 75 to 80 per cent. of that in normal times. Up to recently the shortage of labor affected lumber production considerably. With the coming of warm weather there seems to be more help available and the present indications in this territory are that there will soon be more lumber produced than during the winter months.

However, mill owners are putting forth every effort to increase production and there are hundreds of small mills springing up, which will tend to increase the available supply of lumber. The general outlook for improvement in the hardwood territory outside of the lowlands is very optimistic.

A Live Wire in Lumber Line



G. Herbert King, M.P.P.,
Chipman, N.B.

G. Herbert King, M.P.P., of Queens County, N. B., who was recently elected a member of the Executive of the New Brunswick Lumbermen's Association, has been engaged in the lumber business all his life. Mr. King is a son of Hon. G. G. King, who represented Queens County in the House of Commons, Ottawa, for many years, and has been a Senator for nearly a quarter of a century. On his mother's side the members are of the United Empire Loyalists extraction, being descended from the Briggs family.

The subject of this reference was born in 1870 and has always led an active busy life. The King Lumber Co., Limited, of Chipman, who are manufacturers of pine, spruce and hardwood lumber, lath, shingles and sheathing,

was formed in 1897, having bought the firm of G. G. King and W. C. King. Since that time G. Herbert King has been acting in the capacity of manager. The King Lumber Co. cut on an average from 5,000,000 ft. to 7,000,000 ft. annually. Practically all of their cut has been contracted for during the coming season, the only difficulty being to get cars and lighters in which to make shipments. The King Lumber Co. also run a general store in connection with their milling operations. For the last fifteen years Mr. King has been conducting a mining business in Minto, about seventeen miles from Chipman, which venture is entirely independent of the King Lumber Co.

Mr. King has always believed in devoting a certain amount of his time and talent to the welfare and progress of the community in which he resides and does business. He served two terms in the Municipal Council for Queens County and ran two elections as a local member. The first time he was defeated, but in 1917 in the general provincial contest he was successful. A Liberal in politics he has always taken great interest in the prosperity of the lumber industry and the success of its organizations.

Western Lumbermen Expect Active Business

Trade With the Middle West States is Predicted to be on the Up-curve—Car Situation Has Greatly Improved and Prairie Demand is Increasing.

It seems rather an unprecedented situation in British Columbia lumber selling that the export trade is extremely active and that the car trade both to Canadian and U. S. points is at a very low ebb for the moment. In fact shippers say that there never have been so many cars of lumber in transit or at transfer points looking for a home than for the past few weeks. One shipper stated that Minnesota Transfer was overcrowded with lumber cars. Another said that Winnipeg and Cartier, the latter the diversion point for eastern Canadian orders, had an unprecedented number of cars awaiting move orders. The costs for unloading, storage and demurrage have run up very heavily on many shipments, and in other cases owners of cars in transit have sacrificed in order to avoid further charges. Some indeed have held till quite a bill of costs accumulated and then sold. Needless to say there are buyers on the lookout for bargains, and they have taken advantage of the situation. However that is not the reason for the general experience of cars failing to find a buyer before reaching transfer points. Over-confidence in the lively U. S. market for the past six months, and anticipation of much earlier spring opening of trade in lumber with the eastern provinces, contributed to the somewhat free speculative shipments. One dealer remarked that when business was lively there was something very handy about having a car in transit which could be diverted if a rush order came in while it was rolling. On the other hand, when business was falling off such transit cars gave more trouble than they did profit. There has been such a general adoption of the practice, this spring, amounting to a gamble on the order market, that few escape the charge of being offenders. Most of the lumbermen are now convinced that a car in the yard is worth two in transit.

Cargo orders, to a total of almost nineteen million feet B. M., have been placed during April, with B. C. export saw mills, through the Associated Timber Exporters of B. C., Ltd. This organization includes practically all mills which seek an export cargo trade, or are equipped to accept orders for it. Beginning the month of May with orders for 13,000,000 feet of railway sleepers and cross timbers for shipment to U. K. over the period from June to December, the export mills have as much business in sight for the moment as they can handle along with other orders that are coming right along. The railway timber orders are very acceptable as the sizes are very convenient to handle both in the mill and in stowing aboard ship. More than that it works in well with general mill cut to turn a portion of the logs into ties. It does not interfere with keeping up a proper proportion of sorts in other cuts. The cargo space to take care of these large shipments is expected to cause no difficulty, as there is plenty of tonnage available now. The situation in regard to water-borne traffic, is better than it has been for some years. In fact conditions are fast getting back to normal. Of this large export order, the Vancouver Island mills have taken 5,000,000 feet, the mainland coast mills taking the remainder. Practically all the mills in the Associated Timber Exporters are participating in the order, in accordance with capacity or with the amount of business previously booked. With deliveries spread over six months no difficulty in getting the order out is anticipated.

Col. Bruce Powley, head of the Dominion and Provincial Employment Service in Vancouver, is authority for the statement that there is a general shortage in the lumber industry of trained men.

This is applicable to the skilled positions both in the woods and in the mill. There is a big difference in logging the monster timber of B. C. from that of eastern Canada. Men skilled in handling the small timber of the eastern woods have to learn the business all over again when they come here. With the heavy machinery used for handling logs in the woods here, fewer men are required, but they are of a higher class of skilled labor than elsewhere. A factor that is making itself felt on the coast is that the former conditions, where there was a certain amount of labor exchange going on all the time between B. C., Washington and Oregon, where similar conditions of work prevail, are at an end. Immigration authorities on both sides of the line have tightened up the alien labor restrictions, from a variety of causes, some of them arising out of the war. The true logger is a nomad, and to many of them it was all one whether they were working north or south of the international boundary line. As a matter of fact they "drifted" periodically, and, aside from that tendency, they were always ready to go somewhere else and see something new. But the stringent immigra-

tion regulations have changed all that. Hence B. C. must train her own heavy timber "fellers." Or go without.

In the Mountain section of B. C., the eastern part of the province, the labor available in winter is almost entirely a seasonal supply, composed in large part of farming help from Alberta and even Saskatchewan, who go to the woods for the winter, but return to the farm with the opening of spring work. Hence at this season the Mountain mills and camps are always facing a shortage of help. Col. Powley says no man in the upper country need go without a job, and any man in the province who is willing to go there will find work in mill or woods. Conditions in camps have greatly improved in the past few years, and wages everywhere are on a higher level than ever before. In the coast district there was at one time some feeling that the O. B. U. which has a considerable influence among the logging workmen, would cause a strike, but nothing further eventuated.

Prices of lumber have again shown a downward tendency, but there is no official issue of any new price list. It has rather been individual action, shading of the prevailing high prices to close some business offering. There is the utmost confidence that the delay in opening of trade with prairie lumber buyers has only been caused by the extremely backward spring, and that it cannot be much longer till business will be moving very swiftly. The car situation, both for prairie and U. S. shipments has become far better than for some time past. Trade with the middle west States is predicted to be on the up-curve and will be good, so authorities south of the line say, within thirty days.

Uniform Order Blanks Across Border

The National Retail Lumber Dealers' Association says, in regard to the adoption of standard order blanks, that it has never made any such move nor has it adopted such forms for the use of its members. Some State Associations are using universal order forms but this is entirely outside of the national organization.

Chas. A. Bowen, secretary of the N.R.L.D.A., Detroit, in a letter to the "Canada Lumberman" says that they have not felt that this was an important matter at all because the class of dealers "with whom we are doing business and who are members of this Association, as you know, are the ones in the larger cities, all of whom have their own order forms and the manner of placing business. It is not like a group of dealers such as are in the State Association, many of whom are in small towns and who have no regular way of placing their orders or transacting their business."

Mr. Bowen believes that an order form for the latter class of dealer would be a valuable thing. Those States, whose Associations have adopted this order form, find that they have been largely used and are of great benefit to the small dealer. The large dealer, however, does not care to employ such documents as some are not particularly favorable to him. Mr. Bowen continuing says, that the suggested form might be of some benefit in order to get more or less of a uniformity. "This is as far as we could attempt to go—even that has not up to this time seemed necessary to our members," he declares.

Recently a meeting was held in Columbus, Ohio. It was called by some of the retailers and a conference between wholesalers and retailers took place. The order blank came up for considerable criticism on the part of the wholesalers. An effort was made at the time to have the retailers make more or less of a change. While this alteration may not be made, many dealers themselves were in favor of the change as well as were the wholesalers. A large number took the stand that the matter should be left exactly as it is.

The order blank, which was criticized, is the official one of the State Lumber Associations of New York, Michigan, Pennsylvania, Ohio and Indiana. This form was published recently in the "Canada Lumberman" and was also distributed at the annual meeting of the Ontario Retail Lumber Dealers' Association at the February session in Hamilton.

Mr. Bowen says there is not a united opinion on these matters in the matter of uniform order blanks from among the dealers themselves who are apparently supposed to be using the blanks.

The shortest distance between buyer and seller is advertising.

Wholesalers Oppose Railway Tariff Changes

Regarding Weighing of Cars, Elimination of Allowances and Alteration of Estimated Weights—New Federal Tax Proposals Discussed at Monthly Session

The monthly meeting of the Wholesale Lumber Dealers' Association, Incorporated, was held at the Albany Club, Toronto, on Friday, May 21st. There was quite a good attendance, and a number of matters of exceptional importance to the members were taken up.

Mr. A. C. Manbert occupied the chair and the first item of business was a report by Mr. Don Barclay regarding the summer picnic of the association which it is proposed to hold at Grimsby Park. Mr. Barclay, representing the Entertainment Committee, asked for an expression of opinion regarding some of the details of the event, and was finally advised that the most suitable time would, probably, be about the second or third week in July. It was also decided that the members should bring their wives and families. Other details of the programme will be arranged by the Entertainment Committee, who will have a report to present at the June meeting of the association.

Protest Against Car Weighing Regulation

Mr. A. E. Eckardt submitted for the consideration of the meeting a new tariff issued by the Canadian Freight Association, known as Tariff No. 14, effective May 25th, involving a number of very radical departures in connection with weighing of cars, elimination of allowances, alteration of estimated weights, etc. There was a lengthy discussion of the subject and finally the chairman appointed a committee consisting of Messrs. A. E. Eckardt, D. C. Johnston and A. E. Gordon, to prepare a resolution on the subject to be forwarded by night lettergram to the Board of Railway Commissioners for Canada, at Ottawa. The committee withdrew and finally returned with a resolution stating that the association protested strongly against the provisions of the new tariff in regard to weighing of cars and asking either that the new tariff be suspended, or that the association be granted a hearing on the subject. This wire was sent to the Board and a reply was received on Monday morning (subsequent to the meeting) in the following words:—"Your wire received Canadian Freight Association tariff No. 14 re weighing carload traffic. Board rules that a prima facie case for suspension not established and matter will be set down for hearing at Ottawa June 1st." The hearing will take place in the Central Station Building, Ottawa, on Tuesday, June 1st, at 10 a.m.

Mr. Eckardt reported that the Canadian Manufacturers' Association were prepared to co-operate with the Wholesale Lumber Dealers' Association in pressing this case.

Mr. J. A. McBean introduced a discussion regarding the requirement of United States railroads that freight charges on shipments to Canadian points should be prepared, in United States funds. During the discussion of this subject it was learned that the Interstate Commerce Commission had just issued an order instructing the Railway Companies that they should not require prepayment on shipments to Canadian points in United States funds, in cases where it had not been previously accustomed to do so.

Big National Gathering Reported On

Mr. H. Boulton, secretary of the association, presented a report upon the annual meeting of the National Wholesale Lumber Dealers' Association, held in Washington, D. C., on March 24th and 25th, stating that there had been a good attendance of Canadians at the meeting and that they had been splendidly received and entertained. The convention itself had been most successful, members being present from nearly all parts of the United States, who entered seriously into the discussion of all the important problems then before the trade.

The secretary's report was followed by a discussion upon the credit situation, introduced by the chairman, Mr. Manbert, who used as a text, some of the statements made at the convention of the National Wholesalers, as reported by the secretary.

Mr. A. E. Eckardt suggested that at one of the future meetings of the association it would be interesting to have an address presented by some authority upon the Metric system. The chairman considered that this would be of interest and value to the members and suggested that Mr. Eckardt should make the necessary arrangements.

The meeting then settled down to a discussion of the new taxes introduced by the Minister of Finance. Considerable difference of

opinion developed regarding the working out of the taxes and the interpretation of their details. Some members reported that they had already commenced entering upon their invoices a separate statement of the amount of the tax. Others reported that they had as yet done nothing.

Uncertainty prevailed among the members in regard to several features, such as the tax upon lumber bought upon a proforma invoice; whether there would be a tax upon lumber sold by one wholesaler or manufacturer to another, in case the purchaser intended to export it to the United States or elsewhere.

It developed during the discussion that several members had already written to the department at Ottawa, asking for interpretations of points in regard to which they were in doubt, and in connection with which they were expecting replies at an early date.

It was decided that the association should not take any steps in connection with the matter but should wait until the members had received replies to their individual enquiries. These replies will be forwarded to the secretary who will promptly send the information out to all members of the association by circular.

The next meeting of the association will be held on June 11th, instead of June 18th. The latter date is one of the days of the convention of the National Hardwood Lumber Association at Chicago, and several members of the Wholesale Lumber Dealers' Association will be at Chicago for that meeting.

Big Hardwood Gathering in Chicago

The Twenty-third Annual Convention of the National Hardwood Lumber Association will be held at the Congress Hotel in Chicago, Ill., on June 17th and 18th. Chas. A. Goodman, of Marinette, Wis., is the president of the association, Horace F. Taylor, of Buffalo, N. Y., one of the vice-presidents, and Frank F. Fish, of Chicago, secretary-treasurer. The attendance this year promises to be very large and all delegates are advised to make their reservations at once.

Among the features of the convention will be an address by Earle Palmer, National Councillor on the Chamber of Commerce of the United States, and the report of the Inspection Rules Committee by John W. McClure, chairman. This report along with the proposed inspection rule additions is expected to arouse much interest and not a little discussion. Other subjects, which will be talked over generally, will be: "The Demand for Hardwoods," "Condition of Stocks," "collections," "Labor Supply," "Operating conditions," "Prospects of Production," etc.

On the second day of the convention the election of officers and three vice-presidents to serve one year, will take place and also the election of eight directors to serve three years, as well as the election of a director to serve two years, the unexpired term of the late T. M. Brown.

On the evening of Thursday, June 17th, a complimentary banquet will be tendered by the National Hardwood Lumber Association to the members and invited guests, and on Friday evening there will be a supper and smoker.

The sessions of the convention will be held in the Gold Room on the Mezzanine Floor of the Congress Hotel. It is announced that, owing to the amount of important business which the convention has to deal with this year and the large attendance expected, no provision has been made for the entertainment of ladies.

Against the Demon Forest Fire

The St. Maurice Forest Protective Association, Limited, of Three Rivers, Que., is doing some very effective advertising in the press of Quebec so far as educating the public is concerned in the matter of fire protection. Recently an announcement headed "Who Am I," was inserted and among the startling statements made was "I steal in Canada alone over \$100,000,000 each year." The "I" is designated as carelessness, and it is pointed out that this particular "I" has no better exponent than the demon forest fire. The advertisement concludes with the plea "Join the Battle Against carelessness by Helping us to Prevent the Destruction by Forest Fires."

Retail Lumbermen Hold Profitable Session

Branch No. 7, O.R.L.D.A. in Annual Assembly at Stratford Re-elect Their Former Officers—Season's Outlook is Promising and Trade Satisfactory

Enthusiastic and well attended was the annual meeting of the Stratford branch of the Ontario Retail Lumber Dealers' Association, known as Branch No. 7, which was held at the Mansion House, Stratford, on May 21st. Many live topics were discussed and the interchange of views and expressions of opinion on present trade conditions and outlook for the summer months proved both timely and profitable.

Since organized a little over a year ago, the Stratford branch has made splendid progress, its membership is growing and the dealers are all pleased with the results that have been brought about through association and organization. Robert Oliver, Listowel, chairman, presided and extended a hearty welcome to all the members, making particular reference to the kindness of J. B. Mackenzie, of Georgetown, secretary of the Orangeville district, in attending. He said that Mr. Mackenzie was a live wire in the retail ranks and they were fortunate in having him present to tell what his (Mr. Mackenzie's) district was doing and what action had been taken on a number of problems that arose from time to time.

E. K. Kalbfleisch, of Stratford, secretary-treasurer of the branch, read the report of previous meeting, showing that there was a substantial balance on the right side of the ledger. The membership fee for the coming year was fixed at \$2.00 and it was decided that the next gathering should be held in the Classic City at the call of the chairman. All the old officers were re-elected, although the majority of them desired to vacate their positions in favor of new blood. The members present would not listen to this suggestion and unanimously voted that the present chairman, vice-chairman, secretary and members of the executive should hold the reins for another year.

The officers of the Stratford district for 1920 are as follows:—
Chairman, Robert Oliver, Listowel.
Vice-chairman, J. Boshart, Milverton.
Secretary-treasurer, E. K. Kalbfleisch, Stratford.
Executive Committee, G. S. Zimmerman, Tavistock; P. Ament, Brussels; E. Fleischauer, Stratford; J. J. Cluff, Seaforth; D. C. Baird, St. Marys.

Good Effect of Local Sessions

After the routine business was attended to, J. B. Mackenzie was called upon and expressed his gratification at being present. The social side and educational value of such meetings was emphasized and Mr. Mackenzie added that he thought much greater good would result from local associations if the members met more frequently. He felt that lumber dealers should be like the farmers in the days gone by, viz., sit on the fence and have a good friendly chat. He referred to the business assessment of a retail lumber dealer which was, he said, far too high when compared with other business-

es. The matter had been brought to the attention of the Ontario Government and Premier Drury, who now represented the constituency in which the speaker was a resident, promised to give the matter serious consideration and bring in a new assessment act at the next session.

Mr. Mackenzie then touched upon the good work of the Ontario Retail Lumber Dealers' Association and what it had been able to accomplish in the interests of the dealer. Local associations were equally as essential and by working together, the district and provincial bodies had brought about an improved condition in many ways relating to sales by manufacturers and wholesalers to farmers' clubs, blacksmiths, hardware merchants and other tradesmen, who were not legitimate distributors of forest products. There was a great deal to be gained in one dealer knowing the others in his town and also those in the surrounding district. He felt that when men were acquainted with one another, they recognized that after all their competitors were pretty decent chaps, and the good fellowship of these district meetings could not be overestimated. Mr. Mackenzie said he would be pleased to tell what his district was doing in any retail matters, and he wished the Stratford organization every success and encouragement.

G. B. VanBlaricom, editor of the "Canada Lumberman," also spoke briefly, telling of the benefits of co-operation and what had been accomplished by district associations in talking over various local problems and clearing away any difficulties that might arise. Many questions, which were purely local in character, could be disposed of through the district bodies, while the larger and more important affairs of retail lumbermen were handled most efficiently by the Ontario Retail Lumber Dealers' Association. He conveyed the regrets of Mr. H. Boulton, secretary of the O. R. L. D. A., at not being able to attend owing to an important previous engagement which could not be broken.

Many Trade Topics Reviewed

Among the subjects discussed informally were the general labor situation and the demand for shorter hours, the price and production of lath, the shingle market, standard order forms, the principle of which was endorsed, as well as the adoption for the Ontario trade of a set of standard thicknesses and widths for mill work lumber and timber and standard designs and mouldings. The use of motor trucks for delivery purposes was also taken up, D. C. Baird, of St. Marys, giving some interesting experiences in regard to his use of two Ford trucks and a trailer. The question of charging for delivery of small lots of lumber was also brought up, one member declaring that he made a uniform levy of 50c in order to cover the wages of a man and rig; otherwise on small lots any profit on the transaction



Robert Oliver, Listowel, Ont.
Re-elected Chairman of District



E. K. Kalbfleisch, Stratford, Ont.
Re-elected Secretary-Treasurer



J. J. Cluff, Seaforth, Ont.
Re-elected Member of Executive



D. C. Baird, St. Marys, Ont.
Re-elected Member of Executive

would be eaten up by the cost of delivery. An animated discussion took place on the matter of selling present stocks of lumber at replacement values, and in this connection the new taxation provisions, recently brought down at Ottawa, were thoroughly discussed.

Among those present were Robert Oliver, Listowel; J. Boshart, Milverton; E. J. Erb, Brunner; Wm. Eizerman, Mitchell; N. Wetlaufer, Tavistock; George S. Zimmerman, Tavistock; R. C. Bamford, Listowel; E. Fleischauer, Stratford; D. C. Baird, St. Marys; E. K. Kalbfleisch, Stratford; J. B. Mackenzie, Georgetown; G. B. VanBlaricom, "Canada Lumberman," Toronto.

Eastern Market Extension Working Well

The Toronto lumber commissioner's office is doing effective work in the way of promoting the sale of British Columbia forest products and it will be maintained. Hon. T. D. Pattullo, Minister of Lands, said shortly after the session that the department is now looking for men capable of administering the office permanently, so that William Robertson, temporarily filling in at Toronto, may be released to resume his duties at the Victoria head office. Several applicants for the position have already filed their credentials with the department, and the appointment will be made within a few days, according to the minister.

The British Columbia woods, their qualities and uses, will be kept constantly before the dealer and the consumer, was the assurance given by Mr. Pattullo. He stated that much good work is being done in Eastern Canada among engineers, architects and wood users generally, while an educational campaign is being carried on in the manual training schools of Ontario, where the building construction men of the near future are being trained.

Mr. Pattullo also pointed that, since the securing of ground floor premises on Adelaide Street, East, the office of the British Columbia lumber commissioner has attracted much attention and is doing good general publicity work for the province as a whole. The commissioner reports that he is kept busy answering all sorts of questions regarding the climate and resources of British Columbia, and it was found necessary recently to send him a large quantity of general information bulletins for distribution among Easterners who are casting longing eyes on the Pacific Coast.

Judgment Given in Quebec Case

With Justice Carroll dissenting, the Court of Appeals, Montreal, reversed a judgment of the Superior Court at Quebec by rejecting the petition of the Compagnie des Bois de Natagan et al asking for an interlocutory injunction against N. H. Gilbert to restrain him from running logs on Lake Natagan and the River Natagan during the season of 1920.

Appellant and four of the respondents formed a syndicate and agreed to subscribe capital for operating timber limits in Piedmont, County of Temascamingue. Subsequently appellant notified other members of the syndicate that he withdrew from the enterprise. He was protested to take 100 shares in the company and pay for the same as calls might be made. He, however, declined to do as asked, but notified the company that as he had about 800 cords of wood in the region, he required the use of the River Natagan this spring for the drive of his logs. The company thereupon applied to Court, asking for an interlocutory injunction to restrain him from driving his logs down the river pending judgment on the issue whether he can be compelled to take up and pay for the capital stock he is alleged to have agreed to take in the company.

The interlocutory injunction was issued and appeal against this decision was yesterday maintained by a majority of the Bench, on the ground that the balance of convenience was in favor of the appellant. The merits of the pending action against appellant, it was pointed out, would decide if he had committed wrongful acts, and award damages accordingly.

Lumber Concerns Busy in Hastings County

Lumbering activities have been very brisk in the township of Mayo, Hastings County. Mr. Fred Adams, lumberman, of that section, reports a splendid cutting season during the past winter. He states that twenty or twenty-five years ago the lumbermen went through Mayo and the adjoining townships and cut out all the pine that was merchantable, leaving other woods, which at that time were not thought to possess any great value, but conditions have changed. Standing timber has increased in the dollars and cents basis from year to year, and this has resulted in active lumbering undertakings. There are still large quantities of maple, birch, hemlock, spruce, balsam, ash, basswood and cedar in that section, and the demand for these forest products is far greater than the possible supply. During the past winter Ferguson & Findley took out about two million feet of logs in and around Mayo; the Hanlan Lumber Co., two million

feet; Mackay & MacCreary, one million; Harris Tie & Timber Co., a large quantity of railways ties, cedar posts and poles; and Frank White, Reeve of Mayo, about three hundred thousand feet of logs.

Combination Doors Featured by Lumber Firm

R. Laidlaw Lumber Co., of Sarnia, are featuring at the present time their combination door which may be changed from a storm door to a screen door in five minutes and vice versa. Certain standard sizes are carried in stock.

In addition to featuring this combination door and combination storm and screen window and pointing out that these conveniences save fuel, the R. Laidlaw Company have issued a neat illustrated leaflet, stating that houses with storm windows and storm doors require from one-third to one-half less coal than the ordinary kind, and in these days the saving of fuel is a big consideration. It is emphasized that the storm equipment pays for itself in one or two seasons and that storm windows and storm doors increase the comfort and healthfulness of a dwelling, eliminate draughts, make it possible to keep warm in the severest weather and at the same time have perfect ventilation.

To convert a storm door into a screen door or a storm window into a screen window, it is merely necessary to lift out the sash or frame of the former and insert another frame. This requires only a few minutes.

What Ottawa Mills Sawed in Early Seventies

The "Trade & Manufacture of Lumber for 1874" shows the production of lumber in the Ottawa Valley for that year. It will be noticed that some of the firms producing in 1874 are still in business; the number of firms in the Ottawa Valley lumber trade has decreased, but the individual cuts have increased:

Name of Firm.	Saws.		Season. Capacity	Lumber Cut 1874	Lumber Held Over.
	Gang	Circular			
E. B. Eddy, 4 mills	22		75,000,000	55,000,000	20,000,000
Gilmour & Co.	20		50,000,000	50,000,000	11,000,000
Bronsons & Weston	9		45,000,000	30,000,000	3,000,000
J. R. Booth	8		30,000,000	22,500,000	11,000,000
Perley & Pattee	5		25,000,000	21,000,000	9,500,000
Battson & Currier	5	2	32,000,000	16,000,000	1,000,000
A. H. Baldwin, 2 mills	6		20,000,000	15,000,000	6,000,000
John Rochester, 2 mills	4	1	20,000,000	15,000,000	3,000,000
Hon. J. Skead	3	1	20,000,000	14,000,000	9,000,000
Jas. McLaren & Co.	3	1	20,000,000	12,000,000	1,500,000
Conway Estate	4		19,000,000	13,000,000	4,000,000
Levi Young	2		15,000,000	10,000,000	5,000,000
Crandall & Co.	3		20,000,000	7,000,000	2,500,000
McClymont & Co.	4		10,000,000	6,000,000	3,000,000
R. W. Cruise			18,000,000	10,000,000	
Cameron & Co.			50,000,000	29,000,000	17,000,000
McLaren & Co., 2 mills	5		35,000,000	25,000,000	7,000,000
Bangs & Co.		1	6,000,000	4,000,000	1,500,000
McLaren & Co.			12,000,000	8,000,000	2,000,000
Ross Bros.	4		25,000,000	18,000,000	4,500,000
Martin Scott			6,000,000	4,000,000	2,000,000
Peter McLaren	5	1	18,000,000	18,000,000	14,000,000
Gillis & McLaren				6,000,000	4,000,000
Boyd, Colwell & Son	2	1	20,000,000	8,000,000	5,000,000
McLaren and McRae		1	4,000,000	2,500,000	2,000,000
Gillis Bros.	3		11,000,000	8,000,000	8,000,000
Hilliard & Dixon			6,000,000	3,000,000	2,000,000
McLochlan Bros., 3 mills	6	2	20,000,000	15,000,000	4,000,000
Capt. O'Neil		2	6,000,000	2,000,000	1,000,000
Jas. McCune	0	2	6,000,000	2,000,000	500,000
Mallock & Adams		1	2,000,000	1,500,000	250,000
McDonald & Co.		1	3,000,000	1,000,000	1,000,000
Lothar Mills			17,000,000	9,000,000	5,000,000
Hamilton Bros., 4 mills	13	1	40,000,000	25,000,000	5,000,000

It was further stated that within the limits of Ottawa, Hull and vicinity, immediately upon the banks of the Ottawa, the Chaudiere, Mississippi, Rideau, Gatineau and Madawaska, with all other small rivers, there were 48 saw mills. There were mostly gang mills, many of the gangs being of the double type. There were 131 slabber and stock gangs, 17 double gangs and 13 large circulars for sawing dimension stuff. The lumber manufactured in 1874 totalled 497,000,000 feet, and the lumber on hand at the mills totalled 187,250,000 ft.

On making a comparison with the Ottawa Valley cut for the last three years we find the figures to be:

In 1919—297,950,350 feet.

In 1918—354,300,000 feet.

In 1917—428,330,987 feet.

Forest Fires Do Some Damage

A forest fire which started recently near the village of Albany, Annapolis County, N. S., spread rapidly. Much timber land was destroyed and five buildings burned. The buildings were the Alpena railway station, on the Halifax & Southwestern division of the C. N. R., a barn and cook house belonging to the Davison Lumber Company, and two dwellings. Fifty men were engaged in fighting the flames which were finally got under control.

Production—Relation to Lumber

By A. O. Fisher, Barrie, Ont.

In the year 1820 Upper Canada as the province of Ontario was then known, was but a wilderness of forest. The forest growth stood as it had stood for many hundred years. Immense tracts of the largest and best white pine stood in original splendor untouched by the axe of man.

In Eastern Ontario the growth of timber consisted of maple, beech, oak and some hickory.

In the more southerly part of the province, in sections, were stands of chestnut, walnut, sycamore and whitewood, with oak, beech and maple interspersed. At this period many of the old original pioneers of the country began to arrive to carve their fortune in the new land of Canada. Many of these arrived in the country with but little else than an axe and a good working set of brawny muscles. These early settlers had to chop miles of trails before they reached the land whereon they settled. They built a rude log shanty, which consisted probably of two rooms. In one of the rooms a large fireplace would be built large enough to burn a good-sized pile of large logs. The chimney, as well as the fireplace, was constructed of stones, gathered laboriously on the farm location. These stones were cemented together with clay.

Having provided this crude home for himself and his family, the new settler proceeded to underbrush and fell the trees surrounding his shanty. When the trees were cut into lengths that could be handled, they were sorted in piles and burnt.

Horses and oxen were scarce in those early days and the settler's greatest desire was to obtain a yoke of cattle to assist him in clearing up the land.

After clearing a few acres of the bush land, when the proper season came around, potatoes were planted among the stumps, and in another patch oats would be raked into the soil.

During this time and while the settler was clearing his land, he had to make periodical visits to the nearest store, which in many cases was fifty miles from his location. This fifty miles was tramped over a rough trail through the forest. When his purchases were made, the return trip was undertaken under worse conditions as he was then hampered with a heavy load. Many of these early settlers carried one hundred pounds of flour on their backs the distance stated and over roads which would now be considered impassible.

After the settler had obtained a yoke of oxen, his work of getting in supplies and of clearing the land, was greatly lightened.

The First Crude Wood Vehicles

The vehicles in use in those early days consisted of a "jumper" or sleigh for use in winter and a cart for use in summer. Both of these were made entirely of wood. The wheels of the cart were made by sawing blocks eight inches wide off the end of a large log and boring the center to run on a wooden axle. To keep these primitive wheels from falling off, a smaller hole was bored near the end of each axle and a pin driven in. The axle and wheel both being wood and the settler having no lubricant, the friction caused by the revolution of the wheels caused a continual squeal of protest to proceed from the cart. This squeal could be heard long before the settler and his cart could be seen.

Those early settlers' watchword was production and with them it was either production or starvation.

In older parts of the province none of the old original settlers remain. They are gone but they have left an heritage to the generations that are here and those that will follow, those good fertile lands that need but the work to produce abundantly many of the commodities necessary for the welfare and upkeep of those who have not the privilege of growing the means of their sustenance.

In 1870 many of the original settlers, after years of arduous work, had reached such an age they could not perform the work of the farm. At this time the work of the farmer was done with the crudest of implements. The ground was ploughed with an old-fashioned plough, with the plowman following behind, holding the handles to guide it.

The harrow was a primitive tool made with wooden crosspieces wherein were set iron pins. The grass in its season was mown by hand with a scythe. The grain was cut with a cradle, raked and bundled by hand, and, after it was dried and stored, was threshed by hand with a home-made contrivance called a flail. About this time the work of many of these first farmers passed on to one of his sons. Like his father who had cleared the farm, he had as his

watchword production. His delight was to grow as much wheat, oats, potatoes per acre, as it was possible for the land to produce.

As the years went by, labor-saving devices were made for his use, such as riding ploughs, seeders, mowers, binders and many other machines designed to lessen his labor.

But coming to the year nineteen hundred and twenty, one hundred years after the original owner and grandparent of the present owner had first commenced to hew his farm out of the primeval forest, what do we find?

The Day of Progress Arrives

The land, which in 1820 stood thick with a growth of large forest trees with a little log shanty set in the midst of the few acres of clearing, that land now has neither stump nor stone. The only trees growing on it are ornamental ones planted by the present owner on a fine lawn. The old log shanty and the log barn and stable have passed away in their place stands a fine brick house with oak floors, electric light, furnace and all the conveniences of a city home. The log stable and barn is replaced by a good frame building with a concrete basement for stabling the cattle and horses. All the modern labor-saving implements may be found on the farm in an implement shed, if not in use, but more likely they will be found lying around the barnyard or in the fence corners. On the farm you will also find a garage and in it a good motor car if the owner is not using it in attendance at some dance, social function, or at a meeting of the U.F.O.

But with all his machinery to help lessen labor—and incidentally decrease overhead in pay for hired help—is the owner crying production? Not at all. He is a wise guy. He knows that if he and his neighbors plant ten acres of potatoes each this spring, that the price of potatoes may be sixty cents per bushel or the peck., but he and his neighbors, at a meeting of the U.F.O., say we will grow one acre of potatoes this season and we will ask and shall receive in the fall \$4.00 per bushel. They reason while they are cultivating ten acres they would have to devote a great deal of time to the work which could more profitably be used in motoring. The same remarks apply to other products of the farm. Sow less wheat, less oats, less of everything, pasture more, lessen the labor of the farm, decrease the supply and demand will fix the price.

How They Regard the Lumber Dealer

Yet, these same well informed? progressive? farmers if they require lumber, shingles, cement or anything they cannot produce, when they approach a dealer enquiring for prices and hear it, consider the dealer a brigand, forgetting that the farmers are the cause in the first place of the high price of manufactured products. The high price of wool makes dear clothing, the high price of wheat makes dear flour, insufficient production makes everything excessive to the consumer, even to the farmer, who should, he thinks, be exempt.

If in 1914 a logging gang could be boarded at the rate per man of twelve dollars per month and if, through high price of flour, beef, pork, etc., it now costs \$40.00 per month per man to maintain a camp; in spite of the U.F.O. or any other society, the farmer of 1920 will help pay that difference when he buys shingles, lumber or any product of the forest or manufactured article whatsoever.

Expansion of Sawmills in the East

There is great activity in the lumber trade and also the pulp and paper line throughout the Maritime Provinces and all the plants have made preparations for a large output and a busy season.

The Fraser Companies have added a rotary outfit to their Nelson mill in the Miramichi District, which will considerably increase the capacity. The Miramichi Lumber Co. are erecting a new sawmill at Douglastown, the machinery being supplied by Waterous Engine Works and P. B. Yates Machine Co. Wm. M. Sullivan has added a Hamilton steam tension band mill and steel carriage to his mill which will practically double its capacity.

The Shepard & Morse Co. at Gaspé are erecting a 25 x 100 ft. refuse burner and have also made some changes in the mill equipment with a view to saving wood waste.

The new mill of the Fraser Companies at Campbellton is nearing completion and they hope to have this plant running within a short time.

Many other changes and developments are under way, and it is pleasing to record the progress and expansion of the industry.

"Give fools their gold and Knaves their power,
Let Fortune's bubbles rise and fall;
Who sows a field, or trains a flower,
Or plants a tree, is more than all."

—John Greenleaf Whittier.

Personal Paragraphs of Interest

J. McKergow, president of the Montreal Lumber Co., died in Montreal, on May 16th, from pneumonia.

G. H. Edgecombe, Ottawa, has been appointed surveyor of forest resources for the Commission of Conservation.

The Martin, McPeak Lumber Co., Ltd., have removed from the Transportation Building to 99 St. James Street, Montreal.

H. J. Terry, of Terry & Gordon, Limited, Toronto, who has been on a business trip to the Pacific Coast is expected home this week.

H. R. MacMillan, of the H. R. MacMillan Export Co., Vancouver, B. C., is in Australia on a business trip at the present time looking into the export lumber situation.

T. J. Stevenson, sales manager of the Riordon Sales Co., Ltd., Montreal, has left for a four months' business trip to Europe. He is accompanied by Mrs. Stevenson.

Archibald Maddaugh, of Maddaugh & Co., lumber merchants, St. Catharines, Ont., passed away in that city recently at the age of 74 years. He was widely known in the industry.

W. J. Van Dusen, of Vancouver, B. C., former district forester for that province and now associated with the H. R. MacMillan Export Co., spent a few days in Toronto recently.

Hon. W. J. Bowser, of Victoria, B. C., recently spent a few days in the East, and states that business conditions in the Pacific Coast province are exceptionally active. The pulp industry is being taxed to capacity to meet the demands of Japan and Australia.

I. H. Cooper, managing director of Patterson and Co., Ltd., of Dublin, Ireland, one of the biggest British match manufacturing concerns, has visited Grand'Mere. His firm has for 18 years purchased the Laurentine output of yellow board for match boxes.

The many friends of T. Edgar Rathbone, of George Rathbone Limited, Toronto, will sympathize with him in the death of his wife, which took place recently at the family residence, 183 Westminster Ave., Toronto.

P. B. Morency and Mr. Relyea, of Price Brothers, and Mr. Ben Avery, forester, and Mr. Simpson, aviator of the St. Maurice Pulp and Paper Company, have visited Grand'Mere, the guests of the Forestry Department of the Laurentide Co., looking over the preparations for the aerial forestry patrol work.

E. Kelly, manager of the British Smelting and Refining Co., Montreal, is now on an extensive business tour. He is not expected back for about four months. W. T. Newman, who was for a number of years with B. and S. H. Thompson Co., Ltd., is at present in charge of the Montreal office.

W. H. Harris, of the Frank H. Harris Lumber Co., Limited, has returned from a five weeks' business trip to the company's mills at High Point and Lake, Miss. He reports that the weather in the south has been very wet but the roads are now improving, labor conditions are somewhat better and the mills generally have caught up with production.

Chas. Riordon of St. Catharines, president of the Riordon Pulp & Paper Co., of Montreal, has received word of the death of his son-in-law, Sir Hamilton Gould-Adams, late Governor of Queensland, Australia, whose wife was before her marriage, Miss Elsie Riordon. Sir Gould-Adams contracted pleurisy while enroute to South Africa from Australia, the attack proving fatal. He was formerly Governor of Crete. The body was taken to London, Eng., for interment.

F. D. McIntyre died recently at St. Paul's Hospital, Vancouver, B. C. He was associated with the late Chas. W. Tait in the Fernridge Lumber Co. and successfully managed the Rosedale mill. In conjunction with Messrs. McNair and Graham he later built a mill at Clayton. Despite the loss of an arm through an accident, the late Mr. McIntyre was a skilful mechanic and drove a motor car with great ability. His passing is deeply regretted by a wide circle of friends.

William Barrett Thomson, formerly of Orillia, Ont., passed away at his home, 483 Brunswick Ave., Toronto, on May 18th in his 78th year. He was born in Arnprior and was for a long time engaged in the lumber business in that town and during his life-time pursued his calling from Ottawa to Muskoka. The late Mr. Thomson resided in Orillia for many years and was engaged by the Ontario Government as timber estimator for a considerable period. Of late years he had resided in Toronto. The remains were taken to Orillia for interment. He is survived by his wife, three daughters and one son, J. C. Thomson, of Toronto.

The Hocken Lumber Co., Limited, Toronto, have established a planing mill in connection with their sawmill at West River, which is located some twelve miles south of Espanola. The planing mill will be an extension of the service rendered by the company, and is well equipped.

New Wholesale Lumber Firm Launched

A federal charter has been granted to the Central Canada Lumber Co., Ltd., Toronto, and a capital stock of \$200,000. The company have opened offices at 402 Excelsior Life Building, Toronto, and will specialize in both hard and softwoods. The president and managing director is C. W. Wilkinson (Union Lumber Co., Toronto). R. G. Dinsmore (Bethune Pulp & Lumber Co., Huntsville) is vice-president, and the secretary-treasurer is G. O. Fleming, son of R. J. Fleming, Toronto. Mr. Fleming served for a considerable period overseas with the Canadian Railway Troops.

Regarding the new organization it may be mentioned that Mr. Wilkinson will retain his connection with the Union Lumber Co., while Mr. Dinsmore is still president of the Bethune Pulp & Lumber Co. The men behind the Central Canada Lumber Co. are experienced, practical and aggressive and the new firm should meet with every success and prosperity.

Imperial Forestry Conference Next Month

M. A. Grainger, chief forester for British Columbia, will leave shortly to attend the Imperial Forestry Conference which will be held in London, Eng., from July 5 to 17.

While the conference is in progress an Empire Timber Exhibition will be held in London, at which the various overseas countries will have displays of their lumber resources. Canada will join with the others, and an exhibit illustrative of the timber wealth of the various Provinces will be made.

At the Imperial Forestry Conference one of the chief items to be dealt with will be the making of provision for the compilation of an estimate of the timber within the Empire, the varieties, etc. The necessity of the development of the resources and of inter-Imperial trade was the motive behind the move for the conference, and the deliberations thereat are expected to prove of great importance to the future trade activities within the Empire.

Consolidation of Riordon Interests

The directors of the Riordon Pulp and Paper Company, Ltd., and the Kipawa Company, Ltd., Montreal, have made proposals to the shareholders to consolidate the concerns.

Under the plan the new company will assume the liabilities of the Riordon Company, including the liability represented by outstanding bonds and the issue and delivery to Riordon Company of \$1,500,000 of 8 per cent. cumulative preferred stock, \$9,000,000 of 7 per cent. cumulative preferred stock carrying full voting rights and convertible into common stock; and \$12,000,000 of common stock, and such additional amount of common stock as may be approved by directors to be used for the benefit of the new company.

The basis of the sale of the Riordon Company's assets to the new company is the issue of 8 per cent. cumulative preferred stock of the new company to the amount of the outstanding 7 per cent. preferred stock of the Riordon Company and the issue of 1½ shares of 7 per cent. cumulative convertible preferred stock of the new company and 2 shares of common stock of the new company for every share of common stock of Riordon Company now outstanding.

Riordon Company will continue in existence, its operations being practically restricted to those of a holding company. Dividends to be received on the securities so held will be amply sufficient to provide for the maintenance of present dividends on the outstanding preferred and common stock of the Riordon Company and present shareholders, according to the circular, may look forward with confidence to further returns conditional upon the successful operations of the new company.

Will Increase Cut by Two Millions

The Field Lumber Co., at the head of which is Z. Mageau, M. P. P., Sturgeon Falls, now have their sawmill at Field, Ont., in operation, with an ample supply of logs. The lumber situation in that section is very good but wages are exceedingly high. The cut at Field this year will be increased by a couple of million feet. One handicap in driving the logs has been the north and northwest winds which prevailed during two or three weeks and delayed driving, all of which adds to the cost of lumber.

The Quebec Forest Protective Association, Limited, have issued a souvenir of the annual conference held in January last. This is in the form of an excellent lithographic picture entitled "A Tense Moment." It represents two hunters on the bend of a lake, with a moose in the foreground. One of the hunters, standing in the front part of the canoe, is motioning to his companion to keep quiet, while he prepares to pick up the gun, which is lying ready at hand. The picture is beautifully reproduced in colours.

The Biggest Thing I Have Learned in Business

Honesty and Industry and Their Relation to Progress—There is no Half Way Ground and no Twilight Zone—Romantic Career of Lumberman

By Robert A. Long, Kansas City, Mo.*



Robert A. Long, Kansas City, Mo.

What is the biggest thing you have learned from business?" a man asked me the other day.

"That the game of life isn't won by 'star plays,'" I answered.

"Once in a while it is," he protested.

"Yes—about once in a thousand 'whiles,'" I admitted.

"Well," he persisted, "what does the trick in the nine hundred and ninety-nine other cases?"

"Honesty and industry," I said.

He looked disappointed.

"Old stuff!" he remarked.

"Yes," I agreed; "so old that it has been tried and proved through years and generations and centuries. And yet most people don't believe it until they have proved it all over again in their own experience."

I know that I had to do this proving myself. I do not grasp new ideas quickly, and I lay absolutely no claim to being a business genius. Back of whatever achievement I have made are simply the two qualities of honesty and industry.

But perhaps my definitions of them are different from the commonly accepted ones. As I understand it, honesty is not merely refraining from stealing; and industry is something more than just doing the job set before you. Both must be positive and elastic—not bound to the dry letter of the law. They must be used as weapons that help one to conquer; not simply as shields that protect one from out and out defeat. It was industry that gave me my start. I came honestly by it, for I was born into a family where hard work was a habit. When I was a boy, we lived on a farm in Shelby County, Kentucky, about twenty-five miles from Louisville.

That farming was hard work. I did not mind the work, but it did not seem to me to offer much of a chance for the me.

From the time I was a child, I had an example of industry before me. Often my father, when he had business in what, to us, was the "big city," would have traveled that twenty-five miles on horseback and have reached Louisville before the townspeople had finished breakfast.

It was always his idea that a day should be started early; and that has always been my idea, too. I am usually at my office even now before half-past seven o'clock in the morning.

That farm was hard work. I did not mind the work, but it did not seem to me to offer much of a chance for the future. I went through the district school, and then I had a few months in a boys' school at Shelbyville. On the side I made a little money gathering hickorynuts and wanuts, stripping blue grass, and the ordinary odd jobs that a restless farmer's boy can pick up, including a season of clerking in the country store. But I wanted to get away—I wanted to get out.

The Possibilities of the Southwest

The great Southwest was then opening something of its possibilities. We were hearing a good deal about Kansas City, and I had an uncle there. I had seven hundred dollars when I reached Kansas City in 1873, and I was twenty-two years old. Every cent of my money had been made by working about the farm.

My uncle was cashier of the local bank at Kansas City and he was willing to help me—but there didn't seem to be anything to help me in. I lived with him and his wife, and it embarrassed me to be hanging around, for they would neither take money for my board nor permit me to go anywhere else. Idleness has always been very distasteful to me; so I more or less elected myself housemaid; although I had not, any more than would another healthy boy of twenty-two, any great fondness for impersonating a charwoman instead of setting out on a business career.

But I had to do something to make myself feel even approxi-

mately worth while, and I did my best to take charge of that house. I swept the rooms, made the beds, did the gardening, and anything else that I could put my hands on, excepting the cooking. I had no plans, but I had ambition—without direction. It never occurred to me that qualifying as a first-class houseman would put me on the road to fortune, and yet that is exactly what it did.

My uncle recognized that I was doing this work not because I liked it, not from any desire to avoid harder work, but merely because I did not want to be idle. And this impressed him so much that one day, after I had been there about a year, he suggested that with his son Robert, and Victor Bell, the son of the president of the bank, I go down to Columbus, Kansas, where we could try our luck putting up hay. The grain crop was short that year, but the grass crop in Kansas was particularly good, and there seemed to be an opportunity to turn a dollar.

I put in all of my money, the other two boys, neither of whom was over twenty, put in a somewhat smaller amount; and the bank volunteered to look after several carloads of lumber to build sheds to cover the hay, and started gayly off to make our fortunes.

The hay crop was splendid—all that it had been said to be—but we got on the ground rather late, and the hay we bought turned brown and was all but unsalable. We got rid of it as best we could, and, curiously enough, the lumber which we had bought incidentally sold for more than the hay upon which we had staked our all. When we had wound up our affairs, and paid the bank in full, we discovered ourselves perhaps a little bit wiser for our experience, but certainly a good deal poorer. My own personal funds, as well as the funds of my partners, were exhausted.

That sounds like a bad start. It was not. I had been given the chance only because my uncle liked the way I worked around the house; he knew I was willing to work. But now, having settled in full for every debt, and not having attempted to compromise anything simply because we had lost money, we convinced the bank that, as well as being industrious, we were also honest. They knew perfectly well that operating at a distance we might very easily have let the bank instead of ourselves bear the losses. Losing our money actually helped our credit!

Asked Him to Start Lumber Yard

I had been the active manager of the hay venture, and when I was leaving Columbus several of the citizens who had bought the lumber from our sheds asked me to come back and start a lumber yard. It appeared that the local dealer had a reputation for being a little too sharp; and, whatever may be said about business acumen, people do not like to trade with anyone who is continually trying to get an unduly long end of the bargain. They want to have confidence.

Back at my uncle's house in Kansas City I went over the situation with him, and before I had even finished the whole harrowing tale he cheerfully came out with:

"My boy, where you lost your money is the place to make it again!"

"But," I answered, "I have no money to start anything. I have not ten dollars to my name."

"Don't let that worry you," he said. "Come down to the bank and we will see what we can do."

I joined with Victor Bell once more and we journeyed to the bank somewhat skeptically to learn how we were going to start in any business without money. The bank officers treated our first venture as a joke. I know now that they acted that way in order to give us encouragement. They said that they would be very glad, indeed, to open up a credit for us of eight thousand dollars; and, to show just how much I knew about business, I will admit that I did not know what credit was. I couldn't understand why they did not have us sign notes; and when the time came around for the first check to be drawn against the account, I actually did not know how to make it out.

That bank did not loan money to us on our business skill. It loaned it because the officers knew that on our previous venture we had done everything that mortal could well do to make it a success, and that we had met our creditors in full. Our character was their first consideration.

We opened our yard at Columbus, and immediately began to

*In the American Magazine.

do a fair business. We paid for everything that we bought, and gave to every man who bought from us exactly no more and no less than we said we would sell to him. The railroads were then just branching out through Kansas. The log cabins of the pioneers were being replaced by frame dwellings, and we were on the spot to sell lumber.

Then and there I learned another point about honesty—the positive as against the negative side. No matter how much one may want to be honest, he cannot be really honest unless he first be accurate; this is the broader conception of honesty. You may think that you are honest; but if you are slipshod and keep your business accounts badly, you are inviting failure. And to fail through carelessness is not honest.

Intentions Pigeonholed Do Not Achieve

It does not help matters to have an intention of being honest, for pigeonholed good intentions do not accomplish much. I take it as an integral part of honesty that a business must not only be accurately and carefully accounted in every detail, but that every known method should be used to maintain those accounts at the human maximum of accuracy.

I soon learned in that little woodyard that money was not to be made unless we had a complete account of everything that went in and out; and, although I began the active work in the yard anywhere from four to five o'clock in the morning, I spent the end of the day—that is, anywhere from eight until ten o'clock in the evening—making up the accounts. You see, I was not only general manager, but I was also the whole lumber-handling force, the selling staff, the office force, and everything else. It was hard work, but it was fun. Anything that it worth while is hard work. Nothing in this world is handed out on a platter—except possibly bankruptcy.

It was fun because we were growing. It was fun because the big country was opening up around us. And it was fun because, in one corner of the woodyard, I ran up a little three-room house, married a girl I wanted to marry, and set up housekeeping.

Of course, we did all the work ourselves, and we had a jolly time of it. I helped with the housework and she helped with the business. It was our work. I well remember how fearful we were that the bringing in of a hired girl, after our first baby came and my work so grew that I could not help about the house, might perhaps break up the aloneness that we loved so much.

Those days, of hard but joyous work with little money and great hopes, were, I think, the happiest I have ever known; and sometimes my wife and I become wistful of them. We would almost be willing to give up everything that we now have if we could turn back the clock and get again into that little three-room house with its farthing's worth of furnishing. But that is another story.

Our business grew. We branched out into many parts of Kansas and into Missouri. Whenever a section opened we were there, right on the heels of the pioneers, ready with the lumber. We were in Oklahoma when it was opened to settlers. We were down in the Indian Territory. We were ready when the panhandle of Texas was being divided up into farms. And we were able to go so far and so quickly largely because of our reputation for honesty.

Being Frank and Open with Banks

The banks knew us; they knew that we never asked for money for speculating purposes, but only for legitimate business ventures; and that, before asking for the money, we would already have arranged for its repayment. If they wanted to know exactly how we intended to repay them they had only to ask. At any time that they wanted to discover how we stood, our books were open to them. So many young men do not seem to understand that it is this sort of reputation which gives the means of taking advantage of the really first-class opportunities that present themselves.

The right sort of man does want to go out and borrow money as a personal favor. He does not want his business money as an act of charity from anyone. He wants it solely on a business basis, advanced by an institution which is engaged in lending money for profit. That is the clean way of doing business, and it is founded on honesty. Just the other day I wanted some additional credit. I went into a bank in a distant city where we had kept a small and not very active deposit for some years, about one hundred thousand dollars, and I said to the president:

"I should like to do more business with this bank, but as a consideration for that I will want a credit of one million dollars."

"Anything you like!" answered the president instantly. "We want all of the business you will give us."

And that is all there was to borrowing a million dollars! Back in 1908, when the money panic came on, we owed about seven hundred thousand dollars, and if we had been forced to pay it all, we should not only have gone down but a number of banks would have gone down with us. All kinds of pressure were brought from the outside to force the banks, but we were never bothered.

When my partner, Mr. Bell, died we were still in partnership,

and it would have been extremely inconvenient to have had all of his interest taken out at once. But while I was making ready to meet that situation, his widow announced that she did not want the money out, that she did not know of any place that it would be as safe as where it was, and she paid me a compliment that I have always cherished:

"I know Mr. Long. He is honest. If he lives he will pay, and if he dies he will pay from the other side of the grave."

In all my business life, extending back now through forty-six years, I have never been really pinched for money to carry on operations; and it has been because my credit has always expanded with my needs.

Now as to industry, which should be as inseparable from honesty as is accuracy. The remark, "That fellow is lazy," will kill credit about as quickly as the remark, "That fellow is not straight."

No one can truly make good unless he works unremittingly, and no matter how stupid he may be at the beginning, that stupidity can be overcome by unflagging application in everything that concerns the business in which he is engaged.

In the first lumber yard I always worked from before daylight until after dark; and for many years I kept up the practice. I kept it up until the business branched out into yards all over the Southwest—into lumber mills, great tracts of forests, reclamation projects, coal mines, and a multitude of other interests. I kept it up until, even if there had been fifty hours in a day, I could not have known all that was going on.

Then I began to delegate, to give the charge of this to a man whom I knew to be honest and industrious by test, and that to another, similarly qualified. I sat in the center, read the accounts, and directed from them with a personal trip about now and again.

Instead of casting the accounts myself, they are cast for me. Each month I read nearly three thousand pages of accounts' reports. I read them in my office, on the train, wherever I happen to be; simply because I believe the chief executive who holds himself as the head of a business cannot, in honesty, delegate the final "O.K." to anyone.

For honesty, as well as industry, is personal. You have it or you do not have it. There is no half-way ground, no twilight zone. But the big point is that he who has and cherishes these qualities—and they are open to all—needs nothing more to attain success. A man may attain a reputation as a business genius simply by taking infinite pains to be honest and industrious.

Crown Timber Dues Are Increased

Hon. Beniah Bowman, Minister of Lands and Mines, recently sent out to the lumbermen of Ontario a notice in regard to the increase in dues on all timber cuts on Crown lands. The advances in some cases are quite heavy but it is distinctly set forth that the rates will not be increased again within the next five years.

Notice is hereby given that, by authority of Order-in-Council, dated the 27th day of March A. D. 1920, Section 14 of the Crown Timber Regulations has been repealed, and the following substituted therefor, to take effect on and from the 30th day of April 1920: these rates not to be again increased for a period of five years from the 30th day of April, 1920.

14. All timber, sawlogs, wood, or other lumber cut under any license now in force, or under any license which may be hereafter granted, shall be subject to the payment of the following Crown dues, that is to say:—

Black walnut and oak, per cubic foot.	\$.06
Elm, ash, tamarac and maple, per cubic foot . . . . .	.06
Birch, basswood, cedar, poplar, per cubic foot . . . . .	.05
Red and white pine and jackpine, per cubic foot . . . . .	.07 1/2
All other woods, per cubic foot . . . . .	.03
Basswood and poplar sawlogs, per thousand feet, B.M.	2.00
Pine sawlogs, per thousand feet, B.M.	2.50
Maple and oak sawlogs, per thousand feet, B.M.	2.50
Hemlock, tamarac and other woods, per thousand feet B. M.	1.50
Spruce, per thousand feet B. M.	2.00
Cordwood (hard) per cord . . . . .	.50
Cordwood (soft) per cord. . . . .	.25
Tan bark, per cord . . . . .	.60
Spruce pulpwood, per cord. . . . .	.80
Balsam and other pulpwood, per cord . . . . .	.40
Railway ties, per tie . . . . .	.10
Spruce boom timber	2.00
Pine Boom Timber	2.50
All other boom timber	2.50
Cedar Poles, 30 ft. and less . . . . .	.25
Cedar poles, 31 ft. to 40 ft. . . . .	.50
Cedar poles, 41 ft. to 50 ft. . . . .	.75
Cedar poles, 51 ft. and over	1.00
Cedar posts, each . . . . .	.02

What is Going on in the Pulpwood Arena

Pulpwood Restrictions Mean Prosperity

The pulp and paper industries have lately been prominently before the public by reason of the advances in the stocks of the various companies. The high prices obtained for the products leading to the establishment of new mills and the extension of existing plants. The advance made has been beyond expectations. When the boom commenced, there were many interested who were afraid that the addition to existing plants would be overdone, and that the production would be increased to such a degree as to lead to ruinous competition.

The result has falsified these prophecies. The demand for pulp and paper is unprecedented, and the prices obtained exceed all anticipations; nor are there any indication of a check to this prosperity. Exports are increasing every month and there is a large market in the United Kingdom which has practically not been touched. Instead of exporting our raw material of pulpwood, we are sending the manufactured products, thus employing thousands of men, and reaping the benefit which otherwise would be secured by mills in the United States.

The set of legislation is fortunately in the direction of compelling manufacturers who desire to obtain our raw materials to construct plants in this country—and the embargoes on the export of Crown lands pulpwood are notable instances of what can be done in this direction. Without these restrictions, it is certain that our pulp and paper industries would not have advanced to anything like the extent they have done.

Our forest wealth is great, but not so great that we can look without fear on the wholesale slaughter of our resources for the benefit of our neighbors across the border.

New Pulpwood Company Formed

Archie Alcorn, of Blackville, N. B., and Frank C. Murchie, of Milltown, N. B., have completed arrangements for the formation of a company to be known as the Alcorn-Murphie Pulpwood Co. Its object will be to procure all the pulpwood that can be purchased both for Dominion use and for foreign export. The members of the new company are widely known throughout New Brunswick, having been identified with the pulpwood business for years.

There is a great demand for all lands from which pulpwood can be taken. Edward London, of Canterbury, N. B., has sold 2,200 acres of wild land on the Shogomoc waters in York County, to Jas. M. Pierce, of Houlton, Me., and Arthur Patterson, of Penobscot, Me.

There have been an unusually large number of transfers in York County, N. B., recently. Americans from Maine and other parts of the United States are buying up every acre of woodland they can get in order to secure pulpwood to be shipped across the border.

Will Raft Wood Across Superior

Thirty thousand cords of Canadian pulpwood will be rafted across Lake Superior this season from Nipigon Bay to Ashland, Wis. It will go to the Pulpwood Company of Appleton, the handling of the rafts and transferring of the pulpwood from the water to the cars being in charge of the John Schroeder Lumber Company of Ashland. The Schroeder tugs Ashland, Henry F. Brower and Saugatuck will probably tow the rafts across the lake. The Canadian tug Traveler, which has been engaged in this work several years, was tied up at Ashland last fall, but was sold during the winter and will be taken to the Sault and perhaps to Lake Michigan. The block of 30,000 cords which will be rafted this summer is understood to be the last of a tract which the company has been operating for several years.

Last year, 37,000 cords of pulpwood was rafted to Ashland. During the last ten years or more, hundreds of rafts have been safely brought across Lake Superior on the Isle Royale-Ashland route, and during that time but two have been lost. The Apostle islands afford shelter extending out into the lake fifty miles, so that for two-thirds of the distance, from Nipigon Bay, the rafts are sheltered, either by Isle Royale or by the Apostles. Some pulpwood has been brought across the lake in the holds of vessels, but rafting has proved the most satisfactory, especially during July and August.

Kaiser Bill got more free write-ups than anyone we know of and now look at the darned thing. Yes, there is more to advertising than getting your name in the papers.

Thinks Pulpwood Prices Will Descend

Major F. C. Shorey, director of the Meigs Pulpwood Company, of Canada, recently said:

"The price of pulpwood is due to fall within a few months. Most of the pulpwood companies in Canada are increasing their production considerably. Last year was one of the leanest for pulpwood production—this year is one of the greatest. Our company has practically doubled its former production. The idea of the pulpwood industry making more money through holding back production and thus boosting up the price has no place in the minds of the captains of industry.

"The United States is the principal buyer of Canadian pulpwood. Our company sells to the States exclusively. In my opinion there is no chance of the embargo being lifted on shipments of pulpwood outside the limits of the Crown lands, and this will mean that the mills in the United States will be compelled to either locate in Canada or go out of business."

Export Pulpwood from Burned Areas

By a bill introduced in the Ontario Legislature by Hon. Beniah Bowman, Minister of Lands and Forests, authority is provided for the exportation of pulp wood from areas which have been burned over by forest fires. The object of the bill, as explained by Hon. Mr. Bowman, is to get the pulpwood cleaned off these districts quickly in order to prevent a recurrence of forest fires. He added that the districts to be cleaned up in this manner are not large, while the bill provides that the Government will decide what areas are included in the measure. Pulpwood, ordinarily, is not exportable.

Would Prohibit Ground Wood Export

"The action of the Provincial Government of Quebec in prohibiting the export of pulp wood cut upon Crown lands is on a par in its wisdom with Lloyd George's 'Patent Acts Bill' of England, and I am satisfied that not only should the export of pulp wood from Crown lands be prohibited, but that the export of groundwood manufactured from pulp wood from Crown lands, should also be prohibited," said Sir William Price, of Price Bros. & Co., Quebec, in a recent interview.

Government Plane Will Patrol B. C. Forests

Forest fire patrols in the Rocky Mountains and on the Pacific Coast will be undertaken shortly by Government civil air stations at Vancouver and at Morley, Alberta. From Vancouver survey operations and forest fire patrols will be conducted for the Dominion and Provincial Governments, and from Morley the Rocky Mountain forest reserve will be patrolled from the air and photographic and other surveys carried out. Preliminary arrangements to this end were discussed at a meeting of the Air Board in Ottawa.

New Aerial Service for Price Bros.

Lieut. George Vezine, the distinguished Canadian aviator, who was recently engaged by Price Brothers, Limited, to organize and direct an aerial service on their timber limits, returned lately from England, where he bought two large Martinsyde planes of a capacity of 275 h.p., to carry from two to six passengers. Lieut. Vezine announced that both planes are enroute for Canada. He also engaged three British photographers, one of them being Lieut. Nesbitt, who made the largest photograph of the war from an airplane. The new aerial service of Price Brothers will be in operation this summer.

Big Paper Company Uses Airplane

The Spanish River Pulp & Paper Mills are now building at Sault Ste Marie an airdrome to house their new marine airplane, which was purchased recently and will be used to survey their vast timber areas of the north. The flying boat type of airplane was decided upon as the many lakes, which dot the timber areas, afford excellent landing places. The airplane will have a cruising radius of one hundred miles and with fuel depots located at suitable places, it will be able to cover the district between the mills of the company between the Canadian Sault and Sturgeon Falls quite easily. The boat will be ready for its first flight in about two weeks' time and Flying Lieutenant Simpson, who served in the R. A. F., will be in charge of the craft.

What Next Won't the Tractor Do?

Down in the mountains near Tallihina, Oklahoma, there was a huge ash log, 14 feet long, 5 feet in diameter and weighing 12,000 pounds and it was 17 miles away from the nearest railroad. Without a tractor this log would have been a dead loss to the timberman, for every effort to get it to the railroad had failed until the Cletrac took hold of the job, loaded the log and made the haul through creek-beds and rough mountain roads to the car which was to take it to the mill. This is just one more example of tractor adaptability



Tractor hauling heavy ash log over rocky road

to the hauling problems of the lumberman—problems that remained unsolved until the modern, small, powerful and sure-footed crawler tractor was developed.

Lumbermen Deny Winch's Sensational Charges

Efforts on behalf of one dozen organizers, for the purpose of securing new members for the Lumber Workers Industrial Union, affiliated with the One Big Union, are to be put forth in Eastern Ontario and Ottawa Valley lumber camps, mills, and factories. Announcement to this effect was made early in May by Mr. E. Winch, secretary of the Union, who was in Ottawa seeing some government officials, and later went to Toronto to see Hon. W. Rollo, regarding the enforcement of provincial regulations in connection with sanitation in lumber camps.

When in Ottawa Mr. Winch charged that lumber companies and the Provincial Health Department were not making any attempt to see that the regulations were lived up to. "The conditions in the lumber camps in Ontario are a disgrace. They are in an unsanitary condition, and not in any one item do they conform to the regulations," he added. "What is the department of health doing? Is it doing anything to see that the law is carried out?" he asked.

In the British Columbia camps, he said, the conditions at the present time were much better than those prevailing in the eastern camps, and that lumbering companies were following the health regulations of B. C. to an extent undreamed of fifteen months ago, before the Industrial Workers Union was formed. He said the membership of the Union was now over 23,000, three thousand of which was in the Sudbury district. Mr. Winch is in charge of "The Worker," the official organ of the O. B. U., and the first issue of which was recently printed at Montreal. It contains a copy of the health regulations relating to lumber camps and is printed in French and English.

Among the counts on which Mr. Winch scored the Ontario logging camps were: Overcrowding, men sleeping two in a bunk, "muzzle loading" bunks, where the men have to crawl in from one end; lack of sanitary conditions for washing and drying clothing, camp kitchen staff sleeping in the dining room; toilets not properly arranged and too close to the bunk houses, and not properly disinfected; blankets not being washed, etc., etc.

"If Mr. Winch takes the trouble to go far enough into the bush camps he will find that the conditions will suit him," said Mr. P. C. Walker, of the Shepard and Morse Lumber Company. "As far as this company is personally concerned our camps are laid out in the fall, and after the layout has been decided upon a doctor is sent up to inspect them. He is not a camp doctor, but is a general practitioner, who looks after the water supply and sanitary conditions. Every month of its operation, a physician visits the camp. At the end of the season the men come away from the camp looking and

feeling healthy, so I do not see where their health is being hurt by going into the camps in the winter," said Mr. Walker.

Mr. John W. Black, in charge of the bush operations for John R. Booth, stated to the "Canada Lumberman" that the charges made by Mr. Winch were untrue. He mentioned that officers of the Provincial Board of Health frequently visited the camps of John R. Booth and if they had found conditions unsatisfactory or not in compliance with the regulations that he had never heard of it.

Other lumbermen generally denied the allegations of Mr. Winch and maintained that the Provincial health authorities were doing their duty and that the regulations were being observed.

All Europe Admires Canada's Timber

Sir Lomer Gouin, Prime Minister of the Province of Quebec, recently returned from a trip to Europe. The Premier said that what was causing the greatest interest in Europe was the wealth of the Canadian forests, and added that several syndicates with large capital, both in France and England, were coming to Quebec Province to secure forest lands.

He said that he expected to see a large influx of technical explorers come out to this province in the near future to look into its mineral resources and later encourage immigration from France, Belgium and England.

Big Sale of Island Timber Limits

The sale was completed recently of the timber limits of the North Pacific Lumber Company in Sayward district on Vancouver Island. They contain about 250,000,000 feet of uncut timber and are sold to the Lamb Logging Company of Vancouver. Negotiations were carried on by Alexander MacLaren of Buckingham, Quebec, who represented the owners of the property. They also own several other limits and mills in British Columbia.

It is understood that the price of \$550,000 was paid for the timber by the purchasers who are Lamb Brothers, J. A. Smith and A. J. Anderson, all of Vancouver.

It is the intention of the purchasers to immediately begin operations on the limits which are about forty miles north of Campbell River.

The Vancouver Island limits of the MacLaren interests are considered to be some of the finest under their control. The Lamb people look upon their purchase as one of the best logging attractions on the Coast.

Rapid Expansion of Fraser Companies

The announcement was made recently of the purchase and subsequent sale by the Royal Securities Corporation of an issue of \$450,000 six per cent. first mortgage bonds of Fraser Companies, Limited, of Edmundston, N. B.

It is understood that the new financing was for the purpose of enabling the New Brunswick lumber and pulp and paper company to purchase the Dominion Pulp and Paper Mills at Chatham, N. B., the acquisition of which will add 15,000 tons per annum of easy bleached sulphite pulp to the Fraser Companies' present 35,000 tons output.

It is stated that the new addition to the Fraser Companies' plants is part of the extensive development programme indicated by the recent introduction to the New Brunswick Legislature of a bill involving reorganization on a large scale of the Fraser Companies.

The present Fraser output is already extensive enough to place it well up in the list of large Canadian lumber and pulp and paper producers.

The lumber areas owned by Fraser Companies aggregate 1661 square miles and contain 1,760,000,000 ft. b.m. of spruce and cedar logs, and 4,650,000 cords of pulpwood; in addition 900 square miles of privately owned lands are operated under lease.

The annual production is 35,000 tons of bleached sulphite pulp; 100,000,000 ft. b.m. of lumber; and 135,000,000 pcs. of shingle.

New Company Elects Its Officers

At a meeting of the Great Eastern Paper Company, Quebec, the following directors were elected:

Charles W. Mullen, president and general manager; W. M. Dobell, vice-president, late of Dobell, Beckett & Company; H. C. Foy, of H. R. Goodday & Co., lumber exporters, Quebec; A. H. Cook, K.C., Quebec; Henry Holgate, consulting engineer; Montreal; Lawrence Chamberlain, investment banker, New York; John Mullen, pulp and paper manufacturer, Bangor, Me.; Fergus Murphy, secretary, lawyer, Quebec.

The Great Eastern Paper Company is offering \$2,500,000, 8 per cent. cumulative preferred stock in the market.

How Do You Pile Lumber in Yard?

What is the Most Economical Plan from Which the Best Results Can Be Obtained

An interesting communication has been received by the "Canada Lumberman" from the Gold Medal Furniture Manufacturing Co., Limited, in regard to the most convenient and economical methods of piling lumber. The Gold Medal Co. have large factories in Toronto, Winnipeg, Montreal, and Uxbridge, Ont., and their letter, which is as follows, explains itself.

Would you be kind enough to find space in your publication for the following questions, which we hope a large number of your subscribers will answer, and which will be for the general benefit of all the woodworking and lumber industry?

In bringing log run lumber into the yard, which is the most economical, or from which plan can the best results be obtained?

1. To pile the lumber the full run of the log all together in one pile, taking for granted it is all one thickness.
2. Is it better, in unloading, to pile the lumber in separate piles, under the separate grades: No. 1 and No. 2 common, and Firsts and Seconds?
3. For a factory manufacturing phonographs and record cabinets, show-wood chairs and stuffover chairs, is it profitable to buy log run lumber?
4. Give experience in piling green oak, and how to be successful in getting it air seasoned without checking.

"The "Canada Lumberman" will be pleased to hear from a large number of its readers giving their views on the foregoing points and feels certain such a discussion will prove both timely and profitable.

Newsy Budget from the East

Reports reaching St. John are favorable regarding the drives at the headwaters and tributaries of the St. John River. Conditions are said to be good due to the rise of the water recently, which was almost equally as high as during the spring freshet. The drift drive is due here in a day or two according to a recent report received by the St. John Log Driving Company.

At the present time there is at least half a million feet of logs collected in Marble Cove. These broke away from the Fredericton booms during the freshet and were picked up along the river and in Indian town harbor.

Fredericton is to have a new sawmill and woodworking plant according to advices received here. Operations were to have been started recently, but owing to the high water in the river covering a portion of the mill site the crew were held up. It is to be constructed on the site of the old West end saw mill, which was destroyed by fire some fifteen years ago.

The much dreaded forest fire is with us again and from reports the most serious is in King's county to the northwest of Sussex. Reports are coming in regarding these fires, the Department of Lands and Mines in Fredericton having already been notified of six. Fire fighting crews have been despatched to the various places and every effort will be made to put them out before they get beyond control.

Recent despatches say that one fire at Hammond River has been extinguished and one at Colter is under control. Crews are hard at work at the Tobique Indian Reserve fighting a fire, which broke out there. Another report says that rangers are fighting a fire at Red Rapids.

Warnings have been issued to fishermen that they are liable to heavy fines if they neglect to extinguish fires while on holiday excursions.

Big Eastern Company is Expanding

The Great Eastern Paper Co. has been granted a charter, this being the new name of the Great Eastern Pulp & Paper Co. Montreal and New York capitalists are interested in the organization. A new issue of \$2,500,000 8 per cent. cumulative, preferred stock has been made. The company own 460 square miles or approximately 300,000 acres of timber limits in Gaspé County.

The present plant of the company comprises a barking mill, a sawmill with a capacity of 10,000,000 ft. b.m. a year, a groundwood pulp plant, with a capacity of 20,000 tons a year, and a waterpower development plant with 5,000 horsepower unit installed, with a total capacity of 27,000 horsepower. The company also own a railway of several miles as well as rolling stocks, docks, lighters, etc.

It is the intention of the company to round out their activities by the erection of a newsprint mill, which will be linked up with the present operations, and thus material will be handled from its raw state to the finished product.

The Sawing of Dry Jack Pine

A northern Ontario sawmill operator, who, during the past winter cut a number of burned jack pine trees, which are often left in the bush, says he is not over the experiment as yet and that the cost of logging operations is too great in the north at present to get out low-grade timber. He adds: "We have not sold our cut as yet, neither have we started our mill and we do not know just exactly what kind of lumber we will get from this dry jack pine. It, certainly, will not sell for a high-class product and neither will it bring a high price but we will have more to tell you about it a little later on as soon as we are through cutting."

New Lumber Commissioner for the East

Loren L. Brown, who will soon come to Toronto to take up the duties of Lumber Commissioner for British Columbia, succeeding William Robertson, who is returning to Victoria after filling the position for a few months in order to resume his regular work in the Forest Branch, Department of Lands, comes highly commended for the new post. Mr. Brown has an intimate technical knowledge of various woods re-inforced by engineering training and ability. Mr. Brown was born in Portland, Oregon, and educated in the University of Idaho receiving the degrees of Bachelor of Science and is a civil engineer. From 1911-14 he was engaged in superintending the construction of frame and concrete buildings in British Columbia leaving there to take the position of computing engineer for timber tests in the Forest Products Laboratories of Canada in Montreal.

Mr. Brown enlisted as a private in Montreal in May, 1915, and reached France in September of that year when he transferred to



Wm. Robertson, Victoria, B.C.
Acting B. C. Lumber Commissioner in East,
who is returning to the Coast

the Canadian Engineers. He won his commission on the field in May, 1916, and in June of the following year was given a Military Cross for specially meritorious work with the First Canadian Tunnelling Company. He was wounded and gassed in June, 1918, and had to return to Canada. After recovering from the effects of the gas he joined the Soldiers' Civil Re-establishment staff in Victoria for a short time until he was engaged by the Imperial Ministry of Munitions as technical assistant to the District Inspector of Aeronautical Supplies Vancouver. In this position he rendered valuable service in the inspection of aeroplane spruce. The necessity for a laboratory in which tests could be made of wood doubtful quality for aeroplanes and of substitutes for Sitka spruce led to the establishment of a branch of the Forest Products Laboratories in Vancouver through the co-operation of the Dominion Forestry Branch, Imperial Ministry of Munitions and the University of British Columbia. Mr. Brown was put in charge of this laboratory and though the cessation of the war necessitated the withdrawal of Ministry of Munitions the Forestry Branch has continued to operate the laboratory and Mr. Brown has carried on a series of investigations as to the properties of the British Columbia woods which will fill a long-felt need.

Unfortunately the laboratory did not receive the support it should have from the Dominion Government, the salaries offered for the operators not being sufficient to hold the personnel and as a result the institution has been short-handed for some time.

The lumbermen of the Coast are much interested in having the institution maintained and enlarged.

Mr. Meyer in Canada on Business Trip

British Visitor is Not Inclined to be Optimistic Regarding General Lumber Outlook



Montague L. Meyer, London, Eng.

Mr. Montague L. Meyer, director of the Imported Timber Section of the Board of Trade, England, is on a visit to Canada, in connection with the Government purchase of Canadian lumber, which has now all been disposed of. He arrived in Montreal, via New York, on May 20, and left the following day for Vancouver, in order to close up the Government business there. He is accompanied by Mrs. Meyer. His connection with the Government will cease on his return to England.

Mr. Meyer is pessimistic as to the general outlook for lumber. In an interview with the Montreal representative of the "Canada Lumberman," he discussed conditions in the Old Country, pointing out that his views were based on the impar-

tial consideration of those conditions. He is not interested in lumber, in England, as a buyer or seller. He stated that during the end of last year and the beginning of this year lumber merchants enjoyed a period of great prosperity, but lately the market had slackened—he referred to spruce particularly. Pine was a much firmer market. The banks in Great Britain were withdrawing credits, with a view of stabilizing conditions, and for this and other reasons he was of opinion that there would be a substantial drop in lumber prices within the next six months.

There were ample stocks in Great Britain to meet all requirements, even for the tens of thousands of houses which were admittedly very badly needed. The cost of construction was so high that private enterprise was shy of investing money in houses, and it was impossible for workmen to build at a cost which would give an economic rent.

The Scandinavian countries were sending a large amount of lumber into the Old Country; Poland too was exporting and Lithuania was sending fair amounts of lumber. While Russia was just now out of the market, it would not be long before she resumed her lumber trade.

The entire position was therefore, in Mr. Meyer's opinion, favorable to a decline in values—values which had gone to an unprecedented height, and were bound to come down.

While it was true that manufacturing costs had gone up, and that consequently lumber could not be sold at a profit on the old basis, yet this consideration would not have any effect if prices should begin to tumble. The manufacturers and wholesalers would be forced to sell, and this would aggravate the situation. It would not be a question of what the goods cost to produce, it would be one of what they would sell for. Workmen would have to accommodate themselves to the position, and in his opinion would have to produce more, if conditions were to get back to a more staple basis.

St. Catharines Lumberman Called by Death

Mr. Archibald Maddaugh, a well-known retail lumber merchant of St. Catharines, Ont., passed away recently in that city, following an illness of six weeks, the latter two of which he was confined to his bed. The deceased, who was 74 years of age, was born in East Flamboro. He had resided in St. Catharines for the past seven years and conducted a lumber business on Vine Street in that city. He is survived by one daughter, Annie, and two sons Archie M. and William. The remains were interred in Guelph, Ont.

The Passing of Veteran Lumberman

N. S. Lusty, J. P. of Rodney, Ont., died recently. He was a well-known lumberman and the father of E. G. Lusty, lumber retailer, of Rodney. At the time of his death he was village treasurer and also Justice of the Peace, having held both positions for many years. He was also a former member of the Elgin county council and deputy reeve of Aldborough township before the village of Rodney was incorporated. Mr. Lusty was born in Oakville and when a youth worked for his uncle, Robert Coates, in a sawmill, where he remained for a couple of years; then he and two brothers started for

Rondeau. After spending some time there, he moved to Aldborough township where he decided to start a sawmill and one was erected where the old village now stands. From that date until he was seventy years of age Mr. Lusty conducted this mill and was one of the most progressive lumbermen in Southwestern Ontario. He was a member of the Masonic Order, the Oddfellows and other organizations, and leaves a widow, four daughters and two sons to mourn his death.

F. D. McIntyre Joins Silent Majority

One of the best known and most popular lumbermen of British Columbia passed away in the person of Frederick D. McIntyre, aged 51 years.

Mr. McIntyre came to British Columbia when a youth and engaged with his father in the lumbering business, which he successfully followed for more than thirty years. He succeeded his father as head of the various timber interests in which they were engaged and soon won for himself through his sincerity and integrity a high reputation as a keen business man and one who was absolutely reliable.

He operated camps at Genoa Bay, Vancouver Island, Wulfseshon Bay (now Lang Bay) and Clayton, B. C. He was managing a mill at the latter place at the time of his death. At one time he was associated with the late Joseph Tate in a mill at Rosedale.

William Grier Expires in Montreal

Mr. William Grier, who died in Montreal, on May 17th, aged 79, from pneumonia, was the last of four brothers who were for many years identified with the lumber trade, and all of whom achieved success in that industry. One brother was Mr. G. A. Grier, founder of the existing firm of G. A. Grier & Sons. The late Mr. William Grier was born in Ottawa in 1842, and about 35 years ago removed to Montreal, where he engaged in the lumber business with the firm of J. and B. Grier, his brothers, a firm which continued for many years. Later, on the death of his nephew, the late J. W. Grier, took over the latter's insurance business, which he conducted with success during the past twelve years.

"The Way the Government Does Things"

The State is a great waster of money, says an advertiser in a recent edition of a London, Eng., journal. The other day a ship in St. Katharine's dock, London, was loaded and unloaded seven times, because of contradictory orders from various Government departments. During the war we have had proof positive that Government control means waste. There are 15,000,000 people in Great Britain who have personal experience of "the way the Government does things." Every soldier's wife who ever carried a ring-book; every soldier who has ever had a mix-up in his pay account; every officer who has ever found himself entangled in "official correspondence," every employer of labor, whether he was nationally controlled or otherwise, knows what "Nationalization" means. It means delay, delay, delay. It means waste of time and money and brains. It means fighting a way through a palanx of officials before reaching the "right man." It means nobody is responsible for anything.

NATIONALIZATION

.....The Consumer Pays

The disciples of the German socialist, Karl Marx, are trying to nationalize the coal mines. They want to take the control of coal-getting from the hands of the coal owners (the investing British public) and place them in the hands of a committee composed of miners and government officials. Can you imagine what price coal will be when the miners (who take in wages 14 cwt. out of every ton of coal raised) and the government get together? You know "the way the government does things." You would have to buy the mines and then pay more for your coal—the consumer pays. Every article in common use would rise in price with the rise in the cost of coal—the consumer pays. Dear coal means dear everything.

NATIONALIZATION

.....The Consumer Pays

Oriental Still Employed in Woods

Toward the end of March the B. C. provincial forestry department notified the shingle and logging interests of the province that after May 1st a regulation of the department prohibiting the employment of Orientals in their operations in the woods, would be enforced. About 400 of these laborers are engaged in cutting shingle bolts and around 150 are logging.

It was learned that due to the difficulty in securing adequate white help for the woods the employers are taken no action and the Orientals are still working.

Cost of Construction is Steadily Increasing

Building Materials are High While Labor is Heavy Item of Expenditure—Review of Conditions Present and Prospective—Replacement Values

"There are many thrifty people who would like to know when they may safely proceed with cherished building plans, either for much needed homes or for necessary commercial space. The rent-payer is harassed with the query as to when he may expect relief from rent increases; the landlord is interested in how long he may expect the present heyday to long leases and liberal rentals to continue, says Allen E. Beals, in the "Annalist."

"In the matter of building material prices costs of production of basic commodities are increasing. There is an increasing shortage of common labor. Freight rates are almost sure to be increased. Cotton bags, barrels and other containers are being constantly pushed to higher price levels. Supply is already far below the potential requirements of the country's present building program, and manufacturers are at a loss to know how to gauge the actual demand for basic building commodities.

"There are almost no lumber schooners plying the Atlantic seaboard as in former days. These boats have been chartered since the war days for other duties. Railroads are already congested. Road work alone is almost sufficient to take care of the cement plant outputs. In addition to this the railroads are beginning to come into the market for this and other heavy construction commodities. The structural steel shops of the country have their plant capacities 95 per cent. contracted for, even before the building season is fairly under way. Common brick producers in the eastern section of the country are scouring the South for labor to run their plants this summer, and even the lure of greatly increased wages over former years has not been sufficient to insure sufficient man power. Nails are being doled out like sugar in war days, and there is a great and increasing scarcity of sheet metal of all kinds. Glass is practically out of the market. So is wood lath. Canada is unable to ship plaster rock fast enough to meet America's demands, and some gypsum mills have been forced to close down because they cannot get cars in sufficient quantity to move the finished products they have in their crammed store-houses.

In the skilled labor-market wage agreements that have been signed are likely to undergo revision upward under the "snowballing" process. Certain labor unions are insisting upon a basic wage scale of \$10 per day, although the employers have already arranged for a stabilized wage base of \$8 a day for all artisans based upon the cost of living indices obtaining as of Jan. 1. It is admitted in some circles that if the \$10 wage rate is accorded the contending labor union members the other trades will insist upon a further readjustment, and the trades now in conference for the advance will, in turn, insist upon a \$12 day. This condition may be expected to recur just so long as the cost of living increases, and the cost of living is not likely to drop until rents are lowered, which, of course, cannot come to pass until more houses are built."

Cannot Meet Demand

"As for contractors, men are refusing to estimate on new construction work, first, because they are not sure of building material supply; second, because they refuse to render estimates at present-day wage rates only to have them advanced possibly as soon as building gets fairly under way; third, because almost 70 per cent. of the work upon which estimates are requested never proceeds to actual construction, and it costs from \$100 to \$500 to estimate each projected building enterprise.

"The sub-contractors, when they go into the market for guarantees of supply and shipment on schedule, find a growing unwillingness on the part of building material and equipment manufacturers to tie themselves down to any specified performance over a length of time sufficient to insure the completion of the job at present costs. Those who have stocks of material are apparently content to wait for later price developments, especially since there is no telling where replenishment of stocks is to come from when the present supply is exhausted.

"The foregoing represent the retardant factors in the present building construction market almost everywhere. There are stimulating factors, however, that give the prospective building investor hope.

"In the first place, there is the element of demand. The potential building construction program of the country to-day is probably in excess of \$4,500,000,000. The best previous national construction record stood at \$1,480,000,000. The greatest volume of building ma-

terials of all kinds that the country has even been able to turn out in a single year totaled in value \$1,700,000,000. That total was developed when the plans were able to operate at 85 per cent. of capacity. It does not seem probable that the building material plants of America will be able this year to produce more than 50 per cent. of this total. It would appear, therefore, that the present demand cannot be met this year, nor for several years to come.

"Demand has always stimulated supply. Public attention has probably never been so closely focused upon the building industry as at the present time. The immediate necessity for relieving the national space famine which is menacing the health and comfort of families, and is retarding the development of business of all kinds, is pressing for attention everywhere. Such a demand must be met. Public sentiment is rapidly reaching a point where internal labor union differences, hostility between the worker and his employer, the jumping cost of containers for building commodities and inadequate shipping facilities, cannot much longer be misinterpreted."

Supply Will Not Descend

"Competent judges of the present building dilemma have felt and have repeatedly emphasized their belief, that there can be no progress in the building construction enigma unless there is a com-



Miniature house recently seen at Builders' Show

plete realization on the part of architects, dealers, builders, building material manufacturers, owners, loaning interests and transportation companies that the costs of production have affected the scale of prices, and that the law of supply and demand has practically been suspended by the manufacturer in favor of the builder. If the latter does not take advantage of the current quotations he is chiefly to blame if further delay occurs. Inactivity will tend to decrease production, and thus indefinitely keep prices at a level even above those now existing. It is all very well for theorists, philanthropists, legislators and publicists to hope or wish for decreased price scales, but the only method by which these can be assured is by encouraging production to the limit, and that necessarily involves prompt resumption even under the present scales. Labor has been demanding, and doubtless will continue to demand, the highest wage that can be enforced, and the best method of meeting the conflicting purposes of labor for the present is to encourage its prompt and active engagement in production.

"Many stalwart minds in the building industry and the financial world concede the probability of a frantic scramble for available building material supply this summer. There is almost a unanimous objection to any suggestion in favor of Federal interference, and at this time it does not seem to be the safest way out of the difficulty in the light of wartime experience with Federal control. The situation may provide its own solution.

"There is a startling similarity of opinion among building ma-

material manufacturers to the effect that the real peak of building material prices will not be reached until about the spring of 1921. From that period a price plateau is due to develop at which quotations may be expected to rule with almost unbroken fidelity for an indefinite time.

Save Trees by Waste Paper Reclamation

Every ton of waste paper that can be substituted in paper manufacture will save eight trees of mature growth required to produce a ton of wood pulp and we are sending annually to the dump 150,000 tons of waste paper representing substituted power for at least 1,200,000 trees of mature growth, says the Waste Reclamation Service of the U. S. Department of Commerce, in urging a more extensive use of waste paper as raw material in paper manufacture.

The United States with its 30,000 or more newspapers is said to publish nearly one-half the total number of newspapers in the world, the aggregate circulation for the United States and Canada being given as 34,363,000 for dailies and 17,233,00 for Sunday papers in 1919. These figures indicate the enormous quantity of newsprint paper required by the daily press, exclusive of that used in other branches of the publishing business.

In urging the salvage of waste paper, the Waste Reclamation Service says that the largest tonnage of waste paper consists of any and every sort and scrap of paper such as old newspapers and its chief use is for paper boxes, roofing and building boards, paper shipping containers and wrapping paper. More than 2,000,000 tons of ordinary waste papers are used for boxes and shipping containers alone, the use of waste papers for this use preventing the consumption of over 1,000,000,000 feet of lumber annually.

Largest Saws in the World Installed

When it was suggested that Henry Disston & Sons of Philadelphia make some circular saws 108 inches in diameter to be used in cutting shingle bolts people laughed and thought the idea crazy. The strain would be too great, no mandrel could hold, a saw with a surface so large could not run straight and true. But even as Marconi accomplished his idea of the wireless telegraph after the world mocked, so has the Disston firm done what seemed impossible.

Recently two circular saws, 108 inches in diameter, made in the Disston plant in Philadelphia, began their first run in the Coats Shingle Mill at Hoquiam, Washington, and they ran perfectly. There was a large gathering present. Usually a special saw is built to fit machinery. But as these saws departed from the commonplace in size, so they did in requirements. Special machinery was necessary to carry them. The power turned on, they began to run slowly, then as the speed grew the hum increased until it sounded like the noise of a swarm of bees. The serrated edge, traveling at a speed of 130 miles an hour, cut through those big Coast logs with an ease and rapidity that astonished experienced mill men. With an ordinary saw the shingle weavers frequently had to wait for bolts to accumulate, with the installation of these saws the crews in the cutting and packing departments were fairly swamped.

The day was a happy one for the shingle industry because, to quote Mr. D. W. Jenkins of Seattle, "With these saws a success, they will revolutionize shingle manufacturing. Smaller saws, of course, will cut the largest logs, but the objection to them has been that they cannot sever them completely, but do it in sections, causing them to split and thus wasting considerable timber. The larger saws cut without splitting."

Filling Big Order for Railroad Ties

British Columbia lumber mills have started cutting on the order for 5,000,000 feet of ties for the British Government's railways in the United Kingdom. The order was placed through the Lumbermen's Export Association, and is being allocated to the various mills on the same principle as the last British Government order for 70,000,000 feet of lumber was handled. Shipments will be made as soon as boats are available.

New Edition of Handy Reference Work

The third edition of Baughman's "Buyer and Seller—Cost and Computation Tables," has just been issued and is the most complete and representative in every respect. The work is designed to present in the smallest compass consistent with clarity, the largest amount of general information considered to be of most value to the average reader. The comprehensive volume is a vast treasury of facts with all the unimportant details omitted. This "Cost and Computation" manual covers so many lines of activity that it is impossible to refer to them in detail. It is calculated to meet all conditions and fill every requirement from the beginning to the end in business, saving much time and research on various important prob-

lems. The salient items of information usually found in large and expensive works are presented in condensed form. The book is published by H. R. A. Baughman, Indianapolis, Ind., whose slogan is "The efficient books to buy by, to sell by, to know the world by."

Priceless Possessions That Cost Nothing

Justice Walter Lloyd Smith, who presides over the third department of the appellate division of the supreme court, brought with him to a dinner of the New York university law school alumni association what he said was "the most remarkable document that ever came into his possession," says the New York Times.

Others who read the document, the last will and testament of Charles Lounsbury, who died in the Cook county (insane) asylum at Dunning (Illinois), were not disposed to disagree with him. Here it is:

"I, Charles Lounsbury, being of sound mind and disposing memory, do hereby make and publish this, my last will and testament, in order as justly as may be, to distribute my interest in the world among succeeding men.

"That part of my interest which is known in law and recognized in the sheep-bound volumes as my property, being considerable and of no account, I make no disposal of in this, my last will.

"My right to live, being but a life estate, is not at my disposal; but, these things excepted, all else in the world I now proceed to devise and bequeath.

(Item) I give to the good fathers and mothers, in trust for their children, all good little words of praise and encouragement, and all quaint pet names and endearments, and I charge said parents to use them justly and generously, as the needs of their children may require.

(Item) "I leave to children exclusively, but only for the term of their childhood, all and every flower of the fields, and the blossoms of the woods, with the right to play among them freely according to the custom of children, warning them at the same time against thistles and thorns. And I devise to children the banks of the brooks, and the golden sands beneath the waters thereof, and the odor of the willows that dip therein, and the white clouds that float high over the giant trees. And I leave the children long, long days in which to be merry in a thousand ways; and the night; and the moon, and the train of the Milky Way to wonder at, but subject, nevertheless, to the rights hereinafter given to lovers.

(Item) "I devise to boys jointly the use of the idle fields and commons where ball may be played; all pleasant waters where one may swim; all snow-clad hills where one may coast; and all streams and ponds where one may fish or where, when grim winters come, one may skate; to have and to hold the same for the period of their boyhood. And all meadows, with the clover blossoms and the butterflies thereof; the woods and their appurtenances, the squirrels, and birds, the echoes, strange noises, and all distant places which may be visited, together with all distant places there found. And I give to said boys each his own place at the fireside at night, with all pictures that may be in the burning wood, to enjoy, without let or hindrance, and without incumbrance or care.

(Item) To lovers, I devise their imaginary world, with whatever they may need as to the stars of the sky, the red roses by the wall, the bloom of the hawthorn, the sweet strains of music, and aught else by which they may desire to figure to each other the lastingness and beauty of their love.

(Item) "To young men, jointly, I devise and bequeath all boisterous, inspiring sports of rivalry, and give to them the disdain of weakness and undaunted confidence in their own strength, though they are rude. I give them the power to make lasting friendships, and of possessing companions; and to them exclusively I give all merry songs and brave choruses to sing with lusty voices.

(Item) "And to those who are no longer children or youths or lovers, I leave memory; and I bequeath to them the volumes of the poems of Burns and Shakespeare, and of other poets—if there be others—to the end that they may live over the old days again freely and fully, without tithe or diminution.

(Item) "To our loved ones with snowy crowns, I bequeath the happiness of old age, the love and gratitude of their children, until they fall asleep!"

Building Milling in Transit Planing Mill

There are almost as many different ways of laying out planing mills as there are planing mills, and the same is true of locating machinery in these mills. Those who plan to build a planing mill to operate at the least expense, would do well to give careful consideration to modern labor-saving devices and the location of the different machines, says R. C. Leibe in the "American Lumberman."

The accompanying illustration shows a plan for a milling in transit planing mill which will operate cheaply and with less labor than is usually employed. A railroad track on each side of the planing mill should be secured and the machinery should be placed at

small machines, while "C" shows the filing room and the location of the saw sharpening machines and extra band saws. A filing room should be light and in this plan windows are indicated by the double lines. The machine is indicated, while at "D" live rolls lead to the sidetrack. In this plan one man feeds the machine and one man puts the lumber in the empty car on the siding at "D." No one is required to tail at the rear of the matcher. Thus, as one man can do the unloading only three men are required to unload the stock, operate the machine and load the matched material. Should it be necessary to reload the dressed stock in the same car in which it arrived at the mill live rolls at "E" are installed so that by reversing them, the man at "D" can easily shift the material on these rolls, and send it back to the car again. As the matcher runs somewhat slowly the man who is doing the unloading can load the dressed stock very easily, especially if the rough stack has been unloaded from one end before starting the run.

The molding machine is next in line. Back of the molder the live rolls at "F" lead to the sidetracks so that the molding can be loaded direct into the car; or, if this must be returned to the car from which the rough lumber came, the molding can be transferred to the reversible live rolls at "E" and sent back to the cars it started from.

The machine, or belting and supply room is located as shown in the sketch, leaving some extra space which can be used for small machines or for any other purpose desired. The band resaw machine is located so that the band mill can project into the clear space in front of the belting room. By putting the belting room between the molding machine and the resaw, space is given for the spotting of freight cars on the sidetrack so that they are not so close together as they would be if all the machines were in an unbroken line. The live rolls at "G" convey the lumber from the car to the resaw and then from the resaw into the waiting car. If it is desired to put the resaw stock back in the same car in which it came this can be accomplished by means of the reverse live rolls "H." The method of transferring the lumber is indicated by the arrows.

The surfacing machine is located next to the resaw. Lumber for this machine passes over the live rolls "I" into the machine and then goes over the live rolls to the waiting freight car on the opposite sidetrack. If it is desired for any reason to reverse the line of travel the lumber is transferred to the rolls at "H" and goes directly to the freight car from which it was taken, or if desired, may be run to the resaw. Frequently stock after being resawn is to be surfaced one or two sides and this may be done by transferring the lumber over the live rolls, as indicated by the arrows. Last in line is the siding machine. Lumber may be transferred from the live rolls back of the surfacer by chains "J" to the siding machine and after being worked may be passed on to the car over the chains at "K."

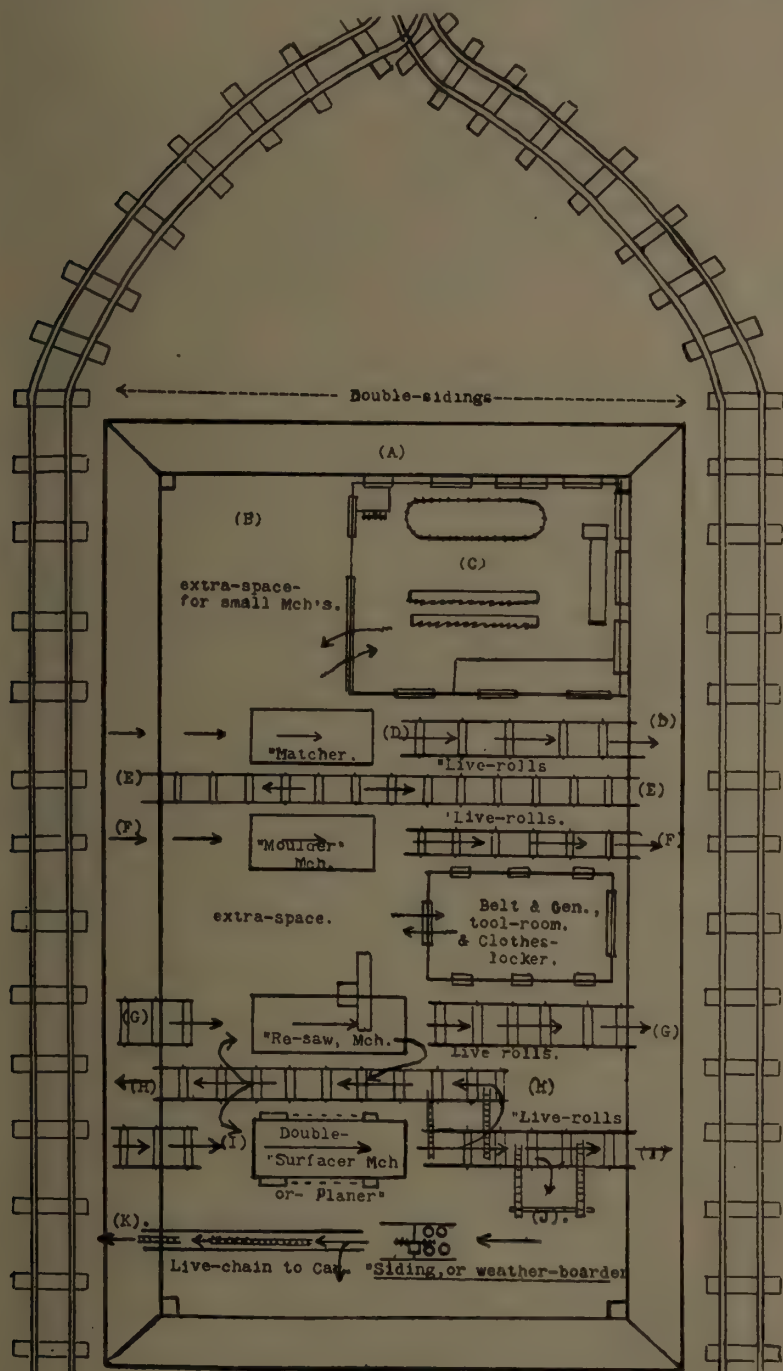
When lumber which is resawn is to be reloaded in the car in which it arrived four men are required to do the work, as the lumber is generally heavy and, consequently, somewhat harder to handle. In the case of the matcher or molder, however, which works only narrow and light lumber, the same man unloads the car and also reloads it. If the lumber is to be resawn only one man unloads, another reloads the return lumber, a third feeds the machine, while a fourth tails the resaw and puts the lumber on the returning live roll.

It is always best to have as many empty cars as possible on the siding opposite the one on which are spotted the cars of lumber to be dressed so the lumber may be passed through the machine into an empty car.

Mills at Bathurst Are Now Cutting

The Bathurst Lumber Co., Bathurst, N. B., have started running both their sawmills for the coming season. The logs were rather late in coming down this spring, but a sufficient accumulation is now on hand to insure steady operation. Angus McLean, vice-president and general manager of the company, reports that labor is none too plentiful, but he is of the opinion that the situation will be much better on the whole than it was last year.

Mr. McLean says that the market for sulphite and kraft pulp is pretty active at the present time and particularly so during the last two months. The pulpwood situation has been strenuous in the East for some time but the pulp and paper division of the Bathurst Lumber Co. managed to keep going as the Miramichi Lumber Co. came to their rescue and helped them out with a large supply of pulpwood to tide them over a crisis. This was owing to the fact that one large contractor, who had a contract with the Bathurst Lumber Co. to deliver 10,000 cords of pulpwood, fell down on the job.



Erecting a milling in transit planing mill

right angles—not parallel—to the sidetracks. There are many of these milling in transit planing mills which resaw, surface, match, mold and make siding, flooring and ceiling from rough lumber, the product being put back in the same car in which it came to the mill or in another, and shipped immediately. The ideas illustrated were once put to test in a small planing mill by the writer and they doubled the capacity of this mill and, at the same time, lowered the expense of handling material.

In most planing mills the builders have failed to learn the lessons which the sawmill builders learned years ago; namely, that instead of carrying lumber about by hand live rolls and chains for conveying it should be employed to as great an extent as possible.

The accompanying diagram shows a railroad siding on each side of a planing mill. At "A," at the top, is indicated the porch shed, which runs around the entire planing mill. "B" is space reserved for

Straight Road to Profit in Lumber Business

By the Wife of a Retailer

It was about six o'clock and I heard John's steps coming up the walk. He was whistling and walking briskly. I opened the door and he jumped in full of life and enthusiasm. He grabbed me and gave me a whirl and a kiss.

"What's the matter, John?"

"Oh! Great doings Mary."

"Well, tell me. I don't want to wait."

"All right, sit down. Two days ago a carpenter came into the office with a note from Samuels and the note said to send enough flooring up to his house as soon as possible for his kitchen and summer kitchen, and to send a suitable grade."

"Do you mean Andrew Samuels, the president of the First National Bank?"

"Yes, yes, it was he. Well, I thought to myself he may not know how very greatly flooring has advanced in the last year or so, and I thought I had better call him up and let him know what the price would be, and so I did. The party who got the message at the bank said that Mr. Samuels was at an important conference, and I told him that I had a hurry up order to send some flooring up to his house and wanted to tell him about the price. He said, 'I will try and see him,' and in a minute or so he was back on the phone and said Mr. Samuels had given him word that he could not stop and to send it up as he was in a hurry."

"One room was 20 x 18 and one 20 x 16, so I sent up 840 ft. of 1 x 4 lumber 1 Common Yellow Pine flooring, and that night I mailed him a bill which amounted to \$107.10, making the price on the flooring at \$127.50 per thousand."

"All right, go on John."

"Right after lunch today Samuels turned up in his car, got out, came into the office, and said, 'John, it looks as though you made a mistake on that bill of flooring. The price you name is nearly three times what I have paid for similar flooring before, and I wish you would look it over.'"

Was Not Overcharging Him

"I said, 'Andrew, I will tell you. I called you up yesterday before sending that out so as to let you know about the price, and you were very busy and sent word to fire it along, and so I did. If you will just step in here a minute I will show you that I am not overcharging.'"

"Well Andrew said he would take the time to look into the matter, so we went into the office and I showed him where I had placed an order about two weeks ago for a car of this same kind of flooring at a price of \$95 f.o.b. cars my switch. Immediately Andrew spoke up and said, 'Well did the flooring that you sent me cost \$95?' I told him that it had not, that the flooring I had sent to his house had cost \$60, but that I was running my business on a more systematic line than I ever had before and that I was basing selling prices on market and replacement values."

"Then he asked where the \$32.50 per thousand additional came in, so I took him over to my books that for the last seven months I have been running in such a manner that I would know my costs. I got out my ledger and showed him a little group of accounts which amounted to so much money up to July 31st, and I showed him a record of the lumber that had come into my yard and had been put into pile or shed during the first seven months of the year. By dividing this footage into the amount of expenses it made practically \$6.00 per thousand."

"Then I showed him another group of accounts that cover my lumber delivery and I also showed him a record of the total number of feet that I had delivered during this same period, and by dividing one into the other it gave me about \$3.00 per thousand."

"I then showed him another group of accounts which covered expenses for administration and selling in my business, and that the part allotted to lumber was so many thousand dollars. By taking my cost of lumber sold for the first seven months and adding to it the cost of getting into shed and pile and the cost of delivering, and then dividing it into the cost of administering and selling, it made 11 per cent."

"I then said, 'Mr. Samuels, I take my replacement cost on this flooring and add \$6.00 and \$3.00, making \$104.00, then to this I add 11 per cent. to absorb my administration and selling expense, and have \$115.44. To this I add a profit of 10 per cent., or \$11.54, which

makes \$126.98. I have used the price of \$127.50 as being the nearest suitable price of \$126.98.'"

Wanted to See Trial Balance

"I want to say Mary that Andrew Samuels was very much interested in these books and asked to see my Trial Balance. I took it out of the safe and showed it to him, and he looked it over with the eye of a banker who knows where to look. The first thing he spoke of was my Reserve for Depreciation, and I told him since having the new system that every month I charged into the expenses 1/12 of a fair annual depreciation and credited this account, so that I did not need to wait until the end of the year to have it in my expenses. He noticed another item on the credit side of the trial balance called Accrued Taxes, and I told him that I had estimated my taxes for the year at so much, and every month had charged 1/12 of this amount into my expenses and credited it to the accrued account, so that I would not have a bump at the end of the year from leaving it out."

"The next thing he noticed was a personal account in my name of about \$1300 and asked what that was doing on the books. I told him that I had started out this year under the new plan with the idea of paying myself a just and commensurate salary, so that my expenses would show a proper charge for executive salaries, but that as I was rather close on money I did not draw all of this every month as I would like to have done, but let the balance remain to my credit."

"He next noticed an item called Bills Payable, and he immediately asked if I had given notes to take up some of my account. This was very embarrassing because four or five months ago I had gone to Andrew Samuels and asked him to increase my line of credit, you remember Mary my telling you about how I explained to him that the increased cost of all commodities made it necessary to have more money to carry stock and also to carry accounts, and that I needed a little more credit, and you remember Mary my telling you that after quite a little talk with Samuels he refused to grant this. I recalled this to his mind and told him that it had been very difficult sledding and that I had had to miss taking the discount on a good many bills."

Yard Looking Spick and Span

"After some more talk in the office Andrew asked to look around the yard and it made me feel mighty good to think that I keep my stock in such nice shape. The alleys in the yard were clean and my planing mill was busy, and I am sure made a good impression. I also showed him my dressed lumber shed where you remember I have recently put a concrete floor which has been a fine thing in keeping my dressed stock looking bright and nice, on account of reducing the dust to a minimum."

"We returned to the office, sat down and talked over a few things, and finally Andrew arose to go, and he said to me, 'John, you certainly have given me a big eye-opener this afternoon and I believe that you are on the highroad to an earned success. I can see by your figures that you are making money, and I believe you will continue to do so. I will admit that in the past I have not thought well of your business but what I have seen this afternoon, and the way you look and the confident air that you have, which is very different from the last time I talked with you, has caused me to change my mind. In regard to this bill for the flooring I will mail you a check tonight and if you will come down to the bank tomorrow morning and tell me the amount that is necessary within reason to put you where you can discount your bills, I am inclined to think that our Discount Board will agree to increase your line of credit.'"

"Oh! John, isn't that fine?"

John jumped up from the chair and started briskly up the stairs to wash up for dinner, and I thought to myself, how that man has changed in one year.—The Lumber Co-Operator.

Do Not Pull Down the House of Another

Prosperity is the fruit of labor; property is desirable; is a positive good in the world. That some should be rich shows that others may become rich, and hence is just encouragement to industry and enterprise. Let not him who is houseless, pull down the house of another, but let him work diligently and build one for himself, thus by example assuring that his own shall be safe from violence when built.—Abraham Lincoln.

All Retail Transactions are Exempt

How New Federal Taxation Provisions Will Operate in Respect to Volume of Sales

In connection with the taxation provisions which were recently brought down by Sir Henry Drayton, Minister of Finance for Canada; clause 7 (a) in the amendment to the special War Revenue Act provides:

"7. (a) That a tax of one per cent. in addition to the present duties of excise and customs be imposed, levied and collected on sales by manufacturers, wholesalers, or on importations; that the purchaser shall be furnished with a written invoice of any sale, which invoice shall state separately the amount of such tax, when not included in the purchase price; that such tax must not be included in the manufacturer's or wholesaler's costs on which profit is calculated; and the tax shall be paid by the purchaser to the wholesaler or manufacturer and remitted to His Majesty in accordance with such regulations as may be prescribed, and such wholesaler or manufacturer shall be liable to a penalty not exceeding \$500 if such payments are not made, and in addition shall be liable to a penalty equal to double the amount of the excise duties unpaid.

"(b) That the Minister may require every manufacturer and wholesaler to take out an annual license for the purpose aforesaid, and may prescribe a fee thereof, not exceeding \$5.00, and the penalty for neglect or refusal shall be a sum not exceeding \$1,000.

There was some doubt in the foregoing whether a retailer, should he mill part of his lumber, would be regarded as a manufacturer and have to collect 1 per cent. on that portion of his stock which he "worked."

Mr. Frank Hawkins, secretary of the Canadian Lumbermen's Association, Ottawa, has sent out a notice to the members and it shows where manufacturers or wholesalers do a retail business there will be no tax of 1 per cent. This is also true of those who operate a sash and door factory. The retail lumberman is, therefore, not expected to collect the one per cent. tax from customers.

The notice from Secretary Hawkins reads: With reference to the Resolution presented by the Minister of Finance, the operations of which became effective May 19th, 1920.

After consultation with Mr. George W. Taylor, Assistant Commissioner of Customs and Assistant Deputy Minister of Inland Revenue, who will have charge of the administration of the Act, insofar as the lumber business is concerned, the following decisions will obtain.

1. Where lumber was bought prior to May 19th, 1920, and paid for on proforma invoices prior to that date the tax of 1 per cent. will not be assessed, provided ownership has not changed since that date.

2. Where lumber was bought or contracted for prior to May 19th, 1920, but not paid for or delivered the tax of 1 per cent. will have to be added to the invoice by the seller.

3. In billing at a delivered price the proper proceeding will be to show on the invoice the value of the goods figured at the delivered price, then deduct the actual amount of freight and from this deduct the cash discount, if any, and on the balance figure the 1 per cent. Government tax, which is to be added to the invoice.

4. On all goods imported there will be a tax of 1 per cent. which will be collected by the Customs Department on entry into Canada.

5. In cases where a manufacturer or wholesaler has a retail business in connection therewith and operates a retail sash and door factory, etc., any business performed by the retail department for the wholesale department will have to charge the tax of 1 per cent. to the wholesaler on the invoice. All retail transactions are exempt from the tax.

Canada Must Conserve Her Pulpwood

Canada is possessed of enormous wealth in natural resources, and these possessions are becoming of more value as similar resources in other countries diminish, says Sir William Price, of Quebec, in a recent issue of the "Financial Post."

Canada has not had a sufficient population to develop these resources to any extent and has had to be contented with permitting the shipment of her raw materials instead of handling the manufacturing and shipping the finished article.

The result of this policy has been that Canada is looked upon as a source of supply of raw materials for other countries, who have naturally benefited materially from their manufacture.

The re-adjustment of the world's trade has definitely awakened us to the value of our natural resources and also to the enormous loss to Canada that would be entailed should we continue the old policy.

Canada proved her ability as a manufacturing nation during the war, and it would be suicidal for one moment to permit the return

of her people to the position of "Hewers of wood and drawers of water."

Prior to the war, Canada's export of surplus production was insufficient to pay for her import requirements. During the period of the war, this condition was reversed.

Canada's wise policy in wholeheartedly participating in the war of "Right" against "Might" has incurred what is to her, with her small population, an enormous debt, and the question now facing us is, how are we going to pay this debt, and at the same time meet the constantly increasing expenses of the State?

Without doubt the obvious answer to this question is that we must increase the value of our production for export purposes, and this can be only economically done by increasing the value of our shipments of finished commodities; only exporting in the crude that which at this time we have no facilities for manufacturing on a sound economic basis.

Outside of that of agriculture, there is no Canadian industry which so naturally belongs to Canada, and can be developed so economically as that of the manufacture of newsprint and allied productions.

As the soil of the great wheat belts is the basis of our agricultural activities, so are the forests the basis of the paper industry.

In the past, Canada was content to export pulpwood and groundwood pulp (which is a semi-manufactured article), thus disposing of its natural resources, which are practically irreplaceable, at a small margin of profit, permitting other countries to get all manufacturing profits at the expense of Canada.

During the last few years, conditions have happily been considerably improved, as instanced by the following summary of Canadian paper exports from 1912 to the present year.

1912	...	\$3,867,119
1913	...	6,214,810
1914	...	12,675,036
1915	...	15,478,388
1916	...	20,021,270
1917	...	26,072,646
1918	...	37,742,697
10 mos. to Jan. 31, 1919	...	37,963,319

The action of the Provincial Government of Quebec in prohibiting the export of pulpwood cut upon Crown lands is on a par in its wisdom with Lloyd George's "Patent Acts Bill" of England, and I am satisfied that not only should the export of pulpwood from Crown lands be prohibited, but that the export of groundwood manufactured from pulpwood from Crown lands, should also be prohibited.

The English Timber Market Trade

The import of New Brunswick and Nova Scotia spruce deals exceeded the consumption during April, say Alfred Dobell & Co., of Liverpool, Eng. Owing to the healthy demand in the United States and Canada the position of the f.o.b. market is strong. The consumption of Douglas fir slightly exceed the import and stocks are sufficient. On Scandinavian deals and boards prices remain firm with a steady demand.

The import of pitch pine was light, and consisted mainly of lumber. Stocks are sufficient. Spot prices were easier, due to consignment shipments and quotations for forward shipment were firm. There was no sign of weakness in f.o.b. values. The position of the hardwood market has not altered. Buyers are disinclined to purchase for stock at existing prices as their present holdings are moving but slowly into consumption. Imports of late of East India teak have been heavy, principally against old contracts made at prices considerably lower than those ruling at present for forward shipment. Stocks are ample for some time, and forward sales are difficult to make.

The auction sales of mahogany in April were well attended. Competition was keen for sound logs of large size in Benin, Lagos and African wood. Medium and small sized logs and hose in faulty condition also sold readily, but for these descriptions prices were on a lower level than the previous sale. Sapeli mahogany was not in demand, and the greater part of the quantity offered was withdrawn. African walnut met with little interest from buyers, and sellers' ideas of value were beyond what the market was prepared to pay. Cuban cedar was firmly held for high limits, and was withdrawn in consequence.

The American Newspaper Publishers Association recently pledged its members not to consume any more newsprint from May 1 to December 31 next than they did in the corresponding period last year. Members will make monthly reports of newsprint consumption to a committee of the association.

How Retail Lumberman May Buy Best Truck

Important Features Which Should be Considered—Economic and Service Points That Should be Kept in View—Advantage of Motor Delivery

Every up-to-date lumber dealer knows the value and advantage of truck delivery over the antiquated horse-drawn vehicles. Therefore it will be needless to dwell on that particular point.

However, probably every lumber dealer does not know how to select the right truck, both from an economic and service standpoint, and the object of this article is to set forth some of the important features which every truck purchaser should seek when buying a motor truck.

Almost any blacksmith, in a remarkably short time could build a truck to your direct specifications. From any one of several concerns he could buy a motor of proven worth. From another he could purchase a strong, sturdy frame. He would have a wide selection of reliable, wear-resisting bearings. He could buy well-known axles, gears, wheels, springs, radiator, and the hundreds of parts that go into a completed truck.

Every unit in that truck would be as good as could be obtained. The truck would possibly be as good as could be built by experts who had to follow your instructions to the letter. The blacksmith would only assemble the various units.

But would that truck be a good investment? Would it meet the thousand and one requirements of a good commercial car?

Probably not. It would lack one essential thing. It would lack the experienced designer, who by years of study and test had overcome the stumbling blocks that impede the way of the inexperienced.

Only One Test of Merit

Because each part is good, it does not necessarily follow that the whole is beyond improvement. Each stone in a mosaic may be perfect—but the mosaic itself will not be good if put together by an inexperienced artist.

So it is with motor trucks. Each part may be the best that can be bought—but the completed truck may not give satisfaction.

The only test of truck worth is performance. Performance inevitably reflects the ability of the designer—ability gained only through experience and constant determination to reach perfection.

Bear this in mind when you come to select a truck that will give long, uninterrupted service—at a moderate initial outlay and reasonable operating and maintenance costs.

First of all, at any price, you will want a truck that is going to be a good investment. To be a good investment, it must operate at a profit. This means that its service must be uninterrupted. It must stay out of the shop. It must not be held up for roadside repairs. It must give constant service in the hands of the average operator. It must not be wasteful of tires and gasoline. It must have long life.

But a truck might be all of these things and yet, if the first cost is excessive, prove a poor investment.

Other things being equal, you would make a poor investment if you paid a high price for a truck having no advantages over one which could be bought at a material saving.

Bear that in mind when you finally decide.

Pick the Dealer

You would likewise be using poor judgment to buy a truck from a dealer who was not progressive and prosperous. His very prosperity is, in a measure, a guarantee of the worth of the article he sells. Only a prosperous dealer can afford to carry an investment that assures him of a full line of spare parts. Only from such a dealer can you always be sure of efficient service.

Men of that type realize the importance of "service." Their interest in the truck you buy is not ended when they receive your check. They know that their future prosperity depends upon the satisfaction given their customers. It is to their interest to see that you receive continuous economical service from your truck.

Naturally, it is to your interest to deal with men of that type. Your business experience has taught you the futility and poor policy of attempting to deal with unprogressive, unprosperous men. They will "guarantee" almost anything you ask. But what is the value of their "guarantee" with nothing to back it up?

They can't afford to keep a full line of parts. If you have an accident, it will take days, maybe weeks or months, for them to replace the damaged parts. If the truck fails to give satisfactory ser-

vice, they are not in a position to make it good. A guarantee is never stronger than the man who gives it.

These things have been learned in almost every business. Don't forget them when you buy a motor truck.

Study the Builders

Don't buy a truck merely because it has an excellent motor, good axles, fine bearings. You may feel sure that you get them in any truck which, for more than a brief period, has proven satisfactory.

Buy rather on the basis of past history. Demand a truck that has come untarnished through the trying test of hard, continuous usage under all conditions. Buy a truck made by men whose past success may be taken as an indication of hopes for the future. Makers of that caliber can never afford to stake their reputation and their business hopes on a mediocre truck. They can never afford to sacrifice quality for immediate profits.

A truck may possibly be good even if built by a new concern, provided that concern has been wise in its choice of designers and engineers. But there is a risk that its designers are inexperienced or have failed to profit by their experience. When you buy a truck, your investment is too large to gamble with. You cannot afford to take a chance. It would be a poor article of unknown value.

Minor Details Important

Take, for instance, a seemingly unimportant detail like the location of a cross member on the frame. The frame—merely as a frame—may be the best that can be built. Unless that cross member is correctly placed in its relation to other parts, however, that frame will soon develop weakness. Shorten or lengthen the springs only half an inch, and a satisfactory frame may give trouble. Possibly the cross member would need to be moved only a small fraction of an inch to work in harmony with those springs.

But unless that small change is made the truck is doomed to a short life of usefulness.

You should feel confident that in the truck you buy each screw, each nut and bolt in the truck.

That is another thing you should learn about any truck you consider. Has it proved its ability to withstand the service you will require of it?

The average truck utilizes only a small part of the power developed by its motor. Even that small part is greatly reduced when the truck is starting, pulling on a grade or running less than eight or ten miles an hour.

Wasted power means excessive operating costs; short life. An advanced method of power application actually delivers more than 90 per cent. to the rear wheels—where it drives the truck and is not consumed in overcoming internal friction and resistance.

Simplicity Important

The performance of most trucks depends to a large extent upon the care and attention of the operator—and many drivers are negligent and careless. You should get a truck simple in design, with no unnecessary parts to get out of order. It should be as nearly fool-proof as a piece of machinery can be made.

Every hour spent in the shop or delayed for roadside repairs is a dead loss to the owner. The truck that shows a profit is the one that gives uninterrupted service. It must stay always in service, without needless delays because the driver thinks "she's not running just right and has to be tuned up!" A truck that must be frequently "tuned up" is too delicate to meet the requirements of those who must have dependable transportation.

Simplified design is a factor in reducing gasoline consumption and running costs. It reduces the necessity for repairs, as there are fewer parts; and inexpert mechanics delight to tinker with adjustments—frequently necessitating a costly interruption in service. Your truck should be so designed that adjustments that invite tinkering and tampering are done away with.

A great many parts could well be eliminated from the average truck. It should be exceedingly simple, practically fool-proof.

The average driver fails to give proper attention to the many grease cups and places to oil found on most trucks. And unnecessary places to lubricate mean unnecessary time—and expense—spent in oiling and greasing the truck. Neglected lubrication will soon send any piece of machinery to the junk pile. It has probably been

the greatest factor in truck destruction. The truck you buy should have the fewest possible grease cups and spaces to oil. Wherever possible automatic lubrication should protect against carelessness and neglect.

The Test of Popularity

You will find some of these features in almost every truck. In some trucks you will find many of them. But you may feel sure that very few builders can put out a commercial car of such high quality at a price which would prove a good investment value for the average user.

You should insist upon a truck which is proving its value in a large number of lines of business. If it is a good truck, its value should be recognized throughout the country. It should be giving daily service in the metropolis and on the farm. Its popularity should not be localized. It should be in service in every principal foreign country.

When you select a truck insist that it embody all of these things—at a moderate first cost. To be good, a truck need not necessarily be expensive. Advanced design, with good factory methods and quantity production, makes it possible to manufacture such a truck to sell at even less than the average price.—Burt R. Barr in the "Lumber Co-Operator."

Good Use of Tractors Hauling Pulpwood

The A. Sherman Lumber Co., of Potsdam, N. Y., say that they are now using trucks to transport their supplies to the logging woods, and the route is over good state and country roads. They began last winter to employ tractors hauling logs and pulpwood and were so pleased with the results that they are planning in the future to do all their hauling with tractors. This refers to hauls of one or two trips per day. In the matter of short hauls, the firm do not think that tractors would be a paying investment.

The A. Sherman Lumber Co. have been using a caterpillar tractor which carries a one-sled trailer behind it and will take from two to three additional sledloads of logs. On a recent spring trip over an ice-road, from thirty to forty cords of peeled pulpwood were hauled.

An officer of the company lately said: "We were not fully prepared for tractor hauling last winter but our experience indicates that, after making proper preparations on our roads, we will be able



Caterpillar tractor hauling approximately thirty cords of wood

to make one of these caterpillar tractors displace six or eight teams of horses. Our experience leads us to believe that the greater value of the tractor is on the longer pulls rather than on the shorter ones. We feel quite certain that the coming winter will see us hauling approximately forty cords of pulpwood at a trip with the tractors. It was a haul of twelve miles from the double headers to the landing and we had seventy-five teams on the road, making one trip per day. The tractors should make two trips and could have done so except for conflicting with the teams. We did not get our tractors last fall until after we had begun hauling with horses, and our roads had not been prepared to the best advantage for tractor use. The average time for making the trip with the tractor was three hours going down with the load and two hours and twenty minutes returning empty. We hauled three loads at a time, approximately thirty cords of wood a trip and we would have no difficulty in adding the fourth load if we had had the extra equipment and eliminated the short curves in the road. By hauling four loads at a trip and two trips a day, the tractor would have displaced eight teams. We sent only one man with a tractor train, and the consumption of gasoline was between twenty and twenty-five gallons in ten hours' running."

Aeroplane Spruce Converted into Pulp

What on the surface would appear as almost criminal waste, and yet is a conservation measure, is taking place in the pulp-mills on the Pacific coast, says Roland D. Craig of Ottawa. Prior to the close of the war upwards of 100 million feet of the finest spruce logs for the manufacture of aeroplanes was cut in northern British Columbia, principally on Queen Charlotte islands. As the timber was not required for its original purpose, and, as the logs lying in the woods would decay and those in the water would soon be destroyed by teredoes, it was disposed of for commercial uses to the best advantage.

The limited capacity of the lumber mills in that portion of the province prevented the utilization of the greater portion of the supply of logs for lumber. The pulp-mills, however, which during the war had been producing large quantities of aeroplane lumber, purchased much the larger proportion of the logs, and will convert them into pulp. The large timber on the British Columbia coast has to be sawn before it can be used in the pulp-mills, and as several of the pulp companies also manufacture lumber, material suitable for aeroplane construction can and is being saved to the extent warranted by the demand.

Though it is regrettable that such fine timber must be used for pulp, true conservation dictates its use for the purpose for which a market exists rather than to have it wasted. It is also claimed that larger financial returns are secured from its manufacture into pulp instead of into lumber.

Some Useful Facts About Oakum

The George Stratford Oakum Co., Jersey City, N. Y., has issued a useful and comprehensive booklet entitled "Useful Facts About Oakum and Kindred Products." This book contains a wealth of information and many artistic illustrations of the George Stratford Oakum Co., Jersey City, the largest oakum plant in the world. Oakum, which is a proportion of tarred fibre, as used in shipbuilding for caulking and packing joints of timbers in wooden vessels and the deck planking of iron or steel vessels, is made by preference from old tarry ropes and cordage of vessels. The various classes and grades of gum in which the George Stratford Co. specialize are set forth and it is announced that this organization is the only one making all grades of gum.

New Place to Carry Earnings

The latest thing in coin carrying devices is reported by the woodsmen who are drifting into the town of Virginia, Minn., in increasing numbers. Instead of the old scheme of carrying their stake in their woolen socks, loose in their pockets or in a wallet, the lumberjacks and miners now carry it in their neckties. They insert the bills in the lining of the necktie, pin the tie, and then tuck it in the front of their shirt. The advantage lies in the fact that one has his bank directly in front of him at all times. Incidentally, more woodsmen are wearing neckties this year than ever before.

Government is Reconstructing Air Forces

Although there are sceptics as to the possibilities of aeroplanes for forestry work, some of the larger lumber and pulp and paper companies, and also the Federal Government, believe that the experimental work should be continued. We have already reported that the Laurentide Company, Ltd., and Price Bros. are spending large amounts in trying out seaplanes and aeroplanes for fire protective and survey work, and a message from Ottawa now states that the Dominion Government will use aeroplanes for similar purposes on the West Coast and in the Rocky Mountains. The air force which is being recruited by the Government should prove of great value in this connection.

Will Pulp and Lumber Companies Unite?

One of the most popular rumors now being circulated is that the Riordon Pulp & Paper Co., Montreal, will shortly effect consolidation of interests with other companies. It is reported that these enterprises have valuable pulpwood and timber limits in the Ottawa Valley. Although it has not been directly stated, it is probable that the interests referred to are Gilmour & Hughson, of Hull, Que., and W. C. Edwards & Co., of Ottawa. These concerns have large timber and pulpwood holdings up the Gatineau River, and Gilmour & Hughson have a valuable waterpower at Chelsea, Que., where it is rumored that the merger will erect a huge pulp and paper plant. The Royal Securities Companies are said to be financing the big enterprise.

Market Correspondence

**SPECIAL REPORTS
ON CONDITIONS AT
HOME AND ABROAD**

Halifax Reports but Little Change in Situation

There has been an abundance of rain in Nova Scotia for driving this spring, and the log drives for the most part have already been delivered at the mills. A number of the larger mills have now started sawing under conditions which promise more than an average cut for the coming season. Many of the manufacturers have already disposed of a portion of their output, and in consequence of the steady demand for building material, do not expect any difficulty in selling the balance at profitable prices.

During the past month there has been little change in the general situation. If anything there may have been noticeable a slight falling off in demand for spruce and hemlock from the United States, which may be due to one or more of several different causes, and could hardly be taken as an indication of any considerable change in market conditions. During the early part of the year American firms bought quite extensively in this part of the country, and until these orders are cleaned up it is natural they should not be anxious to take on new obligations. In the meantime shippers are making strenuous efforts to get their stocks away, but unfortunately they are still seriously handicapped by embargoes on some of the American railroads, and the car supply is still far from satisfactory.

This apparent weakness of the market is taken by some as an indication that prices may not be maintained at their present level, but the manufacturer who is faced by the ever rising cost of all kinds of supplies and equipment does not exhibit very much apprehension on this score.

The English market has not yet shown that activity which shippers anticipated would follow the period of reconstruction after the close of the war. There is probably no other business that reacts more quickly to outside conditions than the lumber business, and the unfortunate labor disturbances and transit difficulties in England have had a harmful effect on the trade. The indications are, however, that an improvement may be looked for in the near future and in this connection it is gratifying to note that during the months of March and April the consumption of New Brunswick and Nova Scotia spruce in Liverpool and Manchester has considerably exceeded the imports of these stocks.

British importers however do not yet seem to exhibit very much enthusiasm over the situation and are little interested in spruce shipments containing more than a fair percentage of scantling, although the demand is active and prices are well maintained for a specification showing a good percentage of 3x7 and wider containing a fair proportion of 3x9 and wider. The hardwood market seems very well provided for although special sizes may be readily disposed of at satisfactory prices.

Summer shipments of spruce deals have begun from Halifax, Parrsboro, and the more important outposts of the province. The export of deals to the English market this season will probably not be over 50 per cent. of what it was last year due in part to the large proportion of the winter and spring cuts sold in the United States and absorbed by the local market.

The overlying stocks that were stored in different parts of Nova Scotia by the British Government have been disposed of to an English syndicate known as 'The Associated Importers, Ltd.', composed of a large number of the timber dealers in England. Up until the end of February the transportation of these stocks overseas was in the hands of the British Ministry of Shipping at which time the Ministry was demobilized and shipment ceased for the time being. Shipments have been now resumed however, by the syndicate from Halifax and also from St. John and it is probable that the balance of this old stock will be moved as fast as tonnage can be secured to carry it away.

Montreal Confident that All Will Be Well

Generally speaking, business in Montreal is easier. Although there are wholesalers who are frankly pessimistic as to the outlook, as a rule there is absolute confidence as to the maintenance of forces for a long time. The mills are asking very stiff figures, and some manufacturers declare that they have no intention of selling except at the quoted rates. The danger is that lumber might fall in sympathy with other commodities should there be a general reduction of values, as the outcome of the present agitation for a lowering of prices. Once a movement like this starts there is no knowing when it will end. Lumber, however, is not likely to be in large supply,

and if the present rate of construction is maintained, there will be a pretty good demand, thus assisting to keep the market strong. Some large building contracts have lately been let, but the great difficulty is to secure sufficient supplies of building material.

The hardwood section is as firm as ever. Wholesalers can sell as much as they can secure, and there does not appear to be any prospect of an immediate reduction.

Lath is without much change. Reports to hand from the Province indicate that there is likely to be a good supply in the future, many manufacturers which had ceased producing having again put their mills into operation.

The B. C. market has recovered a little. The reduction was due to the number of transit cars, but this was only a temporary condition.

Inquiries from across the border are fairly good. Unfortunately shipments are slow, owing to the lack of cars.

Pulpwood continues to be very scarce and prices have gone skyward for any that is available. As much as \$45 per cord delivered has been offered. Groundwood has also gone to record prices, while sulphite is away out of sight.

A fair amount of lumber is being shipped to the U. K., mainly consisting of birch and spruce. The rates are still very stiff, about 300s. per standard.

Trade in Ottawa Has Fallen Off Some

A sharp drop and general slowing up of demand, coupled with a continuation of the serious foreign car shortage which resulted in millions of feet on order being unable to go ahead, and in some circles the expression of a doubtful outlook as to what the market would be, were the high lights of the Ottawa lumber market during the closing period of May.

The requisitions from the United States fell away off. There was practically no special demand for any grade. It was a toss up if an order or inquiry was for dead or mill culls, or for higher priced stock. There was, so some of the trade reported, no means of telling what was going to happen next, and accordingly the dealers sat tight and were prepared to put up with whatever was coming. The domestic demand did not anywhere begin to meet expectations, and though stocks were scarce, and dry stock practically low, there seemed for some unaccountable reason, little desire to secure it on the part of purchasers.

One inference which might be taken from the situation was that the period from May 15th to 30th might be the starting point from which a lowering of prices could be reckoned. On the other hand there were others of the trade who scoffed at the idea of prices coming down, and referred to the prospective increases of from ten to fifteen per cent, which it is expected the manufacturers will ask for this season's saw cut.

To attempt to predict or summarize what may or may not happen was a hopeless task. The falling away of the demand while not creating any panic as to price, was far from being a hopeful symptom that present rates were to continue. All grades of lath for instance dropped five dollars per thousand, and shingles in the different grades dropped one dollar per thousand pieces. Otherwise the prices for lumber remained firm and unchanged as compared with the advances reported in late April and early May.

The slackening of the demand from the United States was to some companies, to say the least, unexpected. Rather than a falling away it had previously been hoped for that the volume of business would increase. One solution of the situation as given to the "Canada Lumberman" was that United States yards which made heavy purchases during the late fall and winter months had now found themselves well stocked, and that the demand for building materials which had been expected did not fully materialize. In eastern Canada the same story appears to hold true as to building. The volume expected is not there, or if it is, few persons have heard about it. More building is going on than last year, but there is hardly fifty per cent., if that much, of the expected building and construction work going on as was previously anticipated. Here and there a large commercial building is going up, and repairs to houses and dwellings are being made to a considerable extent. What is hitting the real estate and lumber markets is that the element of speculative building is absent. To find the solution for this one would have to be a close student of the money market. Unsettled

(Continued on page 76)

**Second Hand
Machinery &
Equipment
Wanted &
For Sale**

Quick Action Section

**Special Lots
Of Lumber—
Positions
Wanted &
Vacant**

PUBLISHER'S NOTICE

Advertisements other than "Employment Wanted" or "Employees Wanted" will be inserted in this department at the rate of 20 cents per agate line (14 agate lines make one inch). \$2.80 per inch, each insertion, payable in advance. Space measured from rule to rule. When four or more consecutive insertions of the same advertisement are ordered a discount of 25 per cent. will be allowed.

Advertisements of "Wanted Employment" will be inserted at the rate of one cent a word, net. Cash must accompany order. If Canada Lumberman box number is used, enclose ten cents extra for postage in forwarding replies. Minimum charge 25 cents.

Advertisements of "Wanted Employees" will be inserted at the rate of two cents a word, net. Cash must accompany the order. Minimum charge 50 cents.

Advertisements must be received not later than the 10th and 20th of each month to insure insertion in the subsequent issue.

Wanted-Lumber

Spruce and Shingles Wanted

We are always in the market for Spruce boards and 2 in., also Furring, Lath and Shingles.

RICE & LOCKWOOD LUMBER CO.,
9-12 Springfield, Mass.

PULPWOOD

We are open to purchase peeled Spruce and Balsam Pulpwood in carload lots. Quotations furnished on request. Also Deal ends.

The Jost Company, Limited,
285 Beaver Hall Hill,
1-t.f. Montreal, P.Q.

Cedar Wanted

We want to buy clear Eastern Cedar lumber. We are always in the market for this. Let us know what you have now or may take out later. We also want clear cedar lath, special sizes. There is good money in cutting these. Write us particulars.

Peterborough Canoe Co., Limited,
6-11 Peterborough, Ont.

Birch Wanted

No. 1 Com. and Btr., 4/4" to 16/4". Name us your best prices delivered here for dry stock. Will contract for mill output in Birch, Elm, Basswood and Ash.

WARREN ROSS LUMBER CO.,
10-t.f. Jamestown, N.Y.

Pulp Wood

We are prepared to buy unlimited quantities of peeled poplar and hemlock and peeled or unpeeled spruce and balsam pulpwood.

ADVANCES MADE

Thompson & Heyland Lumber
Company, Limited,
10-13 123 Bay St., Toronto.

WANTED

White Pine Spruce
ALL GRADES.
Also LATH of all grades

JOHN F. BURKE,
2-t.f. Aeolian Bldg., New York City.

Wanted

From 5 to 10 cars of 1 in. No. 2 Spruce, suitable for re-sawing for crating. No fancy prices.

W. Y. LLOYD,
350 Confederation Life Bldg.,
11 Toronto.

WANTED

One Carload of White Ash Squares

1 1/2 x 1 1/2 x 14 1/2", good clear stock. Send particulars to Canada Foundries & Forgings Ltd., James Smart Plant, Brockville, Ont., Canada. 10-11

Pulpwood Wanted

Wanted to purchase pulpwood in Nova Scotia, New Brunswick, or Eastern Quebec, for home consumption for Canadian Paper Mill.

Address stating price, quantity and location,

FRANK J. D. BARNJUM,
4-11 Annapolis Royal,
Nova Scotia.

Birch, Beech, Basswood, Maple and Other Hard- woods Wanted

Will pay spot cash on cars shipping point on any of the above; dry or green; log run or on grade. Will send inspector.

Wallace H. Partridge, Inc.

4-11 Springfield, Mass.

For Sale-Lumber

For Sale

4,000 cords 4 feet sap peeled pulpwood, Spruce and Balsam, containing about 90 per cent. Spruce, for immediate or next summer delivery, situated at Blue River, Canadian National Railway; 23 1/2 cents to Watertown.

QUEBEC LUMBER CO.,
98 St. Peter St.,
Phone 329
10-15 Quebec, Que.

Dry Hardwoods For Sale

50,000 ft. 2 in. Sound Planks, Dry.
50,000 ft. 3 in. Sound Planks, Dry.
5 cars 1 1/2 in. No. 2 Com. Birch, Dry.
5 cars 2 in. No. 2 Com. Birch, Dry.

Box 250, Canada Lumberman, Toronto. 11-12

Logs For Sale

36,000 ft. more or less good quality Hard Maple Logs. Will be delivered alongside of railway track. Bid to Box 259, Canada Lumberman, Toronto. 11

For Sale-Lath

10 cars Merch. Spruce Lath, 1 1/2" x 4'.
3 cars Hardwood Flooring, No. 1 and No. 2, also clear.
About Two Million Feet of Spruce, Pine and Hardwood in the new cut. Apply Box 258, Canada Lumberman, Toronto. 11

Pulpwood For Sale

1920-1921 Delivery

3,000-4,000 cords Spruce and Balsam.
1,000-1,500 cords Poplar.

JAMES THOMAS CLAIR,
11-t.f. Clair, N.B.

Timber For Sale

3,000 acres Crown Right Virgin Timber in Ontario. Birch, Hemlock, some White Pine, Basswood, Elm. Warren Ross Lumber Co., Jamestown, N.Y. 6-t.f.

For Sale

About 20 cars Pine, 4/4, 6/4 and 8/4.
About 10 cars Hemlock, 4/4 and 8/4.
About 1 car Hardwood Railway Ties.

KAWATHA LUMBER CO., LTD.,
11 Lakefield, Ont.

For Sale

At Thessalon, 100,000 No. 2 White Pine Culls in transit:
1/2 car 3X B. C. Shingles.
1/2 car 5X B. C. Shingles.
3 cars 3X B. C. Shingles.

McGIBBON LTD.,
11 Sarnia, Ontario.

Wanted-Machinery

WANTED—Two heavy log or lumber trucks. Box 257, Canada Lumberman, Toronto. 11-t.f.

Wanted To Buy

Sawmill machinery only, capacity sixty to one hundred thousand per day. Must be heavy and standard make preferred. Apply P. O. Box 592, Vancouver, B.C. 10-13

For Sale-Machinery

Truck For Sale

Four-ton Acason Truck for sale, run 18 months, good as new, new tires throughout and in best of condition. If interested see this at once. Price \$4,040, \$2,500 cash, or will take amount in lumber. Terms on balance arranged. Apply

HALL BROS., LTD.,
11 Toronto, Ont.

For Sale

1 Clapboard Machine, cut either 4 or 6 ft. blocks.
1 Clapboard Planer, right and left hand combined.
1 Clapboard Trimmer, two saws.
1 Drag Cut-off Saw with truck and track for cutting logs into Clapboard Bolts. All the above made by Lane Manufacturing Co., and are in first class condition, complete with saws.

JAS. H. HOLMES & SON,
11-12 Doaktown, N.B.

For Sale

1 Waterous Big Champion Edger, 6, 28" Saws ... \$875.00
1 Waterous Steam Log Kicker, with Arms, 10" cylinder ... 200.00
1 Set Works ... 150.00
1 Waterous Nigger, 8 and 10 in. cylinders ... 275.00
2 Friction Drive Brackets, each ... 150.00
All the above in good condition.

Apply CONGER LUMBER CO.,
10-13 Pary Sound, Ont.

Circular Slab Resaw For Sale

Strictly First Class Machine carrying 42" inserted tooth saw. Keenan Bros. Limited, Owen Sound, Ont. 9-t.f.

Machinery For Sale

Heavy Planer and Masher, 24" Pony Planer, Sash Sticker, Horizontal Boring Machine, Elliott Woodworker, Power Paper Cutter.

A. J. LINDSAY,
10-18 90 Pembroke St., Toronto.

Engine For Sale

One Golden & McCulloch Engine, 18" x 38", complete with heater, pipes, oil pump, etc., in first class condition.

R. Laidlaw Lumber Co., Ltd.,
11-14 65 Yonge St., Toronto

For Sale

Morris Corliss horizontal twin steam engine, 18" x 48" cylinders, side cranks, 18" flywheel, 52" face, including jet condenser. In good condition and can be seen in operation. Apply Box 230, Canada Lumberman, Toronto, Ont. 9-t.f.

Wickes Gang No. 12

125 H.P. Steam Engine

Wickes Gang No. 12. Stroke 15", sash 40", steam press rolls, new type feed and oscillation, three sets of saws and hangers complete, the whole in first class condition.
125 H.P. Steam Engine. 16" x 18" balance wheel and flywheel, rock valves, Waterous make, excellent condition. Prices and further particulars on application to The Pembroke Lumber Co., Pembroke, Ont. 10-12

For Sale

The following second-hand Saw Mill Machinery and Equipment:—

- 1—Circular Saw.
- 1—Double Edger.
- 1—12" Cant Kendall Circular.
- 1—Wm. Hamilton Twin Circular with 3 span attachments.
- 1—Waterous Circular Resaw.
- 1—Five Saw 4 feet Slasher.
- 1—Two-saw Trimmer.
- 2—Jack Ladders.
- 1—Wm. Hamilton Saw Carriage (old make).
- 1—Waterous Box Board Machine—takes 16" and up.
- 1—Waterous Box Board Trimmer.
- 1—Single Lumber Rip Saw.
- 2—1 1/2" capacity Picket Machine (convertible into lath machine).
- 2—Two-saw Picket Trimmers.
- 1—Two-saw Lath Trimmer.
- 1—Lath Bolter (Law make), 4 saw.
- 1—Lath Single Side Machine.
- 1—Box Board Two-saw Edger.
- 2—Automatic Grinders—capacity 72 circular saws.
- 1—Automatic Grinder—capacity 40 circular saws.
- 1—Automatic Planer Knife.
- 1—24" Lumber Planer.
- 1—Champion Vescott Feed Grinder.

All of this Machinery and Equipment can be inspected at Temiskaming, Que., on application to

Kipawa Company, Limited
Temiskaming, Que.

Wanted-Employment

Advertisements under this heading one cent a word per insertion. Box No. 10 cents extra. Minimum charge 25 cents.

LATH MILL MAN wants position to run lath mill by day or thousand. Box 255, Canada Lumberman, Toronto, Ont. 11-13

Licensed American **AVIATOR** open for employment; have flown five types of airplanes. C. B. Haywood, 24 Moore Street, New York City. 11

SUPERINTENDENT (or representative)—Now with large wholesale house, wishes to change. 25 years' experience in the lumber business. Can furnish excellent references, and take charge on a month's notice. Box 67, Canada Lumberman, Toronto. 7-11

A young man with 12 years experience in the retail lumber business is open for position as manager or sales manager. At present employed as manager of a yard but wishes to make a change. Apply Box 242, Canada Lumberman, Toronto. 10-11

TO LUMBER OPERATORS—I am open to consider position as manager of woods operations, sawmill or selling force; experience in hardwoods in the United States and in New Brunswick Spruce. Can handle men and get results. Box 84, Canada Lumberman, Toronto. 6-t.f.

Advertiser residing in the centre of large lumber manufacturing point in New Brunswick would like to connect with a reliable Boston or New York concern with a view to acting as buying representative on a commission basis. Spruce and Laths. Apply Box 243, Canada Lumberman, Toronto. 10-11

LUMBER BUYER & INSPECTOR wants situation. Knows hardwood, pine and hemlock and all Southern lumber and wagon stock. Anxious to work with right people. Best of references. Box 211F Canada Lumberman, Toronto. 11-12

Man with 12 years' experience in the Quebec lumber and pulpwood business, speaking both languages, wishes position as superintendent in a better location for a company doing business in Pulpwood or Lumber. Has thorough knowledge of office work and is competent to take charge of any operation. At present Manager of an American Company on North Shore, but wishes to make a change. Address replies or enquiries to Box 224, Canada Lumberman, Toronto, Ont. 11-t.f.

Wanted-Employees

WANTED—A good Round Saw Filer for Lath and Shingle Machines. A man who is accustomed to using full swage on his saws. Apply J. B. Snowball Company, Ltd., Chatham, New Brunswick. 10-11

Man wanted to take charge of Sash Department in a city planing mill. Must be competent and be able to run machines as well as lay out sash. Apply Box 132, Canada Lumberman, Toronto. 4-t.f.

WANTED—Young man experienced in woods operation and saw mill, to take care as superintendent. Mill cutting one and one-half to two million feet per year. Apply, stating experience, reference and salary expected, to Box 219, Canada Lumberman, Toronto. 9-t.f.

Young man of experience in Stenography and Typewriting wanted as Bookkeeper for Wholesale Lumber office in Toronto. Good salary and opportunity for advancement. Give age, experience and references to Box 244, Canada Lumberman, Toronto, Ont. 10-t.f.

WANTED—A superintendent for a Wood Working Factory, employing sixty hands and manufacturing window frames and other goods to order. The Christie Wood Working Co., Ltd., St. John, N.B. (Canada's Winter Port). 10-13

WANTED—LUMBER SALESMAN

with good connection in Ontario for local woods and B. C. products. One who understands Door business preferred. Either salary or commission or both. Apply in confidence giving experience and terms, to Box 251, Canada Lumberman, Toronto, Ont. 11-12

WANTED—Filer for circular mill; also experienced man to take charge of lath mill. Box 256, Canada Lumberman, Toronto. 11-13

WANTED—Good mill man to saw lumber by contract. Northern Ontario. Will furnish portable mill to responsible party. Apply Box 232, Canada Lumberman, Toronto. 11

WANTED—A man to list and purchase lumber on a commission basis for wholesale lumber company, in the States. Will pay sight drafts for 98 per cent. of invoice on all lumber purchased. Box 248, Canada Lumberman, Toronto. 12

Business Chances

We want a party to put up a dressing plant

at Quebec with a capacity of thirty-five to forty thousand feet; will guarantee \$20,000 worth of work at a standard working price.

Address **QUEBEC LUMBER CO.**,
Phone 329 98 St. Peter St.,
10-13 Quebec, Que.

New and Second Hand ENGINES FOR SALE AT Bargain Prices

One NEW 16" x 36" JENCKES CORLISS Engine, developing 144 to 194 H.P. on 80 to 100 lbs. steam pressure. Speed 82 R.P.M., Diam. Pulley 12 ft., face 22 in.; weight 10,000 lbs. Floor space 22 ft. x 10 ft. Weight of Engine complete 31,000 lbs. Sight Feed Lubricator, Oil Cups, Throttle Valve and Jenckes-Corliss Governor. Now being built and will be ready for delivery in 6 to 8 weeks.

One NEW 7½" x 10" JENCKES Saw Mill Type Plain Slide Valve Engine, developing 20 H.P. on 80 to 100 pounds steam pressure. Speed 225 R.P.M.; right hand; diam. pulley 40 in., face 8 in. Floor space 7 ft. x 4 ft.; weight 1700 lbs.

One NEW 4¼" x 5" H. P. TROY Vertical Steam Engine, complete with oil cups and throttling governor. Speed 300 R.P.M. Equipped with two 28" flywheels. Shipping weight 1100 lbs.

One 14" x 13" "LYCOMING" Left Hand Automatic Side Crank Engine Complete. Pulley 60" in diam. by 15" face. Slightly used and in good condition.

One SECOND HAND 9" x 12" JENCKES Saw Mill Type, Plain Slide Valve Engine, developing 30 H.P. on 80 to 100 lbs. steam pressure. Speed 200 R.P.M., right hand. Diam. of pulley 48", face 10"; floor space 7' x 4'; weight 2660 lbs. Sight Feed Lubricator, Oil Cups, Throttle Valve and Pickering Governor.

One NEW 12 H. P. JENCKES Vertical Tubular Boiler, 33" Diam. x 85" High. No. of tubes 52; length 4' 9", diam. 2" thick; shell 5/16", heads 3/8". Designed for 100 lbs. working pressure and to pass Quebec or Maritime Inspection. Complete with stack and all regular fittings.

One NEW 4 H. P. Vertical Fairbanks-Morse Gasoline Engine. Speed 350 R.P.M., water cooled, make and break ignition and governor, equipped with one plain and one adjustable friction clutch pulley, Symbol C-6860.

One NEW 4 H. P. Vertical Fairbanks-Morse Gasoline Engine, similar to above but without friction clutch pulley.

One SECOND HAND Motor Generator Set, consisting of a 6 H. P. Secor Oil Engine, direct connected to a 3½ K.W., 125 volt, 28 amp. Northern Electric Generator. This would make a fine lighting outfit for a large farm or saw mill and will handle 30 to 35 100-watt Mazda lamps or an equivalent number of smaller ones. Engine is equipped with governor, make and break ignition and pulley.

One SECOND HAND 4 H.P. Secor Oil Engine similar to above but without Generator. Complete with governor, make and break ignition and pulley.

For prices and detailed information regarding any of this equipment, write, phone or wire.

General Sales Department
Canadian Ingersoll-Rand Company, Limited
260 St. James Street
Montreal, Que.

FOR SALE—TIMBER LIMIT in Haliburton County. 1100 acres. 60% hard maple, beech, black birch, ash, elm, etc., balance spruce, hemlock, basswood and cedar. Timber is tall and thick. Siding 6 miles. For terms and particulars apply to

FRED INMAN,
11-t.f. Milton, Ont.

Saw Mill For Sale

The Carriage is E. Long Manufacturing Company make, three blocks, one receding knee, double action set works, in very good repair.

The Edger is 5-saw, open front, with back press rollers. Slasher is 3 pair of saws on a double 22" mandrel. The table is 12 ft. long to cut short wood. Trimmers are an ordinary set which is put up by the E. Long Manufacturing Company. Saw mandrel is 4 in. diameter with adjustable boxes and adjustable guides. Log Jack is endless chain, about 250 ft. long. Cross carriers and slush chains and shafting. Pulleys and extra saws. One Shingle Machine in very good shape with 2 saws and collars, also saw jointer and saw, also wheel jointer. One 8 in. steam feed, 42 ft. long, with valves in good shape. One Steam Nigger, 6 in. and 8 in. cylinders. One Steam Engine, 75 horse power, slow turning up. Large Iron Fly Wheel, 2 large drive wheels. One Circular Saw, Filing Machine, Smoke Stack 60 ft. long. 4 Solid Tooth Circular Saws. One Inserted Tooth Circular Saw. Wooden Live Rolls, Chain Drive. 2 Boilers carrying 100 lbs. pressure.

Apply to Bethune Pulp & Lumber Co., Ltd., 10-13 Huntsville, Ont.

TIMBERLANDS FOR SALE

We have many attractive properties listed with us, for sale, in all parts of Canada and Newfoundland, in both Freehold and Crown lands.

BRITISH COLUMBIA

Large tracts of Cedar and Spruce situated on tide waters and the larger rivers, with or without saw mills.

NEW BRUNSWICK

Some very fine Freehold hardwood properties.

NEWFOUNDLAND

More than 3,000 square miles of the best timbered pulpwood land in the Colony.

ONTARIO

Many pulpwood and hardwood tracts, both Freehold and Crown land.

QUEBEC

Some excellent Freehold properties running heavily to pulpwood. Large pulpwood limits on the Upper Ottawa and on the North and South Shores of the St. Lawrence.

Cruiser's reports and blue prints, where available, will be sent to Principals or their accredited agents.

R. R. BRADLEY

4 Hospital Street,
MONTREAL, P.Q.

For Sale—Saw and Planing Mill

25 H.P. Engine, 50 H.P. Return Tubular Boiler, Good Saw Rig, etc., 24" Planer and Matcher, 18 H. P. Gasoline Engine, 2 Rip Saws, Tenon Machine, 1 Side Sticker, etc. Would sell Sawmill separate. Box 165, Canada Lumberman, Toronto. 7-13

Portable Saw-Mill Wanted

For June or July delivery. A good, used outfit with double edger and preferably with end-trimmers. Give full particulars of mill and power and if it can be seen in operation. Address Box 246, Canada Lumberman, Toronto. 11-13

Standing Timber For Sale

We have some very desirable blocks of Timber listed with us for Immediate Sale, located on railways and within easy distance of shipping centres.

Both large and small stands of Hardwoods. Choice block of Basswood, also a large area of Pulpwoods.

The prices we can sell at should be an inducement for intending purchasers to make full inquiries from us if contemplating operating this Autumn.

WM. COOKE & SON.

11-14 Timber Brokers,
Stair Building, Toronto.

Saw Mill Plant For Sale

Practically new and modern Saw Mill Plant, capacity about 30 Million feet per annum, located in the Interior of British Columbia on a beautiful inland lake and on the main line of the Grand Trunk Pacific Railway. About 500 Million feet of timber on and adjacent to Lake (about 90% Spruce) and another Billion feet available at reasonable prices. Natural conditions ideal for economical logging, manufacturing, piling and shipping. An advantage of about \$4 per thousand feet in freight rates to the Prairie Provinces over Coast shipments.

This property offers unlimited possibilities as a lumber, pulp and paper property. Would consider selling a half interest. Terms reasonable.

A. C. FROST COMPANY,
165 Broadway
New York City.
5-t.f.

Wanted

Owner of first class portable saw mill to cut nine thousand Pine and Spruce Logs, sixty foot average, now in the water in the Township of Coleman, three miles from Kerr Lake Siding, near Cobalt. Good wagon road. Write James Halliday, Gillies Depot, Ont., or Gillies Bros., Limited, Braeside, Ont. 10-12

Unusual Opportunity

For Sale Cheap—Water power in the Village of Kagawong, summer resort, surveyed by New York engineers and later by Detroit Engineers and the Hydro people, certified by the Robt. W. Hunt & Co., of Chicago, estimated 2,000 H.P.

An excellent opportunity for a cement proposition. There is an unlimited quantity of cement rock adjacent to power and some 120 ft. above level of bay there is ample room for plant and docks, together with 20 rods of water frontage.

Also the greater part of the Village of Kagawong with most of the adjoining lands, lumber, shingle and planing mill. Heavy American Standard Oil drilling outfit, store, farm and other buildings, 400 acres of sheep ranch, about 1500 acres of timber lands with natural gas for heating and lighting in logging camps. Other timber handy to purchase, also 610 acres in the vicinity of Gore Bay.

Object for selling, advanced in years.

JAMES CARTER,
Kagawong, Manitoulin Island.

10-12

Miscellaneous

Wanted

Two heavy log trucks.

Trenton Coopers Mills, Ltd.,
Trenton, Ont.

8-11

For Sale

3½-ton Acason Motor Truck, nearly new, with new tires. This truck is equivalent to five teams of horses at any kind of work. Guaranteed in first class condition. Free trial, price and terms arranged.

HALL BROS., LTD.,
Toronto, Ont.

11

No More Permits Issued to Cut Ontario Timber

Hon. Beniah Bowman, Minister of Lands and Forests, informed the Ontario Legislature recently that since the present Government had come into power he had refused to issue permits to cut timber in a small area or a large one. The policy had been to offer timber for sale by tender, and in following this system the department had received, in some cases, 50 per cent., and in others 100 per cent. more than under the old method of issuing permits. "If we continue to issue permits we might have considerable difficulties in knowing where to draw the line," the Minister opined.

The discussion was brought on by P. Heenan, Labor member for Kenora, who said he had been receiving letters and resolutions stating that the policy of the Government in refusing permits to cut ties was not fair because when large blocks of timber are put up for tender, requiring a large deposit, it debar the poor man. He suggested the Government might arrange its policy so that permits could be granted for small blocks of timber.

Z. Mageau, Sturgeon Falls, who is a well-known lumberman, was for cutting out every permit granted in the last three or four years, put the timber back for

sale, and if the people concerned were willing to pay the price let them purchase it back.

Major Malcolm Lang, Cochrane, took the view that because the permit system had been abused in the past that did not necessarily mean the permit system was wrong. He considered the small man should certainly have a chance, and if the permit system was to be cut out there must be some other that would meet the need that arose in so many cases.

J. H. Marceau, Nipissing, declared the way the permit system had been handled was somewhat of a curse. "Not fifty per cent. of the ties taken out in Northern Ontario had been paid to the Province," he asserted. He added that in past years practically a monopoly had existed.

K. S. Stover, Algoma, remarked the Province had been robbed of millions of dollars and the system of the late department was operated and carried out for the benefit of a clique.

Lumberman Narrowly Escapes Death in Auto Upset

Mr. C. W. Pitt, his wife, son and daughter, and Mrs. P. W. Lyons, of Collingwood, Ont., recently had a miraculous escape from death. They were on their way from Toronto to Collingwood in Mr. Pitt's car, with his 18 year old son, Bertram, driving. Just north of Minessing they turned out to pass another car when their front wheel broke and they turned completely over in a deep ditch. Mr. Pitt and his daughter, Bessie, who is 16 years old, both had their collar bones broken, and in addition Miss Pitt had her face very badly cut and bruised. Mrs. Pitt and Mrs. Lyons were severely bruised, and Mr. Bertram Pitt had his wrist seriously injured. Mr. Pitt is the manager of the Collins Inlet Lumber Co. His friends here will be glad to hear that he escaped with so few injuries.

The Forest Revenue Has Increased in N. B.

The forest revenues of New Brunswick have more than doubled during the past year. It is estimated that the total will amount to about \$1,500,000. This is nearly three times the forest revenue for 1917 and closely approximates the forest revenue of Quebec. It falls only a few hundred thousand dollars short of the forest revenue of Ontario. This is on a cut of some 343,000,000 feet of logs, ties, poles and pulpwood, supplemented by some minor sources of revenue.

The province of New Brunswick achieved this highly satisfactory result by a thorough reorganization of its forest service. This is now administered by an Advisory Board consisting of three representatives of the Pro-

vincial Government and two representatives of the timber owners. Patronage has been eliminated and efficiency and economy have been furthered by making the one organization responsible for the various lines of forest work, including fire protection, enforcement of cutting regulations and timber scaling. The staff employed consists of full-time men, who work for the Government only. Hence the scaling has been much closer, and this fact, together with a higher royalty and perhaps a slightly increased total cut, has brought about the immense increase in revenue and thoroughly vindicated the Government's progressive forest policy.

Advices Steps to Break the Ban on Pulpwood

The resolution authorizing the President to appoint a commission to treat with Canada on the embargo placed by the Dominion on pulpwood, for use in making newsprint paper, was favorably reported to the House at Washington by the Foreign Affairs Committee. The resolution has already passed the Senate. Its passage will be practically automatic. The amendments inserted by the House were of minor importance. The report follows in full:

"Your committee has made an exhaustive investigation of the shortage of pulpwood in the United States, and finds it is largely due to those embargoes which were laid upward of ten years ago, and that, with the exception of one or two mills on the Pacific coast, there has not been a paper mill constructed in the United States since those embargoes were laid, and no additions built to present mills. The spruce, pine and hemlock, which alone can be used for the making of print paper, have been rapidly reduced in quantity and quality until there is none available for the Eastern mills, except in small portions of Maine, New Hampshire, Vermont, Minnesota and Michigan. In these States the supply is rapidly diminishing and becoming more inaccessible.

"The reports of our Consuls, together with the newspaper clippings printed in the hearings, will show conclusively that it has been the policy of the Dominion of Canada, for upward of ten years, to force American paper makers to move into Canada in order to secure an adequate supply of pulpwood. This a number of them have already done.

"The embargoes are limited to the Crown lands, but the testimony shows that quite recently during the last year strong efforts have been made to prohibit American manufacturers from buying pulpwood from the owners of land in fee. The testimony also

conclusively shows that we must have pulpwood from the Crown lands of these three Dominion Provinces (Ontario, Quebec and New Brunswick), otherwise our paper mills will eventually be compelled to close down or move into the Dominion of Canada. Canada must have coal, sulphur, kaolin and dyes from the United States or suffer a similar misfortune.

"It is true that the Dominion of Canada or the Provinces have a legal right to lay these embargoes, but, on the other hand, we have the same legal right to lay embargoes on the products of the United States; and if we adopt the same policy as Canada the paper mills in both countries would have to cease operation.

"Your committee feels confident that the appointment of the committee to confer with the Dominion and Provincial Governments, as provided in the resolution on this matter, which is of much grave importance to the people of the United States, would bring about an amicable adjustment of the matters in dispute."

Pioneer Lumberman Passes Away in the West

Timothy Foley, pioneer Minnesota lumberman, and widely known railroad contractor, miller, wholesale grocer and capitalist, died at his home recently in St. Paul, Minn., after an illness of several months. He was born in 1838, in Lanark County, Ontario.



LOG STAMPS

Write us for particulars and prices

Superior Mfg. Co., Ltd.
93 Church St., Toronto

W. Y. LLOYD

Wholesale Lumber Dealer
350 Confederation Life Building,
TORONTO, Ont.

PINE, SPRUCE or HARDWOOD LUMBER

To the Mill Man—I'm always in
the market for Lumber, Shingles
and Lath.
Please mail lists of your stock

J. Laferte

55
St. Francois Xavier St.
Montreal

Wholesale Dealer and Ex-
porter of all Descriptions
of Forest Products



View of Mills in Sarnia.

BUY THE BEST

Retailers and woodworking establishments who like to get A1 NORWAY and WHITE PINE LUMBER always buy their stocks from us because we can ship them on quick notice. It pays to have the goods, but it pays better to "deliver" them.

We also make a specialty of heavy timbers cut to order any length up to 60 feet from Pine or B. C. Fir.

"Rush Orders Rushed"

Cleveland-Sarnia Sawmills Co., Limited

SARNIA, ONTARIO

B. P. BOLE, Pres. F. H. Goff, Vice-Pres. E. C. BARRE, Gen. Mgr. W. A. SAURWEIN, Ass't. Mgr.

Market Correspondence

(Continued from page 71)

labor conditions may have a good deal to do with it, but lumber dealers at Ottawa did not attribute this as the primary cause for the non materializing of their expectations.

As against this gloomy and problematical outlook, there seemed to be no good reason to suppose that the manufacturing cost of lumber had gone down one penny. Without the demand coming from and being created by the consumer, the retailer cannot dispose of his stock, nor can the wholesaler sell him more. In turn the manufacturer has got to get his stock out of the way to the wholesaler, no matter what happens. Demand and not price, appeared to be the fundamental factor. Even though the demand fell away, there still remained the fact that dry stocks were short. It appears that if there is to be a salvation of present price levels that the shortage of stocks and increased manufacturing charges will bring it about.

Just where lumber, pulp and paper manufacturers were going to get off at in connection with the new budget proposals remained a question at Ottawa up to May 20th. No one in the trade knew what was going to happen or how the one per cent. tax on sales of manufactured articles was going to work out. The general impression was that the one per cent. tax would apply to all manufactured merchandise used in Canada, but not to the amount exported. If this view finally proves to be correct, it will mean that the lumber manufacturers in the Ottawa Valley will not, generally speaking, have to pay the tax on approximately sixty per cent. of their output.

Prices outside of lath and shingles remained firm. The saw-mill season was reported to be going ahead at a satisfactory gait, though all of the mills in the Valley had not opened up. The log supply was reported by most mills to be good, though the water levels were low. Low water will result in at least one mill having to make a second drive to get sufficient logs down to the mill pond, for the sawing season.

Labor with the sawmills continued to remain fairly plentiful. With the woodworking plants and factories, while the future outlook as to labor was doubtful, there was up to May 20th sufficient workers on hand to man the plants. At the date of writing it appeared that a general strike of the workers in woodworking plants and factories would take place. Some time ago the men demanded increases ranging from twenty to thirty-five per cent., and asked of the employers that their union, which has a membership of upwards of five hundred be recognized. The workers appealed to the Labor department for a board of conciliation, but the manufacturers would not lend their assent or sanction. By doing so they would have recognized the men's union. The department of Labor had not the power to grant a board unless both sides agree. The factory workers are not, under the Lemieux Act, classed as employees of a public utility, and therefore the consent of both sides for a board is necessary before the department can act. Some factory owners made the statement that there was not a chance in the world that they would go to arbitration, or agree to a board. Rather they would shut down their plants. "What is the use of going to arbitration when there is nothing to arbitrate about. The employers have given their men all they can. If the men are not satisfied with it then we will have to close our mills and let the men go out on strike or do whatever they want to do," stated Mr. G. P. Davidson. Several of the Ottawa factories granted increases ranging from ten to fifteen per cent. over last year's salaries to the men, which became effective May 1st. Still the workers were not satisfied.

The situation as regarding European exports showed little or no change. A few shipments continued to go forward, but the volume was not as great as during a corresponding period a year ago. A shortage of stock for the English market was reported. The chief demand was for merchantable spruce, and red and white pine. Owing to the shortage of stocks it was not expected that the shipments to the Old Country would be as heavy this year as in 1919.

St. John Market is Active and Mills Busy

All the mills at St. John are now running, the mills of Stetson, Cutler & Co., sawing long American logs, while all the others are sawing shorter provincial logs. The estimated turn-out per day of the St. John plants is about 350,000 feet of sawn lumber every 9 hours—with an increase over last year of 30 per cent. in wages. The mills are doing poorer work than ever as, with every increase in wages, the men seem disposed to be more careless and unsteady. Help is not scarce at St. John, there being plenty of men to man all the mills. About fifty per cent. of the cut is for the American market, the other 50 per cent. being for the British market. During the past week good rains have come.

On the Upper St. John, in Quebec and Maine it looks as if all the brook drives would come on to the main river without any hang

up. It is then up to the different log driving companies to see that they are passed along and reach the booms at Fredericton, N. B., where the logs are sorted to mark and rafted. The cut, as explained before, in a previous issue, is greater than a year ago. The English market for narrow six inch and under in width is very dead and no offers can be had for narrow stock, as it is claimed that large stocks of government lumber are being offered by the committee in charge in England, it being largely responsible for the present slump in prices as they are sacrificing prices to clear up the material. This stock is very narrow, practically no 7 x 3 and up mixed therein. For 7 x 3 and up the price remains firm and stocks are quite scarce.

Freights are yet hard to find at any reasonable rates, very little shipping by steamers taking place from St. John. Large quantities of narrow stocks for the American market are being shipped from here. If it were not for a shortage in American cars, the shipments would be much larger. During the last few days the foreign car situation has become more acute and, no doubt, will be worse unless the Canadian roads will allow their cars to cross into United States. This will not be at all probable as the United States have a large proportion of Canadian cars on their tracks at present. The C. N. R. and C. P. R. are allowing some Canadian cars to go to central points in Maine but only a few and not west of Portland, Maine.

Prices in the American market are firm. Very few buyers are visiting the provinces at the moment as they want to get their purchases made early in the season shipped out before any more are made. Business in general is good. Lath prices are not as strong as they were, the price being around \$9.00 to \$10.00 on cars here with buyers getting scarcer every day, some parties wanting to cancel on high contracts made some time ago. Shingles remain firm at old prices and good demand. Local business is not good as far as some of the factories are concerned but the cut-of-town business is good. This helps to swell the volume of trade and keep the wheels going to capacity.

Current Trade Conditions

Ontario and the East

Many different opinions prevail regarding the present condition and outlook of the lumber market. Buying for some time has been rather quiet but on the whole retail yards report a good demand from the country district and smaller towns. Building is pretty active in the larger centres and, while strikes have held up operations at some points, there is, on the average, a decided indication that building will be more active this season than it was last.

In softwoods all dry stocks are practically off the market at the present time and the demand for new stock is coming along as well as can be expected, taking into consideration existing conditions in the labor market, car situation and the embargoes on railways. Transportation facilities are improving somewhat and freight is being accepted for certain points across the border, from which it has been debarred for several weeks owing to the outlaw strike.

Some big scales of white pine stock have taken place during the past few days at an increase of 40 per cent. to 45 per cent. over last year. Requisitions for hemlock of all kinds are still very strong and this wood is holding its own. Mill run 1½ inch and mill run 5/4 inch white pine are pressing items at the present time.

What has added to the uncertainty of the building and wood products situation is the general discussion which has taken place in regard to the values of various commodities being rapidly reduced and the apex of prices being reached. This creates a feeling of uncertainty and the newspapers have been publishing rather sensational tales to the effect that lumber prices are coming down, basing their deductions on the softening of quotations in connection with the recent congestion of B. C. cars at Cartier, Ont. It is true there was a cutting on some lines in order to escape the demurrage that would be levied on so much rolling stock, and several bargains were secured. This, however, was only a flurry in the general situation and the effect is now largely passing over.

The demand from the United States has fallen off considerably of late owing to the quiet situation prevailing across the border and the railway tie-ups.

Lath are holding firm in value and there was not the quantity sawn up north that it was expected would be produced. Most of the dealers are fairly well supplied but do not look for any particular drop in prices. The values range from \$12.00 to \$16.00 and \$17.00 at most mill points in Ontario. A few British Columbia pine lath have been sold in Ontario but the demand is very limited.

In regard to shingles, the situation is very much unsettled and prices have been hitting the toboggan. Most dealers are now fairly



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WOODS Manufacturing
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H. P. ECKARDT & CO.

Wholesale Grocers

CAMP SUPPLIES A SPECIALTY

CHURCH STREET AND ESPLANADE
TORONTO

TELEPHONE MAIN 4128

well supplied. Some of the Western mills report that they are turning out shingles at a loss owing to the high prices of logs. Several plants have closed down and others are operating only one shift.

The labor situation at many mill points is not any too reassuring and in the East a few firms have had difficulty in getting their mills started owing to outside agitators working among their men.

The high cost of producing lumber is everywhere being discussed and while there may be a recession in values of clothing and other articles, it must be remembered that lumber was one of the last commodities to go up and, therefore, will probably be the last to come down.

One of the interesting items in connection with the importation of southern hardwoods is that the war tax of $7\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. is now abolished. This may result in a keener competition with some Canadian woods, particularly as the market in the United States is barely holding its own at the present time.

In Ontario there is a good steady demand for birch, maple and ash so far as the factory trade is concerned, and automobile producers and agricultural implement manufacturers are taking all that they can secure.

It is difficult to analyze the general situation at the present time but on the whole values are holding firm and as the days pass the feeling of confidence in the future grows more solid. Some travelers and wholesale firms report having disposed of more carloads during the past two weeks than at any similar period during 1920.

The export situation is promising but many firms are holding back in the belief that ocean freight rates will come down materially.

Another month's record in building permits, issued by the city architect's department, Toronto, was reached in April, the total value of these amounting to \$2,138,025, as compared with \$1,620,966 last year. This is a higher figure than in any previous April. Judged by value, dwellings stand first in the various classes of buildings, with an approximate value of \$1,000,000 for 255 houses. Private garages, for which permits were issued, number 380, with a value of \$200,000. The approximate figures for other classes are: Four warehouses, \$180,000; 25 stores, \$149,000; three factories, \$58,000; and about 125 additions to dwellings, \$52,000.

United States

General conditions in the lumber market are rather difficult to define at the present time as there has been so much talk about break in prices of other commodities and the peak being reached, that it has had its effect in the wood products arena. Business in many centres has fallen off considerably and there have been declines on several lines of wood. The railroads are using considerable quantities of material for construction which are of special cutting. So far as the yard and shed stocks are concerned, the demand is quiet. Whether it will pick up shortly or not, it is difficult to tell owing to the industrial unrest, the general political situation and congestion in transportation.

There are certain manufacturers, who heretofore have maintained that prices are not declining, but are now revising their stock sheets. Yellow pine has dropped some in value throughout and for the first time in some months mills are seeking orders.

The demand for hardwood just now is comparatively quiet on entire list, which includes timbers and special cutting, and the prices on certain items are at a standstill. There have been some improvements in the conditions surrounding logging and hardwood manufacture in some parts of the Mississippi Valley territory. In the South logging is still virtually at a standstill and intermittent rains are further deferring the time when operations can approach normal. Many mills are entirely without logs; others have suffered damage to equipment because of high water that will necessitate extensive repairs. Southwest Louisiana and Texas mills are operating at normal.

Practically all the shingle mills of the Pacific Northwest are closed down as a result of poor demand, as well as for the reason that with extra stars selling at \$4.15 to \$4.40 and extra clears at \$5.10 to \$5.40 a thousand f.o.b. mill, and with red cedar logs costing \$36 to \$40, manufacture at a profit is impossible. From some sections come reports that red cedar log prices have declined to \$30, but this lower price is not as yet general. But even if log prices decline materially from their former high levels it is doubtful whether the shingle mills will resume manufacture until demand and prices of their product have improved materially and the market has to some extent been cleared of present heavy stocks. White cedar shingles have moved very slowly during the last two months, on account of the large quantities of red cedars on the market selling at prices considerably below what is asked for the white cedars.

What appears to be the feature of the hemlock market at this time is the competition which this wood is beginning to meet from Douglas fir. Prices of Douglas fir have declined during the last few weeks to such extent that the hemlock manufacturers claim that

they cannot meet them without actual loss, and this creates a problem similar to that of several years ago, when southern pine came into such active competition with hemlock on the middle western markets at such low prices as to render the manufacture of the northern product actually unprofitable. This situation has not succeeded in demoralizing the hemlock market, however. Stocks at the northern mills remain low and broken, and while demand is small there is a ready sale for what hemlock can be put on the market, with the result that prices have shown no perceptible decline from recent levels.

There is little domestic business in Douglas fir being transacted at this time. Prices are going downward, and where the stopping point will be is hard to predict at this juncture. But the manufacturers see hope in the situation. They say that, naturally, nobody buys on a falling market, but that as yard stocks are being eaten into, when prices once hit bottom it is logical to expect that there will be a big scramble for stocks, with the result that there will be a rebound in values. In the meanwhile, it is largely a game of watchful waiting.

Great Britain

There is but little change in the hardwood market and the demand is moderate. It is believed that the total supply has not been sufficient so far to equal the consumption this season. It is stated that if those, who have stocks on hand, do not become discouraged, but are content to hold on, there will be no decline in quotations. Now that May weather is prevailing and outdoor conditions are favorable, trade in the forest products line is picking up considerably. While the Government housing scheme has not made very rapid advancement, still results are beginning to show and some building is now going on.

Referring to the uniformity in design of building, it is pointed out that while a saving of expense is experienced in some directions, there is a serious handicap so far as timber is concerned. The demand for special sizes is likely to cause a great scarcity of 2 x 4, 2 x 3, etc., and to force the manufacture of these from larger wood. There are still many complaints about red tapeism, and anything that can be done to expedite matters, is appreciated.

Recent reports from Manchester and Liverpool show that the combined stocks of spruce at these cities is now 26,380 standards, which is considerably larger than at any time during the past four years. The returns cover the month of April. In birch logs there are 400 loads at Manchester and Liverpool, which is also the largest in the last three years. In birch planks the number of standards on hand is 1,375, which is double the amount of any year since 1915.

Speaking of the f.o.b. market, the Timber Trades Journal in a recent issue says:

The opinion has been frequently expressed that when exporters in Scandinavia find the shipping season has commenced they will be glad to accept some reductions on the top figures of the year, in order to keep their stocks on the move. Many English firms, after purchasing a certain amount, have held off from the market in anticipation of this happening. It is early days yet, but there is certainly no sign whatever of any weakening in values either for Swedish or Finnish wood, but it must be remembered that in several of the recent seasons an easing in prices has taken place in the summer months, only to be followed by reaction towards the close of the year. Every season, and particularly now when wood is so expensive, exporters are naturally anxious to get their yards as clear as possible for the coming winter. When the market is quiet, as it naturally is when most importers have purchased the bulk of their prompt requirements, the temptation to press sales is often strong, and this year may be no exception to the rule. Similarly with importers, when the supplies arriving are large, and stocks heavy, a cash buyer who comes along to relieve the situation generally receives a hearty welcome, and prices are not rigidly adhered to. This week we have heard the most divergent views expressed regarding the prospects, and when these views are analyzed it is found that the money question is at the root of the matter. Those who have not bought largely, and can afford to store their wood, are quite confident; whereas, on the other hand, those who have plunged a little, and know that they must keep selling, are becoming rather nervous. Exchange has remained fairly steady of late at a little under four dollars to the £, and many think an improvement may shortly be expected. As in the case of softwoods, the total supplies of hardwood are scarcely likely to be equal to the consumption this year, and if holders of stocks keep their heads, and are not depressed during the quiet periods, there should be no serious drop in values. Pitchpine is rather weaker, and the supplies of this wood are ample in many districts.

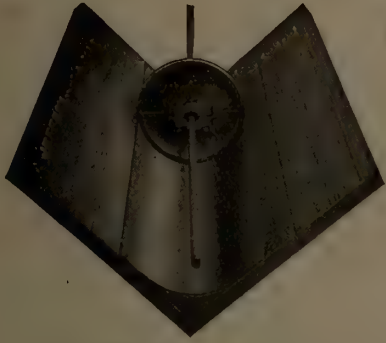
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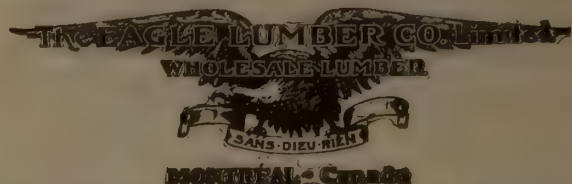
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EDGINGS

Ontario

The McChesney sawmill at Porcupine, was recently burned, the loss being \$100,000.

Bert Marsh, whose sawmill was destroyed by fire recently at Auburn, Ont., will rebuild at once.

John Staddon, of Arner, Ont., intends making extensive improvements and additions to his sawmill.

The Pigeon River lumber mills at Port Arthur have resumed operations for the season. A large quantity of logs is on hand and it is expected that the plant will be very busy until the fall.

The T. F. Shufley Co., Limited, saw manufacturers of St. Catharines, Ont., have been authorized by supplementary letters patent to increase their capital from \$200,000 to the sum of \$500,000.

The lath mill recently equipped by Rhodes & Mayor at Thessalon, Ont., has been put in operation. This firm installed new machinery in the woollen mill building to manufacture lath and other wood products.

Fire, believed to have started from sparks from an engine, did considerable damage to the lumber yards at Jaffa, Ont., of James Payne & Son, of Tillsonburg. A number of logs and a quantity of wood was destroyed.

Walter T. Pigot Lumber Co., of Windsor, Ont., are erecting a new planing mill, boiler house and dry kiln on Langlois Ave. A new office building and shed will also be put up. The planing mill will be 60 x 150 feet and two storeys high, and of solid brick construction.

F. F. Burton, of the Long Lumber Co., Hamilton, who has been driving a car for the past twelve years, had an unusual experience recently when his McLaughlin coupe was stolen. It was recovered the next afternoon by the police and returned to the owner, who reports that this is the first time in all these years that he has ever had his motor taken for a joy ride.

The Spanish River Pulp & Paper Mills, who recently installed two new machines at Espanola, are now installing another newsprint machine at Sturgeon Falls, which will turn out fifty tons additional. This will bring the capacity of the Spanish River mills at Sturgeon Falls, Espanola and Three Rivers up to 650 tons a day. The entire output for next year will run about 195,000 tons, about 85 per cent. of which is exported.

McCabe Bros., Tottenham, Ont., suffered a series setback when their large planing mill was destroyed by fire. The dry kiln, with its stock of lumber, was also burned. The strenuous work, on the part of the fire brigade and citizens of the town, saved the sawmill and lumber yard. About thirty-two machines were destroyed, the damage amounting to between \$30,000 and \$35,000. No insurance was carried.

Kalbfleisch Bros. Limited, with a capital stock of \$150,000 and headquarters in Stratford, have been incorporated to carry on the business generally of manufacturers and repairers of automobiles, motor trucks, bicycles, etc., and planing mill proprietors, sawmillers, lumber dealers and general contractors. The new company are empowered to acquire and take over as a going concern the two businesses now conducted in Stratford, one by Henry Kalbfleisch and George Kalbfleisch, in partnership under the name of Kalbfleisch Bros., machine shop and garage proprietors, and the other by Henry Kalbfleisch, George Kalbfleisch and Emil Kalbfleisch in partnership under the name and style of the Kalbfleisch Planing Mill, planing mill proprietors and lumber dealers.

Eastern Canada

The sawmill of F. D. Swim, Doaktown, N. B., was destroyed by fire. E. T. Nesbitt, Enreg., Quebec, P. Q., has been registered as a dealer in lumber.

The new lath mill of Whalen & McDade, of Woodstock, N. B., is now in full operation.

John Argue is rebuilding his sawmill at Bryson in Pontiac County, Que., recently destroyed by fire.

The partnership known as Girard & Lupien, who conducted a sawmill at St. Monique, P. Q., was recently dissolved.

It is the intention of Tobin and Mitchell to erect in the near future a sawmill at Bell River, Pontiac County, Quebec.

The Standard Iron & Lumber Co., of Montreal, are making extensive alterations to their factory at 524 St. Ambrose Street.

The Fraser and Bryson Co., of Ottawa, are considering the erection of a ground wood pulp mill at Bell River, Pontiac County, Quebec.

The Gloucester Lumber & Trading Co., Bathurst, N. B., was recently registered. Wm. G. White and George A. Rogers being the partners.

The sawmill of A. Lemieux of Thetford Mines, Que., was completely destroyed by fire recently. The loss is \$15,000, and there was no insurance.

A large number of forest fires have occurred in the Laurentian Mountains, P. Q. Some of the forces of the mills assisted in fighting the fires.

The Fraser Companies, Ltd., South Nelson, N. B., are building a boarding house for their employees, consisting of 26 rooms, with hardwood flooring and beaver board finish.

Winthrop Bower's property on the Shelburne River, N. S., timber and a mill, has been sold to Hon. Robert Irwin, John Cox, Jos. Sutherland and John Etherington for \$50,000.

The Dalhousie Lumber Co., Dalhousie, N. B., have recently installed a Waterous 72-inch gang edger, which it is expected to increase the output of lumber by 2,000,000 ft. for the season.

Construction of an 18,000-ton pulp mill will be undertaken at East Angus, Que., by the Brompton Pulp & Paper Co., Ltd. This plant will probably be in operation before the end of the year.

Pulpwood valued at nearly a half million dollars, the property of the Cape Breton Pulp and Paper Company, went through the booms on the North River at Murray, C.B., recently, and was swept out to sea. As the

pulpwood was cut in short lengths of four feet, to gather it together again will be nearly impossible, and it is probable that the whole of it will be a loss to the company.

Champoux Bros., of Campbellton, N. B., have recently purchased as a going concern the Matapedia Lumber Co. and will be manufacturing about 5,000,000 ft. of lumber per year. The size of the limit is about 125 square miles.

A. Filion, Limitee, Nouvelle, Que., have been incorporated to carry on a general business, dealing and manufacturing lumber, timber, pulpwood and other forest products. Capital \$10,000. Among the incorporators are A. Filion, and J. S. Filion, both of Victoriaville, Que.

Julian E. Rothery, consulting forester, of New York, spent a few days in Fredericton consulting with Provincial Forester G. H. Prince. J. D. Gilmore, of the Anglo-Newfoundland Development Co., who was in consultation with Mr. Prince, left recently for his home in Grand Falls, Nfld.

The Kitchener Timber Co., Limited, Montreal, Que., were recently granted a federal charter to carry on a general lumber, timber and pulpwood business. Capital \$200,000. W. W. Craig, merchant and J. A. Crowe, manufacturer, both of Montreal, are two of the incorporators.

The Sea-Sled Company, Limited, Montreal, Que., have been incorporated to manufacture and deal in boats, aeroplanes and craft of all kinds. Capital \$1,160,000. Among the incorporators of the company are Hon. William James Shaughnessy and Chilion Graves Heward, both of Montreal.

L'Aqueduc & Pouvoir d'Amos, Limitee, Shawinigan Falls, Que., were recently granted a provincial charter to conduct a business as sawmill owners, manufacturers and dealers in lumber, timber and other wood products. Capital \$90,000. G. McTeigue and R. Brodeur, both of Montreal, are two of the incorporators.

Messrs. MacIntosh Bros., contractors and builders, of Bathurst, N. B., have recently erected a planing and sawmill and will be manufacturing sash and doors, hardwood flooring, and cedar shingles. They have a portable mill, situated at South Teteagouche, and have installed a power feed rip saw purchased from the P. B. Yates Machine Co., Ltd., and a chisel mortiser, purchased from the Canada Machinery Corporation, Ltd.

A million and-a-half acres of pulp wood forests in Southern Labrador immediately north of Cape St. Charles in Newfoundland territory is being acquired by a United States securities firm to supply the British trade. Details of the deal are not yet available, but it is understood that full survey of the area has been made by means of photographs from an airplane and the corporation has practically completed its arrangements.

A small forest fire occurred in Bellechase County, P. Q. Two trains of men were despatched by the Quebec Central Railway to the limit affected, and several lumber firms, including the B. C. Howard Company, the Murray and Gregory Company, and the St. Maurice Lumber Company, sent large gangs of men, who, together with the railway employees, successfully prevented the flames from spreading and extinguished the fire.

Messrs. C. H. & H. W. Read, Smith and Milton have purchased the mill and 900 acres of timber, mostly spruce and pine, situated at Upsalquitch, N. B., from A. E. Smith, of Bathurst, N. B., who will still retain an interest in the company. They have already cut about 3,000,000 ft. of lumber this season. Messrs. C. H. & H. W. Read are connected with the Read Stone Co., Ltd., of Stonehaven, N. B. Mr. H. Milton is a resident of Bathurst, N. B.

La Compagnie Philippe Lavasseur Limitee, Montmagny Station, P. Q., were recently incorporated to operate sawmills, shingle mills and to carry on a general lumber and timber business. The new organization will also take over the company known as La Manufacture de Boites de Montmagny, Engr. Capital \$49,000. Philippe Lavasseur, manufacturer, and G. Marcotte, lumber culler, both of Montmagny Station, are two of the incorporators.

Western Canada

Demanding an eight-hour day, employees of the Usk sawmills, Prince Rupert, have declared a strike and work has been suspended. The company offered a nine-hour day with proportionate pay, but the men rejected the proposal.

The White Rock Lumber Co.'s mill at White Rock is nearly completed and the machinery will be installed very shortly. In the meantime the work is progressing of extending skid roads up to the hitherto untapped timber limits of the highlands back from the summer resort.

Among the recent incorporations in British Columbia are the following: James Logging Co., Ltd., Vancouver, capital \$2,000,000; the Yellow Fir Lumber Co., Vancouver, \$150,000; Prince George Sawmills, Ltd., Prince George, B. C., \$25,000; Lansor Lumber Co., Duncan, B. C., \$10,000.

That the demand for lumber for building purposes within the next month will greatly exceed the supply was the statement made recently by H. H. Ross, president of the Ross Saskatoon Lumber Company. At present, he said, there was a large supply of lumber on hand, and dealers are willing to sell at a fair price.

Among the new companies recently granted a charter in British Columbia are: The Lorne E. Butt, Lumber and Shingle Mills, Ltd., \$25,000, Vancouver; Munson Sawmills, Ltd., \$10,000, Kelowna; Georgie Lake Logging Company, Ltd., \$100,000, Victoria; Killarney Loggers, Ltd., \$25,000, Vancouver; Extra Provincial: J. E. Morris Lumber Company, Inc., \$100,000, B. C. office, Vancouver, United States office, Seattle; Osprey Lumber Products, Ltd., \$75,000, Vancouver.

The order placed with British Columbia lumbermen through the Associated Timber Exporters' Limited for the United Kingdom is for 13,000,000 feet of railway construction work. The shipments will cover the period from June to December and will be made by way of the Panama Canal. Of this order Vancouver Island lumbermen will receive 5,000,000 and the remainder will go to the mainland mills. During April the Associated Exporters Limited reported 19,000,000 feet of lumber sold on the foreign market.

A recent despatch from Victoria says a general demand for an increase in wages in the logging camps of the province with the alternative of a strike if the demands are not met, is the programme of the Loggers' Union, the organization which forms the backbone of the One Big Union in British Columbia. So far there is nothing in the nature of a general walkout, but officials of the One Big Union are predicting that unless the full demands to be formulated are met, there will be a province-wide strike that will involve some 16,000 loggers.

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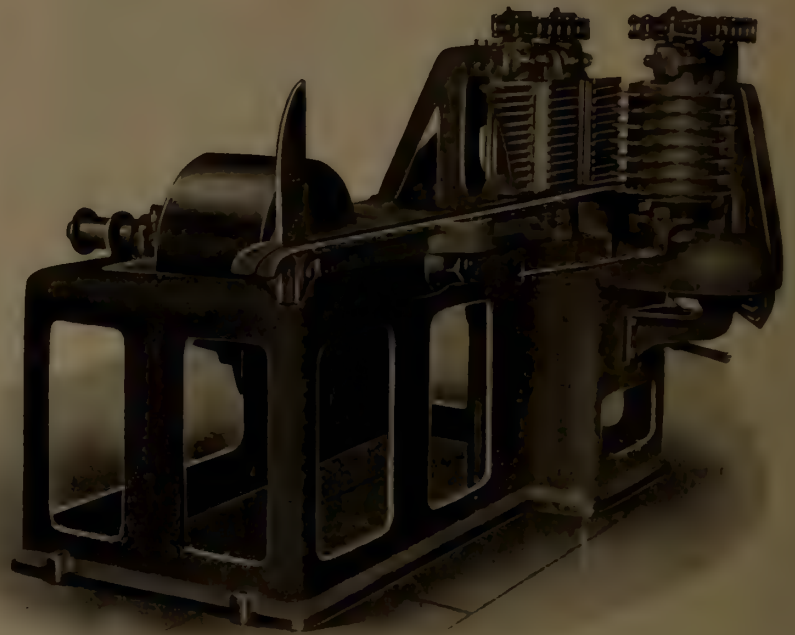
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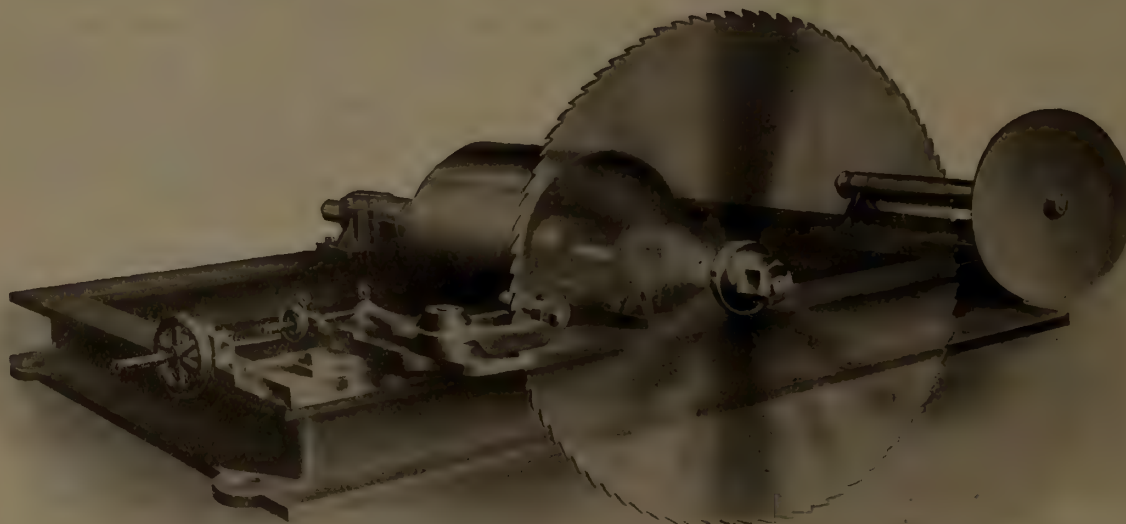
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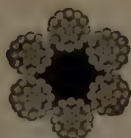
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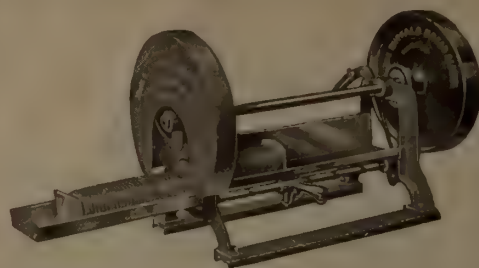


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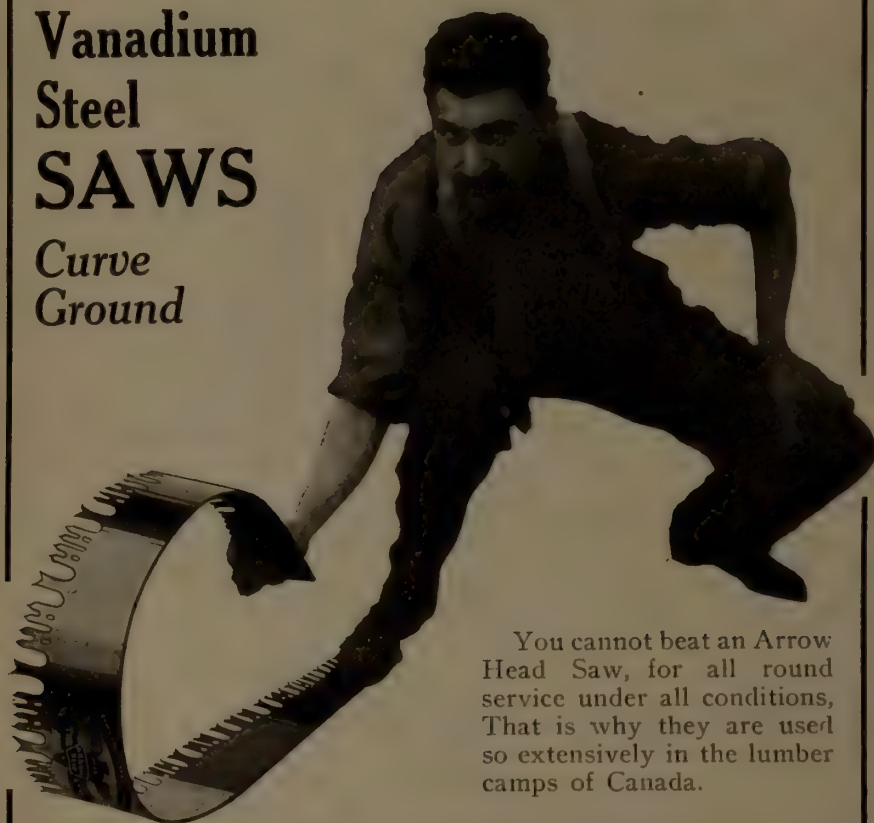
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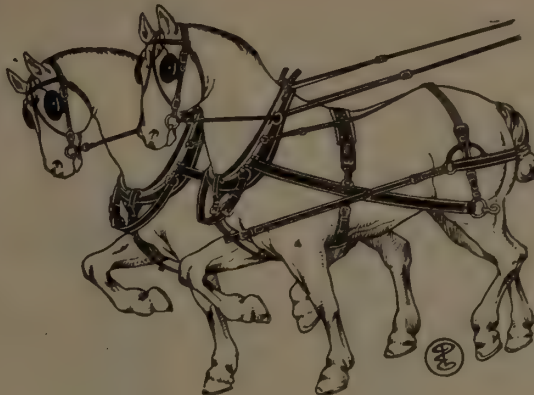
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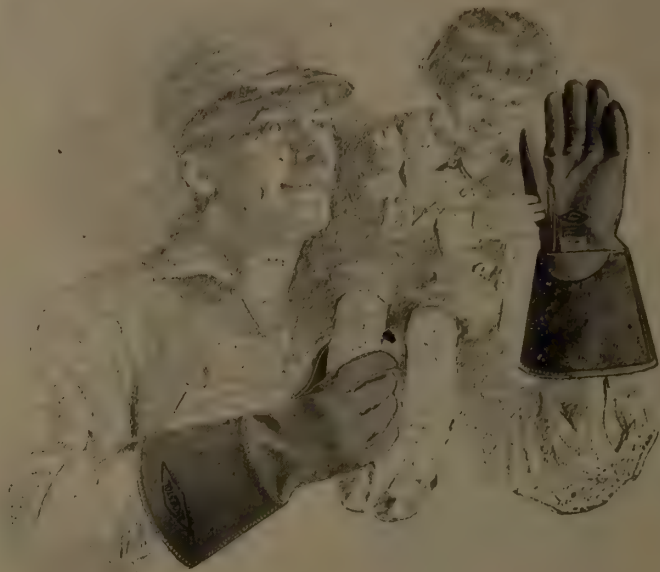
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Cameron & Co.
Cardinal & Page
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Davison Lumber & Mfg. Company
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Dunfield & Company
Edwards & Co., W. C.
Fassett Lumber Company
Fesserton Timber Co.
Fraser Limited
Gall Lumber Company
Gillespie, James
Gloucester Lumber Company
Grier & Son, G. A.
Hall Bros.
Harris Lumber Co., Frank H.
Heeney, Percy E.
Knox Brothers
Long Lumber Company
Lumber Market and Exchange
McLennan Lumber Company
Moore, Jr., E. J.
Pedwell Hardwood Lumber Co.
Powell-Myers Lumber Co.
Russell, Chas. H.
Spencer Limited, C. A.
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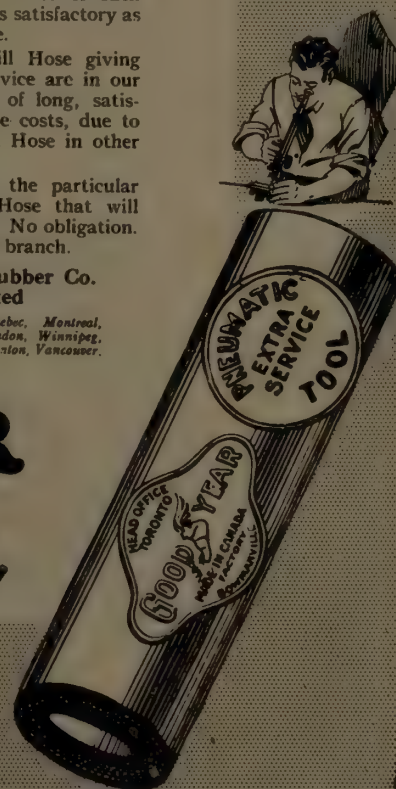
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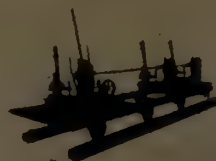
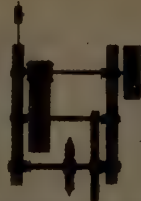
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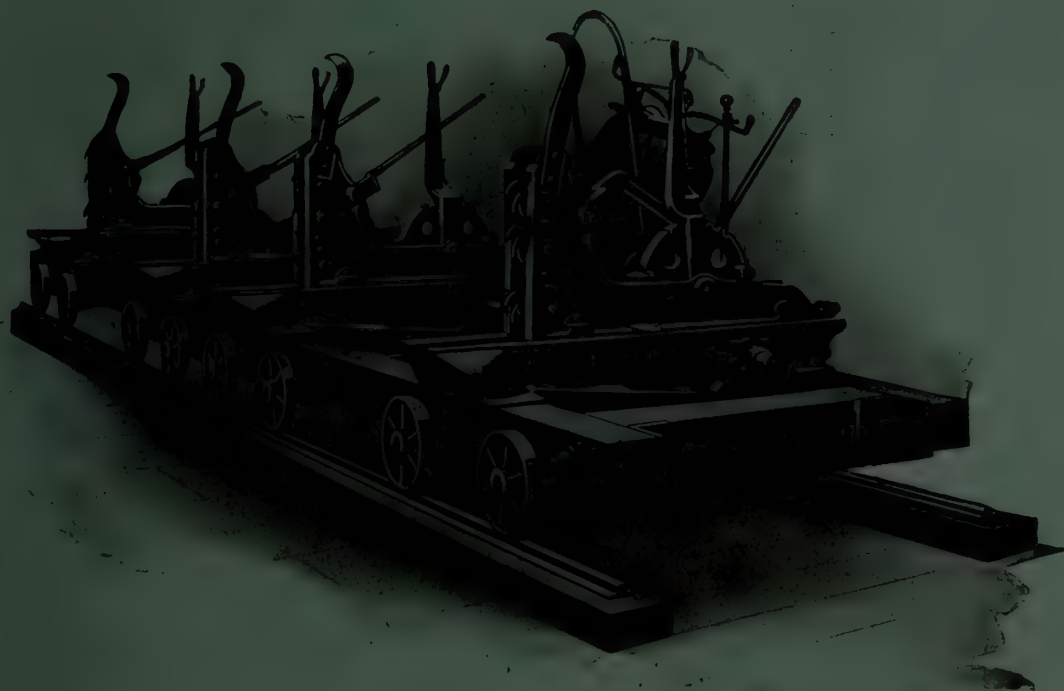
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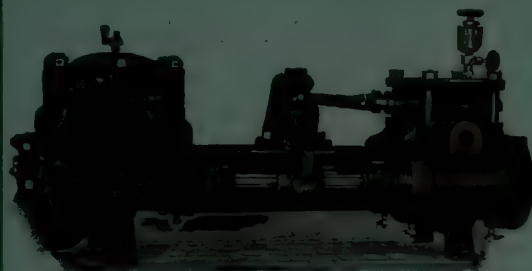
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The Rat Portage Lumber Co., Limited, Vancouver

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Douglas Fir, Spruce, Cedar and Hemlock Lumber

Rough Timbers, Dimension, Flooring, Ceiling, Siding, Interior and Exterior
Finish of all kinds including Mouldings. Fir, Spruce and Cedar Lath

Prompt shipment of Fir timbers in all sizes and up to 100 feet in length

AIR DRIED CEDAR SHINGLES

We specialize in supplying air dried Cedar Shingles, these cost more than kiln dried Shingles but make a better roof and last much longer

I offer the following stock for immediate shipment :

1	Car	5/8	Quartered White Oak, No. 1 Common and Selects (In transit).
5	"	4/4	" " " FAS, all the wide in.
5	"	4/4	" " " No. 1 Common.
2	"	4/4	" " " No. 2 Common.
10	"	4/4	Plain White Oak, No. 2 Common.
5	"	8/4	" " " No. 1 Common.
2	"	4/4	" " " FAS.
3	"	12/4	" " " Com. and Btr., 50 per cent. 10 in. and wider.
5	"	6/4	Chestnut, FAS.
5	"	6/4	Sound Wormy Chestnut.
3	"	8/4	" " " "
1	"	5/4	" " " "
1	"	5/4	FAS " " "
7	"	4/4	Sound Wormy Chestnut.
1	"	4/4	x 18 and up, FAS Sap Gum.
1	"	8/4	No. 1 Com. and Btr. Quartered Red Gum (In transit).

Write, wire or phone for prices.

PERCY E. HEENEY, Wholesale Lumber
207 Weber Chambers, KITCHENER, Ont.

I HAVE IT

**All Grades in White Pine
Lath A Specialty**

Milling in Connection

E. J. MOORES, Jr.

MIDLAND

CANADA

LET'S GET TOGETHER

Planing Mill Stock

CYPRESS

Soft, Dry Stock, Finest Grades—
All Thicknesses— 4/4, 5/4, 6/4, 8/4, 10/4, 12/4

Yellow Pine Finish

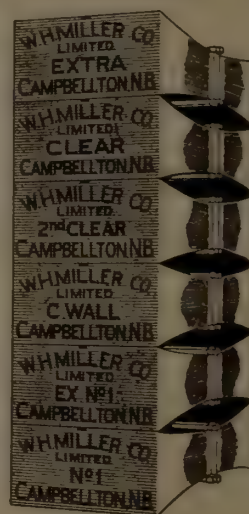
Kiln Dried, Soft, Short Leaf Kind

Stock Widths $\left. \begin{matrix} 4/4 \\ 5/4 \\ 6/4 \\ 8/4 \end{matrix} \right\}$ by 4", 6", 8", 10", 12"

Also OAK, ASH, POPLAR, GUM

WISTAR, UNDERHILL & NIXON

Real Estate Trust Bldg., Philadelphia, Pa.



We Specialize in—

**New Brunswick
White Cedar Shingles**

We also manufacture

**Spruce and Pine Lumber,
Lath, Cedar Ties, etc.**

Shipments by Rail and Water.

W. H. MILLER CO., LTD.
Campbellton, N. B.

River Ouelle Pulp & Lumber Co.

Manufacturers of

SPRUCE

Lumber Lath Pulpwood

Head Office and Mills at:

St. Pacome, Que., Canada

On I. C. Ry. 75 Miles East of
Quebec City

Also Mills at:

Crown Lake, Powerville Riv. Manie
On Nat. Transcontinental Ry.

New Ontario Colonization Co., Ltd.

MANUFACTURERS

Lumber, Lath & Rosed Spruce Pulpwood

Spruce, Tamarack

Whitewood, Poplar

MILLS NOW

SAWING

COMPLETE PLANING MILL EQUIPMENT

Sales Office: BUFFALO, N. Y.

503 Niagara Life Bldg.

Mills: JACKSONBORO, ONT.

On Transcontinental Ry.

— WE HAVE WELL ASSORTED STOCKS —

OF

White Pine

Red Pine

Hemlock

— Spruce Hardwoods —

TRY OUR SERVICE

By having a seasoned experience in the lumber business and being in constant touch with the best sources of supply, we offer a service second to none. We see that quality is right in every shipment and that quick and intelligent attention is given to all your requirements. We shall be pleased to hear from you.

The Fesserton Timber Co., Ltd.

Manufacturers and Wholesalers of

LUMBER, LATH, Etc.

15 Toronto Street, TORONTO, ONT.

Phone Main 795-796

Western Office: VANCOUVER, B.C.

The Oliver Lumber Co.

of Toronto Limited

Wholesale Dealers in

WHITE PINE

and

HARDWOODS

Office:

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TORONTO, ONT.

Joseph Oliver
President

J. O. Oliver
Secretary

The Powell-Myers Lumber Co.

MANUFACTURERS

Auto and Wagon Rims

also Hardwood Lumber

Main Office: SOUTH BEND, INDIANA

Mills: Argos, Rochester and Wyatt, Indiana

ROBERT BURY & CO. (CANADA), LIMITED

1 Spadina Avenue - TORONTO

English Office:
BOOTLE, LIVERPOOL

Eastern Branch:
Lewis Bldg., MONTREAL

Lumber Yards, Dry Kilns, Dimension
Mill, and Veneer Warehouse at Toronto

Our Dry Kilns have a capacity for drying 200,000
feet per month. We will dry your transit cars.

All Canadian and American Hardwoods

MAHOGANY (250,000 feet all sizes and grades)

THIS WEEKS SPECIALS

Just unloaded, (no War Tax on Imported Goods)

One Car 1" FAS Figured Mahogany.

One Car 1" FAS Walnut.

Two Cars 1" No. 1 Com. Figured Mahogany.

Two Cars 1" x 12" Clear Spruce.

One Car 1" x 10" and wider FAS Basswood.

One Car 3 16" 3 ply Birch Panels.

One Million Feet 1/20" Rotary Cut Poplar, Gum and Birch, very long and wide, cut and inspected
for Aeroplanes.

We specialize in mixed shipments and this is a good time to make your purchases in this manner.

VENEERS Rotary Cut, Sawed and Sliced every description

THREE PLY FIR PANELS

All grades carried in Quarter Sawn White Oak, Gum, Poplar, Walnut, Canadian and
Michigan Maple, Birch, Basswood, Elm, Ash, White Maple, Quartered Maple and White
Basswood

TO CANADIAN MILLS

*We will buy your cut of Hardwoods for
Cash, write us when you are ready to sell*

BRITISH COLUMBIA SPRUCE

In All Sizes and Grades

We are Specialists in this Line—Write us.

R. P. Shannon Lumber Company

408 Pacific Building

VANCOUVER, B. C.



Our NEW TIMBER MILL

(Capacity 100,000 Feet Ten Hours.) NOW IN OPERATION

We solicit your enquiries for

Heavy Construction Material and Yard Stock

ANY SIZE TIMBERS UP TO 100 FT.

Give us an opportunity to prove to you that we have earned a reputation for Quality and Service.

Timberland Lumber Co., Limited

Head Office: Westminster Trust Bldg., NEW WESTMINSTER, B. C.

Mills at South Westminster, on B.C.E.R.

Shipments by C.P.R., C.N.R., G.N.R., N.P.R., and C.M. & St. P. Ry.



Red Cedar

SHINGLES

Fir, Cedar & Spruce

LUMBER

Quick dispatch our motto

Edgecumbe-Newham Co., Ltd.

Mill and General Offices

VANCOUVER, B.C.

Thurston-Flavelle, Limited

MANUFACTURERS OF

British Columbia Red Cedar Exclusively

Cedar Bevel Siding, Finish, V-Joint and Mouldings

Straight or mixed cars with XXX and XXXXX Shingles.

Stocks carried at Lindsay, Ont., for quick shipment

Ontario Agents:

Gull River Lumber Co., Ltd., Lindsay, Ont.

Quebec and Maritime Provinces Agents:

Rose-McLaurin Limited, 2 Toronto St., Toronto.

Full particulars from our Eastern Agents.

Head Office and Mills, Port Moody, B. C.

CLEAR RED CEDAR

2 cars 6/4 and 8/4 x 6 inches and wider up to 30 inches wide

CLEAR DOUGLAS FIR

1 car 8/4 x 6 and wider up to 30 inches wide — Kiln dried

1 car 4/4 x 6 and wider up to 12 inches wide—Green or kiln dried

FIR DIMENSION

Cut to order and dressed S&E 1/4 Scant

ARROW BRAND CEDAR SHINGLES

ALLEN-STOLTZE LUMBER CO., LTD.

Vancouver, British Columbia

Today-the day of Specialty *Ours-B.C. FIR TIMBER*

Red Cedar
Shingles



B. C. Fir
Dimension

Ship Timber 22" x 44"—33'

REYNOLDS COMPANY LIMITED

General Offices: VANCOUVER, B. C.

DOMINION LUMBER SALES LTD.

Sole Selling Agents for Two Operating Saw Mills and Two Shingle Mills

We can make immediate shipment of any quantity of Fir Timbers, all sizes.

We have in transit or ready for immediate shipment several cars of 2x, 3x and 5x, high grade shingles.

IN TRANSIT:

1 Car Clear Fir in 1", 1¼" 1½" and 2".

1 Car 2" x 10" and 12" Fir, 14, 16 and 18 feet.

Several cars No. 1 Common Fir Joisting in two and three inch. Quick shipment.

D. WILLIAMS, 40 Major Street, TORONTO REPRESENTATIVE

WIRE YOUR ORDERS AT OUR EXPENSE

209 Winch Building,

VANCOUVER, B.C.

Many Eastern Canadian Firms have never used either WESTERN SOFT PINE or WESTERN YELLOW LARCH.

The extremely heavy demands for lumber in 1920 may force them to use these woods. We hope so, and also that some of our product may be available, for we know we will then have made many life long friends.

The Otis Staples Lumber Co., Ltd.,
WYCLIFFE, B.C.

FIR COMMON LUMBER

Hemlock Boards

Cedar Boards

Federal XXX Shingles



Long Fir Piling

Coast and Mountain
Stocks

FEDERAL LUMBER CO., LTD.

470 GRANVILLE ST.

(Wire or Write)

VANCOUVER, B.C.

B.C. Forest Products

We solicit your enquiries for following in all grades and thicknesses—

Fir and Cedar Lumber

Red Cedar Shingles

Western Crown Lumber Company

ROGERS BUILDING

VANCOUVER

British Columbia Forest Products

**The British Columbia
Lumber Commissioner**

is now located in new offices at

No. 1 Adelaide St. East, Ground Floor

and will be pleased to meet dealers and others interested in

BRITISH COLUMBIA WOODS

PHONE MAIN 6872. NOTE—We do not quote prices.

How to Reduce Costs of Building

Buy our "Utility" grades of Siding (made in Sitka Pine or Fir), and Flooring (Fir only). They effect a 20% saving. They satisfy the contractor because no extra labor cost is necessary and consumers appreciate the receipt of maximum value for their dollar. If you have not used "Utility" grades, write us —no others produce them.

McElroy Lumber Co., Limited

Victoria, B. C.

Mixed Car Specialists

Island Soft Fir

in

Kiln Dried Clears—Rough
Manufactured Clears
Commons and Timbers

Cedar

Timbers
Shiplap
Shop Grades
Shingles.

Crating

Long Fir Piling



Fir and Western Hemlock
Shed Stock and Factory Grades

RED CEDAR Boards and Shiplap

MEMBER MILLS

Alberta Lumber Co., Ltd.

Eburne Sawmills Ltd.

Craig Taylor Lumber Co., Ltd.

False Creek Lumber Co., Ltd.

Dominion Creosoting & Lumber Co., Ltd. Robertson & Hackett Sawmills Ltd.

Ladner Lumber Mills Ltd.

ASSOCIATED MILLS, LIMITED

Head Office

509-511 Metropolitan Bldg.

Vancouver, B. C.

Eastern Representative

E. D. WARNER

26-28 Adelaide St. West, TORONTO

PHONE M. 4995



"Organized to Serve"

"A League of Notions"

Prediction is not a gift—it's more a habit. There are those who perhaps will continue to predict the trend of lumber sales, production and price. They constitute "the league of notions."

We offer no psychic powers—ours is an ambition to SERVE. As a wholesale organization we solicit your confidence to serve you in your demands for B. C. Forest Products.

Timbers
Dimension
Boards and Shiplap
Flooring
Ceiling
Siding
Green & Kiln Dried
Clears
Red Cedar Shingles
Fir-Pine-Cedar Lath

Timms, Phillips & Co. Ltd.
Yorkshire Bldg., VANCOUVER

H. M. ELLIS, LTD.

Manufacturers of

Long Fir Timbers

Mill: Lombard, B. C. Office: 118 Pacific Bldg., Vancouver

Dry White Pine

I can offer for quick shipment 1 car say 1/3 each, 1 1/4, 1 1/2 and 2 x 7 and up, 12/16 Stained Saps.

80,000 ft. 3 x 7/10—10/16 3rds. Say 2/3, 14/16 ft. 85% No. 2 Barn.

2 cars 1 x 4/6 x 12/16, small log, M.R. (Dressing in)

2 cars 1 x 4 and up x 6/11, M.R. (Dressing in)

100,000—1 x 6 x 12/16 outs of M.R.

75,000—1 x 8 x 12/16 " " "

25,000—1 x 10 x 12/16 " " "

25,000—1 x 6 x 6/11 " " "

18,000—1 x 8 x 6/11 " " "

5,000—1 x 10 x 6/11 " " "

These outs are nice knotted stock.

WRITE FOR PRICES

J. C. BARTRAM

JACKSON BLDG., - OTTAWA

Geo. A. Velimezis

2 St. Constantin's Street - PIRAEUS, GREECE

Member of Piraeus Chamber of Commerce

ESTABLISHED 1902

Special Soft and Hardwood Agent and Broker

Cable Address: VELIMEZIS, PIRAEUS

Codes Used: A. B. C., 5th Edition, New Zebra

is prepared to consider offers and to accept Agencies for any kind of Canadian and American lumber on commission basis.

ADVANCES ON APPROVED CONSIGNMENTS

Seventeen Years' Experience



British Columbia

RED CEDAR

SHINGLES

—the standard on this continent for economy and satisfaction in roofing or siding.

—gives a weather surface which for durability and artistic appearance cannot be equalled by any type of building material on the market.

Our shingles are made from selected material—the giant red cedars of British Columbia—the finest stand of red cedar in the world.

Our shingles are made right—Our grading rules demand "Vertical Grain"—"Strictly Clear"—

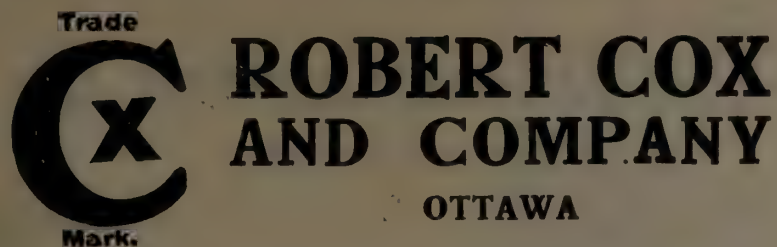
"Free from Sap"—regulations which assure you of a product that will give the highest satisfaction.

Write us for a supply of our Dealer's Booklets—literature which gives just the facts about roofing and siding your customers want to know.

Shingle Agency of B.C.

910-11 Metropolitan Bldg.

VANCOUVER, B.C.



ROBERT COX AND COMPANY

OTTAWA

White Pine, Red Pine and Birch

Export Trade Specially Attended To

ROSE-MYLAURIN LIMITED

WHOLESALE LUMBER

We make a specialty of
British Columbia Lumber Products
and solicit your enquiries

Representing
THURSTON FLAVELLE LTD.
CEDAR LUMBER AND
SHINGLES
In Quebec and Maritime Provinces

SALES OFFICE
2 Toronto St.,
TORONTO
HUGH A. ROSE, Manager.
Phone Main 6752

Service That Counts

WE are bent on giving service—service that means something to our customers. For real service means satisfaction, and our customers must be satisfied.

Our Service Yard at Logansport, Indiana, is one mark of service. It enables us to deliver promptly. The following is some of the lumber that can be shipped from there immediately.

Ash		Plain Oak	
1 " FAS, No. 1 & 2 Com. . .	14,860	1 " FAS & No. 1 Com. . . .	34,545
1 1/4" FAS, No. 1 & 2 Com. . .	43,311	2 " FAS & No. 1 Com. . . .	53,320
2 " FAS & No. 1 Com. . . .	19,190	2 1/2" FAS & No. 1 Com. . . .	102,740
2 1/2" FAS & No. 1 Com. . . .	24,485	3 " FAS & No. 1 Com. . . .	63,600
3 " FAS & No. 1 Com. . . .	64,566	4 " FAS & No. 1 Com. . . .	58,900
4 " FAS & No. 1 Com. . . .	9,640		
Hickory		Poplar	
1 1/4" FAS No. 1 & 2 Com. . .	12,000	1 " FAS No. 1 & 2 Com. . .	43,200
1 1/2" FAS No. 1 & 2 Com. . .	33,000	2 " FAS No. 1 & 2 Com. . .	44,180
2 " FAS No. 1 & 2 Com. . .	12,000	2 1/2" FAS No. 1 & 2 Com. . .	18,110
3, 3 1/2, 4 FAS No. 1 & 2 Com. .	10,000	3 " FAS No. 1 & 2 Com. . .	33,440
		4 " FAS No. 1 & 2 Com. . .	16,770

If you wish you will find it convenient to have your representative inspect this stock at our Service Yard. We'll be glad to show him what-excellent stock it is.

John I. Shafer Hardwood Co.

South Bend, Ind.



Wanted in Any Quantity

**4/4" Red and White Oak
Maple Beech and Birch**

Send us particulars of
your cuts

The Seaman-Kent Company Limited

Manufacturers of

**Beaver Brand Hardwood Floorings—
in
Maple, Birch, Beech, Plain and
Quarter Cut Oak**

263 Wallace Ave. - Toronto



WOOD-MOSAIC CO., Inc.

Main Office, New Albany, Indiana.
Band Mills:—New Albany, Ind., Louisville, Ky., Jackson, Tenn.
Cincinnati, Ohio.

QUARTERED WHITE OAK		QUARTERED RED OAK	
30,000' 5/8" No. 1 Common and Better.	40,000' 6/4" No. 1 Common and Better.	30,000' 4/4" 1sts and 2nds.	3,000' 8/4" 1sts & 2nds, Sap no defect.
24,000' 3/4" No. 1 Common and Better.	15,000' 8/4" 1sts and 2nds.	100,000' 4/4" No. 1 Common.	2,800' 8/4" 1sts and 2nds, 18" and up.
150,000' 5/4" No. 1 Common.	15,000' 8/4" No. 1 C. & B. Red & White.	50,000' 5/4" 1sts and 2nds.	5,000' 12/4" No. 1 Com. and Btr.
PLAIN WHITE OAK		PLAIN RED OAK	
50,000' 4/4" No. 2 Common.		25,000' 4/4" FAS.	
		15,000' 4/4" No. 1 Common.	
		50,000' 4/4" No. 2 Common.	
		10,000' 5/4" No. 1 Common and Better.	
BASSWOOD		HICKORY	
20,000' 1/4" No. 2 Common and Better.		15,000' 6/4" No. 2 Common and Better.	
		20,000' 7/4" No. 2 Common and Better.	
		10,000' 8/4" No. 2 Common and Better.	

— Stock to be advertised in May, 1920.

MILLMEN

and others interested in Steam Power Plants

Whether you contemplate building a new or repairing your old power plant it will pay you to investigate our recently patented **Steel Water-Jacket Furnace**. This brickless furnace is built of heavy steel plates, spaced apart, forming a water jacket all around, carrying same amount of steam as boiler. Splendidly adapted

for use of portable mills as it is easily moved and placed in position. Burns sawdust or mill refuse of any description, while at the same time it generates one hundred per cent. more steam than will any other type of furnace. Conforms to any style or type of boiler, either straight draft return or water tube.

**Do you, or do you not want to save half your coal?
It's up to you. Ask for particulars.**

DEMING BROS.,

Woodstock - New Brunswick

J. Burstall & Co.

**Purchasers and Shippers
of all kinds of Timber
and Lumber**

HEAD OFFICE:
Royal Bank Building QUEBEC

BRANCH OFFICE:
Board of Trade Building MONTREAL

—
ALSO

J. Burstall & Co., Ltd.
57 GRACECHURCH STREET
LONDON, E.C. ENGLAND

The Rideau Lumber Co.

Canada Life Building,
Ottawa, — Canada

We Have for Sale
(1920 Sawing)—

250,000 feet 1 x 4 and up, 6/16' Log Run
Basswood (Dead Culls out).

500,000 feet 2" Hemlock, 2 x 6, 2 x 8,
2 x 10, 2 x 12.

Ready for shipment commencing July 15th next.

—
*Write us for prices on all grades Pine
and Spruce.*

*Can furnish 1919 sawing in many
lines.*

H. R. Goodday AND COMPANY

EXPORTERS OF
**SPRUCE AND
PINE**

New Brunswick Agent
F. E. NEALE,
Chatham, N.B.

Head Office: QUEBEC, P.Q.

L. N. GODFREY COMPANY

Wholesale Lumber

We buy extensively to be shipped in car and cargo
lots CANADIAN Lumber of all kinds including—

SPRUCE, PINE, HEMLOCK
ALSO HARDWOODS

**Douglas Fir and Cedar
Lumber**

Red and White Cedar Shingles, Laths, Etc.
We handle Canadian and New England SPRUCE in all
sizes and grades

Also 1 in., 2 in. and 3 in. CULL SPRUCE.
We ship from some of the Largest Mills in America

Quantities of

MAPLE, OAK AND BIRCH FLOORING
Short and Long Leaf Southern Pine

60 Congress St., BOSTON, MASS.
51 EAST 42nd ST., NEW YORK CITY, N.Y.



BUFFALO

HARDWOOD LUMBER DEALERS

Atlantic Lumber Company HARDWOODS

WEST VIRGINIA SOFT RED AND WHITE OAK
Our Specialty: West Virginia and Pennsylvania Cherry

1055 Seneca Street

Taylor & Crate Hardwoods of All Kinds

A stock of 18,000,000 to 20,000,000 feet of hardwoods
carried at all times at our two big Buffalo Yards

Established 50 Years

Rail or Cargo Shipments

Standard Hardwood Lumber Co. Hardwoods

Prompt Shipment { From Buffalo Yards or
from Mill direct to you

8 Million Feet Dry Stock on Hand 1333 Clinton St.

T. Sullivan & Co. HARDWOODS

We Specialize in Brown Ash and Elm

Car or Cargo Shipments Cor. Niagara and Arthur Sts.

Hugh McLean Lumber Co. Hardwoods of All Kinds

Our Specialties—QUARTERED WHITE OAK
SAP AND RED GUM

Established 25 Years

940 Elk Street

Yeager Lumber Company, Inc. SPECIALTIES

Oak, Poplar, Ash, Maple

932 Elk Street

Miller, Sturm & Miller

1142 SENECA STREET

Hardwoods of All Kinds

Buffalo Hardwood Lumber Co.

J. B. WALL, Pres. M. M. WALL, Treas. T. H. WALL, V.-Pres.

940 Seneca St.

For Sale—

We Specialize in—

WHITE ASH

10 Cars of Aromatic
Red Cedar

Anyone handling any of this stock, write us.
We also handle a complete stock of Plain Oak, Quar.
Oak, Maple, Poplar, Red Cedar, etc.

G. Elias & Bro., Inc.

Established 1881

All Kinds of Hardwood Lumber

And in addition we carry a full line of
White Pine, Yellow Pine, Spruce, Hemlock and Fir Timber,
Lumber, Millwork and Boxes—Maple and Oak Flooring

CAREFUL ATTENTION TO MIXED CAR ORDERS

Blakeslee, Perrin & Darling

A Complete Stock of Seasoned Hardwoods

including Ash, Basswood, Birch, Cherry, Chestnut,
Cypress, Elm, Gum, Hickory, Maple, Plain and
Quartered Oak, Poplar and Walnut.

1100 Seneca Street

TRANSIT CARS

- 1 car shipped May 20th, containing:
24M' 1 x 8 No. 1 Common B. C. Hemlock Shiplap.
- 1 car Penn. 295461, containing:
12 x 12 No. 1 Common Rough Fir Timbers, 5/20, 5/22, 21/24, 12/26, 21/28.
- 1 car Shipped May 20th, containing:
No. 1 Common Fir S1S1E, 27M' 2 x 4, lengths 8/20'.
- 1 car C. N. 41479, containing:
No. 1 Common Fir Rough,
12 x 12:—5/26, 1/28.
12 x 14:—2/28, 1/32, 4/34, 1/36.
12 x 16:—1/20.
10 x 14:—7/20.
14 x 14:—2/20, 4/20, 2/30, 2/34.
14 x 16:—2/24, 1/26, 3/28, 4/32, 1/34, 1/36.
- 1 car C. P. 210955, shipped May 27th:
No. 1 Cedar Shiplap, Coast Milling, lengths 8/20', all widths, 12, 14, 16 and 18.
500' 1 x 12, 11,000' 1 x 10, 12,000' 1 x 8, 6,400' 1 x 6.

R. G. CHESBRO

Lumber Manufacturer's Agent
PHONE MAIN 5345
Bank of Hamilton Bldg., TORONTO

SASH

Prompt Service and Nice Stock

Try Us!

Paint Grade Doors and Trim

Midland Woodworkers Limited

(Successors to Georgian Bay Shook Mills)

Box 727

MIDLAND, ONT.

Subscribers' Information Form

Many letters reach us from subscribers enquiring where certain goods can be obtained. We can usually supply the information. We want to be of service to our subscribers in this way, and we desire to encourage requests for such information. Make use of this form for the purpose.

Date.....19

"CANADA LUMBERMAN AND WOODWORKER"

347 Adelaide Street West, Toronto.

Please tell us where we can secure (give description as fully as possible)

.....
.....
.....

Name

Address

James C. McCuaig
and Company

OTTAWA - ONTARIO

Wholesale Lumber

Pine, Spruce, Basswood, Birch,
Balsam and Poplar Pulp

STOCKS WANTED—

We want to buy cuts of

HEMLOCK

SPRUCE

WHITE PINE

JACK PINE

LATH AND POSTS

Will pay highest prices and make prompt shipments

Write, Wire or Phone

McCORMACK & STEWART

Bank of Toronto Building

HAMILTON, Canada

There never was a babbitt that could stand up, under the hard service in a lumber gang, as well as

Aluminum Genuine

This metal is famous in the lumber industry throughout the world.

And a babbitt that will hold up so well in a lumber gang, will hold up under any service.

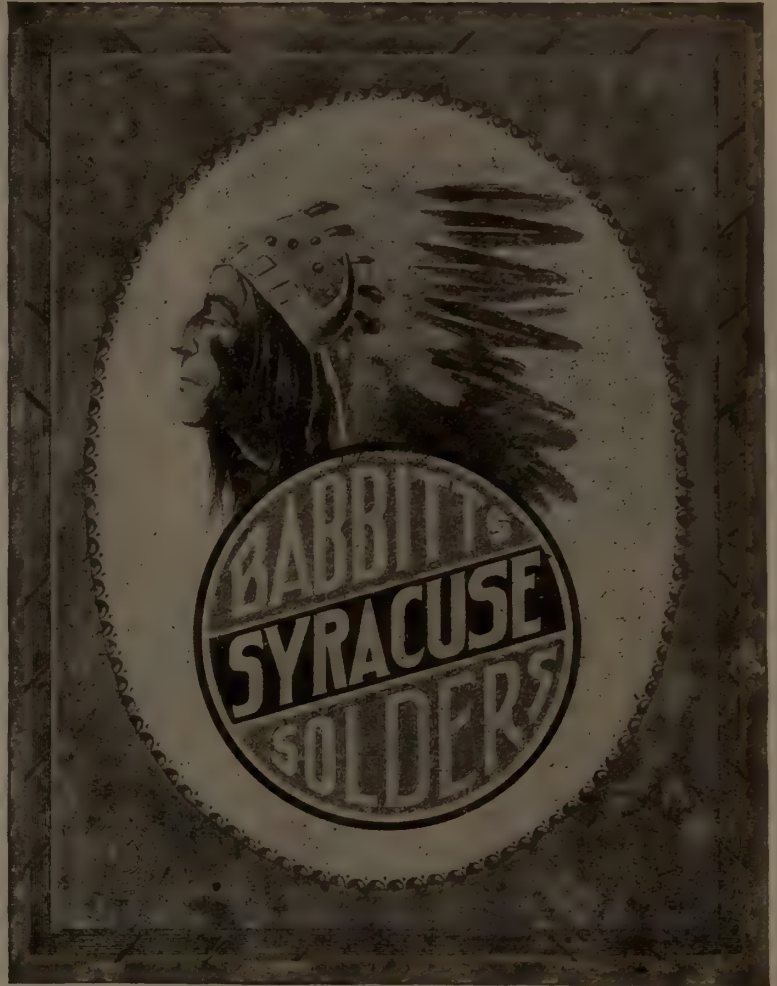
Let us send you a trial case. We will bill you the lowest price prevailing at the time your order reaches us.

For all-around service, we recommend Manganese Antifriction — the babbitt that fights off oxides. Shall we send you a small ingot for observation?

United American Metals Corp'n

Makers of the Famous Syracuse Babbitts

Main Office and Works: BROOKLYN, N.Y.



The Machine That Made a Record in a Recent Lath Cutting, 10 Hour Test

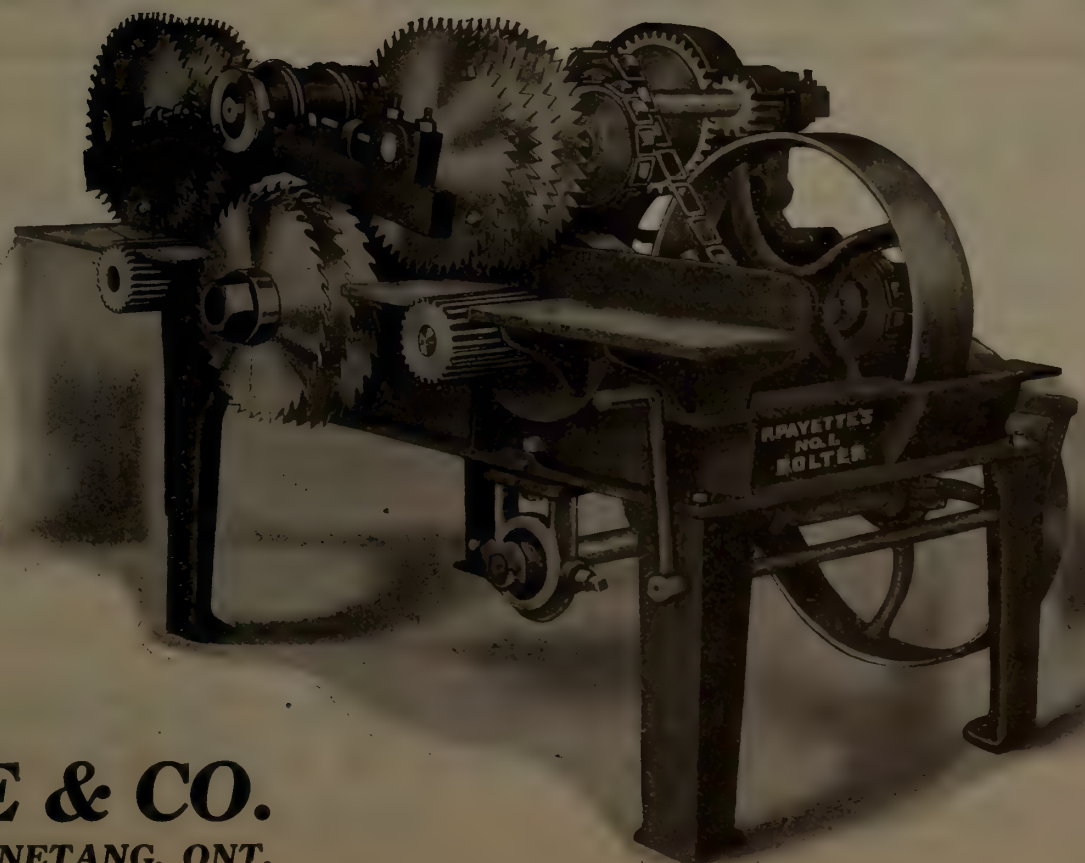
Four Hundred Sawmills in the Dominion are to-day using this machine.

It has all the latest improvements and for quick, clean work has no equal.

The Payette No. 1 Bolter will cut, count, tie and pile 128,350 laths in a period of ten hours. The above consisted of 4 foot laths, 1½ by ¾ inches, and constitutes a record in rapid lath cutting.

If you are not using a Payette No. 1 Bolter you should be.

Shall we send you full particulars and prices?



P. PAYETTE & CO.

J. T. PAYETTE, Proprietor

PENETANG, ONT.



SIMONDS

Circular Saws

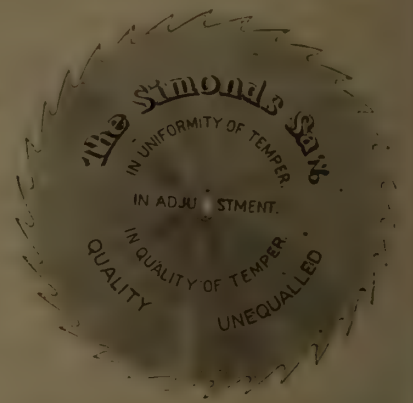
For the mill or woodworking shop saws that stand up to the work are a source of gratification to the filer or sawyer. It is safe to assume that the mill owner or operator will be the first to appreciate the economy of such saws. Less repairing and fewer delays mean the cutting of lumber costs if the saws

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Simonds Canada Saw Co. Ltd.

Vancouver, B.C. MONTREAL, Que. St. John, N.B.



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**LONG CLEAR BACON
BARRELED PORK
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"PEERLESS" SHORTENING
MINCEMEAT, ETC.**

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MONTREAL

TORONTO

WINNIPEG

Canada Lumberman

and Woodworker

The National Lumber Journal for Forty Years

Issued on the 1st and 15th of every month by

HUGH C. MACLEAN, LIMITED, Publishers

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Advertisers will receive careful attention and liberal treatment. For manufacturing and supply firms wishing to bring their goods to the attention of owners and operators of saw and planing mills, woodworking factories, pulp mills, etc., "The Canada Lumberman and Woodworker" is undoubtedly the most direct and profitable advertising medium. Special attention is directed to the "Wanted" and "For Sale" advertisements.

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No 12

Why Should Lumber Bear the Blame?

The value of well-directed, effective publicity for the retail lumberman, particularly in the columns of the daily and weekly press, has been emphasized many times in the "Canada Lumberman." That more attention is being directed to this phase of merchandising, is evidenced by the consideration which Retail Associations are giving to the subject.

At the annual meeting of the South Western Ontario Retail Lumber Dealers' Association, Chester H. Belton of Sarnia, delivered a brief and stirring address in the interest of publicity on the part of the yard man. He drove home the wisdom and necessity of the lumber dealer getting away from the idea that there was no apparent need for him to use printers' ink and answered the plea, often put forward by handlers of forest products in the smaller centres, which is "Why should I advertise? I am the only one in my community selling lumber and people will come to me anyway when wanting something in my line." Mr. Belton pointed out the secret of advertising was to get a customer to feel that he needs what the dealer has, and if more callers are induced to come to the office and yard the result is a larger and ever-widening trade.

There are other phases of the question which might be touched upon. In connection with the high cost of building, furniture, etc., a great deal has been said about the alleged exorbitant price of lumber. Many retailers have been quite content to sit down and rest quietly under the charge. Lumber has been getting all the blame for this extra cost in building and furniture in spite of the tremendous increases in quotations taking place in brick, hardware, glass, plumbing, cement, tile, labor, etc. Lumber in reality constitutes only a small part, but "passing the buck" has been a favorite pastime of late, and the dealer has had it passed on him too long without any protest or complaint. It is time for the latter to arouse themselves

and explicitly inform the public where they stand in this important matter. Lumber should no longer be "the goat" for all the high prices.

The following article, which appeared in a recent edition of "Lumber," furnishes an illuminating incident of why the trade should tell the people through the medium of the press, leaflets, booklets, etc., the exact truth.

A prominent manufacturer of hardwood lumber priced some rather luxurious chairs in a furniture store of a western city a few days ago. The price named on a chair that he wanted was about one hundred dollars. As this was somewhat higher than he had expected to pay he asked some questions as to the high prices. The salesman immediately explained that the "high price of lumber" had made a big advance in chairs of this kind imperative.

As a matter of fact, the chair in question contained six or seven superficial feet of lumber—plain oak of good quality—for which the sawmill man had received, at an outside figure, about \$1.50 to \$2.00. Doubling this figure to cover the cost of reworking and finishing, the cost of the wood in the chair to the furniture manufacturer could hardly exceed \$4.00.

Granting that the price was not excessive—and the furniture dealer insisted that it was quite moderate—it is quite evident that the item of lumber entering into the chair's construction was the smallest element in the advanced cost. Yet the dealer argued the advance in lumber costs as the CHIEF reason for his higher priced chair.

It is quite possible that the furniture dealer was sincere in his statements; that he believed that the advance in cost of the chair to be due principally to higher-priced lumber. It is even possible that the manufacturer had suggested this "talking point," shrewdly taking advantage of the very active propaganda against "lumber profiteering" that has emanated from the United States Senate—and other high places—in recent months. A "talking point" of this kind is effective, for the reason that wood bulks large in most articles in which it is used. Few persons outside of the lumber trade will realize, as did this manufacturer of hardwood, the really small quantity of the product, as lumber is measured, that is contained in a given manufactured article.

No one in the lumber trade will deny that prices have been, and are, higher than formerly; possibly they have been too high on some items—but every lumberman will resent his product being made "the goat" for advances that have occurred in other materials. Certainly he will emphatically resent the imputation of blame for price advances on articles in which his product forms an insignificant three or four per cent. of the retail price!"

Where Much Work Is Yet To Be Done

The subject of forest fire protection has been so freely written about that it is almost threadbare. But it is of such paramount importance to the lumbering industry that we make no apology for again referring to it. Every season we have to record the destruction of hundreds of thousands of dollars' worth of standing timber, and this year already reports are to hand of serious fires in the Maritime Provinces and also of fires in Quebec. In view of the dwindling amount of Canada's forest wealth, we cannot afford these ever-recurring fires, and it is imperative that further steps be taken to minimize this destruction of property.

The world is looking to Canada for its supply of pulp and paper, commodities which are of greater value than ever before, and give this country a trade opportunity which has not been within her reach for many years. That opportunity can only be fully realized if we conserve our valuable resources. The fires which devastate immense tracts of our forest lands involve the limitation of that industry, and also of course the depletion of our supplies of commercial lumber.

The forest protective associations have done splendid work, but considering the area of our forest lands, the work is quite limited. There is a vital necessity for more associations, for more educative work as to the financial losses which we are yearly suffering, and

for heavier penalties on those who wilfully perform acts which may and do lead to these fires.

Notwithstanding the propaganda work of the Forestry Association, there is an immense amount of ignorance regarding the destruction wrought by these fires, and until the co-operation of all interested—limit holders, lumbermen, settlers, hunters, etc.—is secured, we shall have to record, year by year, the wiping out of wealth which cannot be replaced for many years and represents a loss not only of the trees but of the employment which would have been necessary to convert the raw material into manufactured articles, and of profit to pulp and paper companies, lumbermen, wholesalers and retailers.

Higher Rates Do Not Deter Trade

The agitation against the increased Montreal wharfage rates has ended in smoke. Lumber is an important item in the exports of the port, and lumber merchants were, therefore, considerably interested, especially as the new schedule is based on higher lumber rates. It was originally complained that the increased rates would, generally speaking, prove detrimental to the interest of the port by diverting trade to competitors, but according to the Harbor Commissioners this has not proved to be the case, and New York firms are using Montreal much more freely for sending exports to Liverpool.

A committee of the Board of Trade after negotiations with the Minister of Marine agreed that it would be necessary to obtain an additional \$225,000 to meet increased operating and other costs of the harbor, and the agitation then took the form of an alleged inequality of the distribution of the increases. Even the new schedule will not meet all the requirements necessitated by the higher cost of operation, but it is hoped to effect economics in other directions so as to make the budget balance.

At a meeting of the Board of Trade on June 2nd, the matter was discussed at great length, and a resolution was moved in favor of the Minister of Marine being asked to distribute more equitably the charges in order that "certain serious discriminations in the new tariff be eliminated." Mr. W. G. Ross, Chairman of the Harbor Board, met this motion with an undertaking to receive any representations as to any inequalities in the tariff.

The discussion was very lively, and brought forth the statement that there was no necessity for the members having been brought together to go into the matter. The result was that the motion was withdrawn, and it is now left in the hands of the Harbor Commissioners to deal with individual complaints as to the new charges.

Editorial Short Lengths

If the merger business continues to flourish in the future as in the past, many small businesses may be "submergers."

* * *

It is announced that the Quebec Government will extend its efforts in the direction of airplane service considerably as a result of recent forest fires. The eastern province has always been to the forefront in the work of safeguarding her wooded assets.

* * *

Will somebody please appoint an official interpreter to tell the lumbermen where they are at in the matter of the new federal tax? So far the provisions of the regulations are about as clear and illuminating as a patent medicine testimonial.

* * *

It is announced that the Ontario Government will refuse to issue permits to cut timber in either a small area or a large one and that the policy has been adopted to offer timber for sale by tender. It is intimated that since inaugurating this regulation, the department has received in some cases from 50 per cent. and in others 100 per cent. more than under the old method of issuing permits. This is a progressive move and it is to be hoped that the new colors which have been nailed to the mast will be kept flying for a long time, ir-

respective of friend or foe. "A fair deal and a square deal" instead of "a long pull, a strong pull—and often a political pull."

* * *

The forest fire is still the worst enemy of Canada's timber wealth. The recent dry spell demonstrated in New Brunswick and Nova Scotia and also some parts of Ontario and Quebec that many more radical moves and aggressive steps must be taken in the way of forest protection and conservation before this arch fiend is conquered. Like Banquo's ghost, it will not down.

* * *

The cost of the floor of the new House of Commons at Ottawa which is of teakwood and ebony was \$2,955. This information was given in the chamber by Hon. J. D. Reid, acting Minister of Public Works, in reply to a question by Mr. J. O. Brouillard of Drummond. It was explained the wood had been imported from India with small ebony strips and was purchased from wholesalers by the contractor who manufactured and laid it.

* * *

While in the lumber arena the demand may have slackened off to a certain extent, still there is no reason why pessimism should find a foothold. Everything is bound to come out alright in the end and the present is only a temporary halt on the road to further progress and development. The upheaval in conditions caused by five years of strife is not going to be remedied and restored in a year and a half. The leavening process is operating and with confidence and co-operation everything will come out alright.

* * *

The crying needs of the country to-day are industry, thrift and education, although certain municipal, provincial and national authorities would, by official decree and otherwise, lead the public to adopt a totally different attitude. Judged by recent events, what Canadians really and truly require are a few more tag days and public holidays, three of the latter having occurred lately within as many weeks. Much is heard about the urgency of greater production. How is this to be brought about when all the world apparently wants to sit on the fence and see the procession go by?

* * *

Every form of business depends more or less upon lumber and no other material lends itself to so many uses. The beauty and comfort of our homes, the very existence of our railroads, the economical handling of manufactured goods, the benefits of a free press—the entire prosperity of the nation, in fact, is built up on a plentiful supply of this most necessary material. Within a century, the forests of the United States have been reduced from 850,000,000 acres to 150,000,000. All persons are consuming lumber at a greater rate than ever before. Replanting is a matter of years, while our vital need is to protect our present supply. Conservation and preservation must join hands.

* * *

At the recent session of the Ontario Legislature J. W. Curry, K.C., formerly Crown Attorney for Toronto, made a rather sensational statement to the effect that there was a ring of multi-millionaires, who met from time to time in Toronto, Ottawa and Montreal, to fix the price that the public must pay for pine and other lumber. Probably Mr. Curry has heard of the Canadian Lumbermen's Association, the Wholesale Lumber Dealers' Association of Toronto and the Montreal Lumber Association, and the mere mention of the word "Association" was enough for him to hurl the malicious charge. Representatives of the "Canada Lumberman" and prominent speakers from outside of the lumber ranks are present at the sessions of these bodies and never at any of them has the question of price regulation or control been considered, arranged or "fixed" in any way, shape or form. The allegation of the member for South Toronto is both false and unjust—a mere creation of the imagination or a cheap political pose for the gallery.

Busy Plant Now All Housed Under One Roof

Complete Unit Operation of Beaver Wood Fibre Co. at Thorold, Ont., Makes for Increased Production and Operating Advantages

The Beaver Board Companies having moved their Ottawa finishing plant or board mill to Thorold, there is now at Thorold a complete operating unit, where spruce logs are being converted from wood to Beaver board all under the same roof. A complete unit operation makes not only for increased production and operating advantages,



Barking room where bark is removed from non-rossed logs and 4-foot logs are cut into 2-foot lengths

but a decrease in labor, shipping and freight charges as well as a great reduction in scrap and waste costs.

The plant and operation of the Beaver Wood Fibre Company, Ltd., is one of the largest on the Niagara frontier. The holdings now include a complete ground wood fibre mill with 18 grinders and 2 cylindrical paper machines, a complete finishing plant or board mill, a black board factory, varnish plant, power plant and a new sales and administration office. The company recently constructed seven single and seven double employees' houses. These are of the latest improved construction and have all modern improvements.

The methods employed at the present time in the manufacture of ground wood have changed but slightly since 1867, when the process was first introduced. The size and capacity of the grinders have been increased and the methods of manufacture vary in the different mills. The varying factors in the mills manufacturing ground wood are the amount of horse power used, grinder cylinder pressure, size of stones and peripheral speed.

The ordinary grinder stone is 54 in. in diameter by 27 in. face, however, some stones are as large as 60 in. in diameter and 48 in. face. Formerly only natural quarried stones were used but now many mills are experimenting with artificial stones. Ordinarily the grinding is carried on under conditions of high temperature and only a

small quantity of water being dumped to the pit of the grinder. In Europe the cold grinding process is largely adhered to and is often used in this country, where an excess of water prevents any heat.

Of the several woods used in the manufacture of mechanical ground wood board, spruce is far superior, for it is more easily worked up and makes a higher grade of paper. Spruce gives about the highest yield of any wood used in the mechanical process. It averages 2200 to 2300 pounds per cord of pulpwood. It has excellent color and a long, strong fibre. Spruce can be ground under practically any condition of speed, sharpness of stone and grinder pressure. A haphazard method sacrifices the quality of board manufactured.

In the manufacture of wood board from hemlock a larger amount of power is required and the wood must be small in diameter and of a very good quality. The fibres are short and the board has a reddish tinge. Eastern hemlock yields about 2,000 pounds per cord and makes a board satisfactory for news print purposes, even with the handicap of short fibres.

The balsam fir in the green state furnishes a fairly good pulp even lighter in color than spruce. Seasoned balsam usually shows decay and insect attack and results in a board containing many shives and is soft. It yields, on an average, about 1900 pounds to the cord, and a fairly sharp stone is generally used in grinding the green wood.

Poplar produces a brittle, dark and short fibre pulp. A large amount of power is required in the grinding. Poplar, however, is often mixed with spruce, where it proves very satisfactory. It yields a pulp of a very good color, although it is likely to contain black specks unless the knots are removed from the wood.

No wood, however, has ever been found which will equal the qualities of spruce nor the ease and latitude which are found in the manufacture of spruce into ground wood pulp. All pulpwoods in the green state produce a larger yield and a better grade of pulp

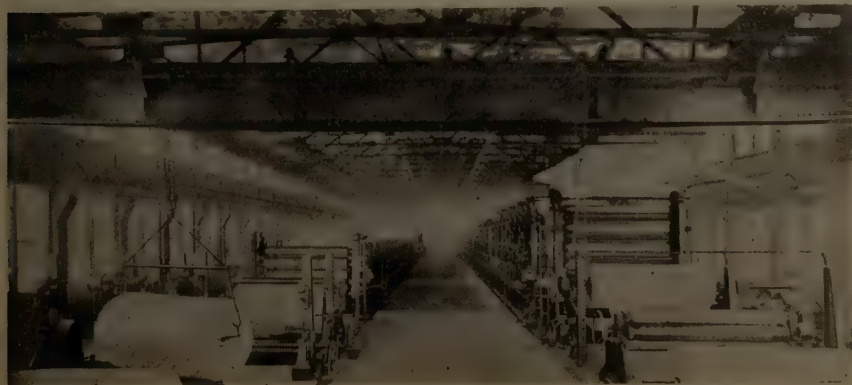


Jack-ladder taking logs out of the river at Frederickhouse, Ont., into the rossing plant and sawmill

than when seasoned and spruce is no exception to this rule. Spruce will continue to lead in the manufacture of ground wood pulp until the present supply is exhausted. Not until then will the other woods which are applicable to ground wood purposes be used to any great extent.

Pulp Producers Must Aid Publishers

Premier Drury said recently that he had heard nothing of the application for more pulp concessions for the Backus pulp and paper interests in Fort Frances, Ont. "I can say that they won't get any more unless they come through with a fair share of paper for Canadian publishers," said the Premier of Ontario. "We are taking up with them at present this matter of more paper for the Canadian publishers. In a letter I have just received there is no mention of any additional concession for pulp from them."



Two units at work. Both these machines take up the wet fibres at one end and mesh them together, dry and smooth them out into the finished single-ply stock which comes out the delivery end of the machine

Does It Pay Retailer to Operate Planing Mill?

Preponderance of Opinion from Representative Lumber Dealers Favors Project Particularly in Larger Towns—Others Declare Plant Not Necessary.

"To be or not to be" are memorable words in the soliloquy of Shakespeare's Hamlet on "Death." To own and operate a planing mill, or not, is a problem presenting more than a soliloquy for the average retail lumberman to solve. This question has loomed up pertinently of late by reason of the rapid advances in the price of machinery, the general restlessness of labor, the active house-building campaign, and the shortage of dwellings in every town and city. Like many modern business propositions, it opens up a wide field for argument and exploitation and allows the presentation of strong points both for and against.

Recently the "Canada Lumberman" obtained views from representative lumber dealers in all parts of the country relating to what they thought of the operation of a planing mill in connection with their yards. It was stated that, while such an adjunct may be profitable in summer time during the busy building season, it was generally conducted during the winter at a loss.

Considering that the plant is usually quiet for several months; that the upkeep and cost of equipment is on the increase and so much finished material in the building line can be secured in standard sizes, dealers were asked if a planing mill added in any way to the expansion, profit and service of the ordinary retail yard.

It was further declared that this was a particularly live issue at this juncture in view of the scarcity of help, high wages and the movement towards standard thicknesses and widths for mill work lumber and timber and standard designs for mouldings.

It is interesting to read the views of different retailers in various parts of the country. Some men, who have not a planing mill or have lost money through investing in one, assert it is a non-essential part of their business, a sort of fifth wheel or an unprofitable adjunct. On the other hand, those who own a planing mill—at least the majority of them—declare that they are able to make it pay and cater to many new lines in the way of construction, contracts, etc., which they would not be able to do if they had to rely on the customary thicknesses and widths of mill work lumber.

Many lumber merchants say that if they did not run a planing mill in connection with their business, someone else would and carry off a large portion of their legitimate and natural trade. If they did not possess such a convenience and facility in their own town, contractors, farmers, builders and private citizens would go elsewhere for their supplies, and where they got their planing, matching, re-sawing, dressing, etc., done, there they would also purchase their lumber, lath, shingles, doors, sash, interior trim, flooring, etc.

There seems to be a consensus of opinion that in a town of only a few hundred population, there is scarcely enough business for a well-equipped planing mill, but in any place of fifteen hundred population or more, there should be a profitable trade for, at least, one establishment of this kind.

The Cost to Equip a Plant

To-day, outside of the building itself, to equip a planing mill that will do practically all classes of work, and to install electric power, shafting, hangers, belting, etc., will cost between \$8,000 and \$10,000. Of course, this may be reduced in some instances as a great deal depends upon the locality and the class of customers served.

A leading representative of the industry states that a man, who is thinking of establishing a planing mill, should possess, at least, a standard swing cut-off saw, 24 in. pony planer (side heads), 10 in. sticker, variety saw table for ripping and cross-cutting, a two-spindle shaper, 36 in. band saw, 12 in. buzz planer, a chain mortiser, single end tenoner, with copes and cut-off saw attachment, a post borer, etc. These, together with a 50 horse power motor, which would be requisite to run the machines, along with a complete blower system and other accessories, would entail an expenditure of about \$10,000. Such an equipment would enable a man to do practically every class of work with the exception of manufacturing doors in quantities. He could take contracts for all kinds of trim and virtually every class of building. With the foregoing or similar installations he could undertake stair work, newel posts, mouldings, window frames, door frames and all other kinds of jobbing in the way of odd sizes, etc.

Another authority declares that the investment for a planing mill depends entirely on the locality to be served. While many la-

bor-saving machines might be desirable, a person should not install equipment that will be required only occasionally. There are many suitable machines that should be included in all planing mills and there are others which will come in handy and cut costs in certain operations and specific jobs, yet the planing mill owner should consider carefully before installing these latter machines. He should not put them in for occasional jobs; only where he can see sufficient work to keep them employed, at least, 50 per cent. of the time, should he make the investment.

Several combination machines, such as a variety saw, including boring and mortising attachment, might be installed if there is not sufficient work to be had to warrant a disbursement necessary to purchase individual machines. In the way of mechanical equipment, a man should limit his outlay to the needs and requirements of his district and the amount of prospective business or trade, likely to develop within the next few years. A retail lumber dealer who does a turn-over of only a few thousand dollars annually, would not be wise if he invested in an equipment that practically equals the amount of his yearly receipts. In building a planing mill he should take cognizance of future needs and make provision for additions to his installations as required from time to time in the development of his business. He should always add new equipment which will enable him to enlarge his service and work well in conjunction with standard machines already on the floor. Often the expansion of the small planing mill is hampered by the site occupied and the building erected. If enlarged operations prove a necessity, a new location must frequently be secured before such expansion can eventuate.

Various other features might be dwelt upon and while one authority believes that it would require \$10,000 to equip an average planing mill in a town of three to six thousand, another representative of the industry asserts that several things may be eliminated, such as the blower system, two spindle shaper, and post borer, and that a very air equipment consisting of a variety saw, swing saw, planer, jointer, 8 in. moulder, belt sander, band saw and 30 horse power motor, might be installed along with shafting, pulleys and belts for approximately \$6,000. Another item of interest to note is that prices on planing mill machinery of all kinds have been in the last year increased about 30 per cent. or since the outbreak of the war fully 100 per cent., and in some instances more.

Plant is an Absolute Necessity

W. J. Markle, sales manager of the Boake Mfg. Co., Toronto, says—In answer to your first question re operating a planing mill in connection with a retail lumber yard, it has been my experience that it would be very difficult to make a success of a retail lumber business without a mill. It would be next to impossible to carry stock to supply orders for the different kinds of dressed material you are called upon to supply. At the present time we have a large stock, and as well assorted as it is possible to obtain, and we find at least 25 per cent. of our orders have to be manufactured in some way or other. Consequently, until the consumer is educated to use what you have in stock (which in my opinion will take longer than our natural lives) a planing mill will be an essential part of a retail lumber yard. With regard to the slack season, to anyone having a fair trade it will require the slack months to get a stock of mouldings and trim ready to carry you through the busier months. With regard to a sash and door factory, not having had a great experience along that line I do not consider that my opinion would be an authority. However, I am under the impression that sash and doors should be a separate organization.

McGibbon Ltd., of Sarnia, Ont., say they could not operate in a place the size of Sarnia without the convenience and facilities of a planing mill, but in smaller centres they think this could be dispensed with as 90 per cent. of such mills probably do not give sufficient returns for the money invested.

Handle All Work in the Town

A. Menzies, of the J. H. Bowman Lumber Co., Limited, Dundas, Ont., writes:—My experience of over forty years in the planing mill and retail lumber business may not be a very good guide as an answer to your question, as in the three different places in which I have been employed there has been a planing mill in connection with

the lumber yard. Naturally I would be inclined to think that it does pay to operate a planing mill in connection with a retail yard. However, there are no doubt exceptions. I can well imagine that in a small town where perhaps little is done in the building line, a planing mill would not be a very profitable end of the business, but take the town of Dundas, for instance, with its large industrial plants which are continually using a good deal of planing mill work. I think this work can be much more profitably handled with a planing mill than sending out of town for it. I am willing to admit that the winter months are not profitable, but the summer trade and winter work, that comes from the various industrial plants situated here, makes it advisable to run a mill. The great difficulty in sending out of town for special items is delay in being able to fill the order promptly. I do not think, however, that a mill in a small locality—and not even in Dundas—should attempt to make doors or even sash as I do not believe it pays to do so. Here we do make the odd sizes, and occasionally small lots of sash. We always order from a sash and door factory for the stock lines. My experience here for the last ten years convinces me that it is necessary to run a planing mill department along with the lumber yard, particularly on account of being so near the city of Hamilton. If contractors had to go to the city for their mill work, they would naturally buy a good deal of their lumber at the same place.

Rip Saw and Planer Sufficient

George E. Lee of Taylor & Wells, Paris Station, Ont., thinks that the least investment tied up in a planing mill; the better, but that a rip saw and planer are necessary in order to be able to deliver lumber in the shape and sizes required; otherwise the dealer would have to carry very large stocks. So far as a sash and door factory is concerned, this has become a line of its own and in order to pay for investment, business must be done in a wholesale way.

James Sheppard & Son of Sorel, Que., are of the opinion that the retail lumberman loses a good deal of money if he fails to have a planing mill in connection with his yard. While it is true the winter months are not paying ones, there is always some work sufficient to cover upkeep and the time of men, so far as the experience of this firm is concerned.

Poor Paying End of Business

Wm. Saunders, of Dutton, Ont., says he has given considerable attention to the subject of a planing mill in connection with a retail lumber yard, and he is satisfied that it is a poor-paying end of the retail lumber line. "But I do not see," he declares, "how we are going to get out of it. Where one's trade is largely from the country as long as people have timber of their own they will want it worked up, even though the cost is more than they could purchase it for. The majority of planing mills in small places are old plants, and consequently the machines are too slow to compete profitably with modern equipment. Some tell us to put in up-to-date machinery, but what is the use when you can get nearly all the lumber you want dressed and worked up for the same price as you can get it in for the rough. I have no desire to stop running a planing mill but I am convinced that the sooner we get out of it, the better for the retail lumbermen especially, when we have to pay from 50c to 80c an hour for labor and keep men employed. For a retailer to do this and make any money out his help, he has to keep going some. I am glad this matter is being discussed by the "Canada Lumberman," as it is a particularly interesting topic to the men who live in the smaller villages and towns."

Not Worth the Worry and Trouble

George N. Kernohan of the Kernohan Lumber Co., London, Ont., is quite emphatic in his statement that a planing mill is not a necessary adjunct to a successful retail lumber business. Mr. Kernohan has two large yards in the Forest City and has developed a splendid business during his thirty years' connection with the industry. Discussing the matter recently he said,—"I do not see any advantage whatever in owning a planing mill. For some years I operated one myself and lost considerable money in connection with its management and upkeep, and since then I have got along much better without the worry and responsibility of a mill. There is a woodworking plant near our yard which meets any facilities that our customers demand or require. There is much material that can be secured dressed and delivered at a less figure than one can buy it for in the rough and then have it surfaced. The idea of a planing mill does not appeal to me at all. I am convinced that I can purchase matched material and save enough in the freight charges to more than counter-balance any expenditure I would be put to by getting it in the rough and having the product go through a planer, all of which means more help, extra handling, delays, etc. I have gone into this question quite fully, and, as far as I am concerned, I can not see that there is any necessity for conducting a planing

mill. I am strongly in favor of any movement towards standard thicknesses and widths for mill-work lumber and timber and standard designs for mouldings."

Mill Reduces Size of Stock Carried

A. Henderson of Cheltenham, Ont., on the other hand, contends that a planing mill is a valuable asset to a retail lumber yard, and here are his reasons:—"A planing mill, like all other factories, is run to pay dividends, and why not manufacture your material and reap the dividend, while at the same time you are adding another industry to your town. The dealer, who has his own mill, is able to give better service to his customers than the one who has not the mill; for instance, if you have to order a few odd sized sash or doors, you might wait for three or four months, before you could get an odd sized order filled at any of the large mills, whereas a millman can fill that part of the order along with the rest. What suits one customer does not suit another. One man will want all his siding, flooring, etc., d2s and matched, while another will say "Just dress 1s, as it leaves it thicker and will be stronger; the same with dimension stuff, as some prefer saw-sized studding and joints, to having them d1S1E. I have found out, since starting the mill, that you can work up all ends or cuttings, which otherwise accumulate around the yard; especially if you do contracting along with it. I have also found that I can handle the same amount of business with less stock. For instance, you buy a car of pine—siding, V. joint and flooring—and you have a heavy run, on one of them, say the flooring, and it is sold out, but you have a good stock of the other lines. It means you buy a full car of flooring, then you are loaded with lumber, where if you manufacture your material, you could be still doing the same amount of business with far less stock. It also has a tendency of keeping away from the mail order houses, especially now, with the Farmers Co-operative organization buying so much of their material through mail order houses. When they know they can buy a pair of sash or a screen door, supposing it is an odd size, made up, with a day's notice (or if it is really a rush order that they can take it home with them), it all holds the trade you have."

Mill is Detriment to Retailer

A leading retail lumberman of Hamilton says.—I believe it would pay a retail lumber dealer (if he were in a position to do so), to buy a stock of mouldings and dressed lumber for stock, rather than run his own mouldings or dress his own lumber. It might have been alright a few years ago, when one could buy, say a carload of mill culls, and pick out quite a percentage of strips, suitable for mouldings and dressing, but that time has gone, and there are no pickings now to amount to anything. We have run our mill all winter on a ten hour day, but at a loss, and just when we had hopes of picking things up through the summer, along comes the big demand for increase of wages, and personally I feel like closing my mill. There is not a doubt in my mind, but that it adds to the service of the customer to run a planing mill in connection with the yard, but it certainly is a detriment to the retailer, for this reason, that a customer may buy a board either dressed or rough, then finds, he would like it just a little narrower, or he may want it put over the jointer, and dressed down by $\frac{1}{4}$ in. He does not expect to pay for a little thing like that, though it soon means $\frac{1}{4}$ hr. time, that the mill man has to pay for, which eats into the small profits, that are made these days. In fact, is there any profit, when the costs of lost time are taken into consideration? I might also add that I am in favor of uniform mouldings and dressed lumber and also standard size frames and sash. I have been in the building and mill work now for some thirty years or more, and can see no reason why every room in a house should have different size windows.

Difficult for Local Plant to Compete

T. Crockett, of Riviere du Loup, Que., says he does not believe a planing mill is at all profitable for a retail man, but that he thinks one or two small machines, run by electricity, to look after the odd work that turns up, would be a great convenience. Mr. Crockett adds there are so many large woodworking plants to-day that manufacture all kinds of dressed lumber, sash, doors and mouldings, in such large quantities, that he does not believe any small local plant can compete with them. All kinds of finished materials can be shipped from these mills on short notice, so that it should not be necessary for a retail yard to keep a large stock of any of this material.

J. W. Hall, who handles considerable finishing material and lumber products at Edmundston, N. B., says that, while he does not consider himself qualified to be a retail lumberman, still he believes in the principle of every man to his trade,—let the manufacturer manufacture and the retailer do the retailing. He adds,—“And I cannot see that additional cost to plant in the way of machinery and

buildings, extra help, teams, etc., can add to anything but the expense of doing a retail business.

Should Be Managed Independently

Harold Brownhill, manager of the Dartmouth Lumber Co., Dartmouth, N. S., states that he believes the retail lumber yard and the planing mill should be managed independently. If possible, the retail lumberman might have a controlling interest in the planing mill, or, failing that, a satisfactory arrangement regarding yearly requirements.

A. E. Solomon of the Kent Lumber Co., Granby, Que., says that he does not believe, in connection with the ordinary retail lumber yard, it is a paying proposition for the dealer to operate a planing mill, sash and door factory. Continuing Mr. Solomon says:—"In our own case where we do contracting as well, and are obliged to give employment to our men the year around. It helps out materially to have a shop, where you can place the men in bad weather and where they can earn part of their wage, that would otherwise be a dead loss. It also acts as a drawing-card for the lumber yard and other building supplies, that we handle, besides getting out our own shop work for contracts in the manner, and at the time required."

The discussion and consideration of planing mill operation in connection with a retail lumber yard will be continued in the next edition of the "Canada Lumberman" when the views of several more representative dealers in various parts of the Dominion will be presented. Many new phases of the problem will be gone into fully.

What Does "Carload" of Lumber Mean?

Considerable discussion was had a few weeks ago in a meeting between retail dealers and wholesale dealers, in Columbus, Ohio, over what is meant by a "carload" of lumber, and in the discussion it was brought out that there was a considerable difference of opinion as to what constituted a "carload" and also that it was the basis of many arguments and disputes, says the Bulletin issued by the National Retail Lumber Dealers' Association of New York.

It was the general opinion at this meeting, that the retail lumber dealer, in placing his orders, should not order a "carload" of any material unless in addition to that he specified the number of feet that he would consider as the minimum to be contained in that car, most of this to be arrived at by the kind of stock ordered and the average weight of the railroad car equipment.

We have just been advised by one of our prominent members, of an interesting case which he has had in Court on just such a proposition as this. This member ordered a "carload" of 12 in. No. 2 Board 10 and 20 ft. from a lumber manufacturing company in the South. When the order was finally shipped, after considerable delay, it was found upon arrival, to contain only 14,496 ft. The dealer immediately made a complaint and claimed that the car should have held 19,000 or 20,000 ft. as a minimum shipment. The shipper objected to this, but the dealer arbitrarily, in making his settlement, deducted \$40.00 for 5,000 feet of lumber at \$8.00 per M., which he felt was a reasonable price at that time. The result was that the manufacturer brought a suit against the dealer for the collection of the balance of what they considered was due them.

The Court rendered a decision in favor of the dealer but did not, however, permit the dealer to deduct the full amount which they had claimed, as the dealer was unable to show by the records of the manufacturers in the South, that the difference in price was more than \$5.75 per M., and the dealer was ordered to pay the difference between that and the \$8.00 which he had arbitrarily deducted, but the shippers to pay the cost of the suit.

The Interstate Commerce Commission has insisted and made rules that all shippers should not ship less than the minimum weight of the car, and the consignor who is guilty of shipping less than this amount is always subject to the regulations of that Commission, in addition to the ruling of the Courts.

In our opinion it is a dangerous practice to order merely a "carload" of lumber without specifying the number of feet which the dealer will accept as the minimum, and we believe this is a matter which dealers should consider very seriously and make a particular note of in placing their orders.

Methods of Developing Farm Trade

What we believe is one of our best methods of developing farm trade is that we offer a very substantial cash discount of 5 per cent. for spot cash, 4 per cent. if paid within ten days, 3 per cent. if paid on or before the tenth of the month following delivery. In this day and age all of our farmer customers have plenty of ready cash and nearly all of them avail themselves of this as it makes a substantial reduction in prices and closes up the transaction at once says M. S. Rudisill of Niles, Mich.

Another matter that we try very hard to follow is the matter of

service. When a farmer drives into our yard he is waited upon immediately and shown every courtesy that is possible; he is given plenty of help to load his load and thus his time is conserved by not being obliged to wait indefinitely for this service, or to load the material himself.

Along the line of this service idea we use truck deliveries. At any time during the season when a farmer is in special need of material, and is too busy to secure the same himself, we very gladly deliver it, charging him a small haulage charge. Many of our customers have found this a very satisfactory and money-saving service to them in the busy season.

Another help: In quoting material to all our customers we quote by the 100 board feet instead of by the thousand. We have noticed a great many times that this makes considerable difference.

We had one little experience in the fall of 1918 which might prove interesting. We had a very good farmer customer who had the misfortune to have all his farm buildings burn down and after figuring his new requirements for his buildings and eventually selling him the material we assisted him in forming a plan whereby all his neighbours were to make up a "hauling bee" for him and haul all his material at one time.

We arranged to have several teams, possibly ten or twelve, come in one day and secure all of his foundation material, such as cement, lime, etc. Within the next few days we determined how many teams it would require to handle the remainder of his building requirements in the lumber line, and succeeded in securing twenty-six of his farmer friends to agree to come in the same day to haul it.

We had everything arranged in the yard for quick loading of all of these wagons and had all of the twenty-six loads loaded before the noon hour, at which time we had arranged to feed all of the teams and took all the men together with the owner and some of our yard men to a noon luncheon together. This was in reality a service to our customer, but it also proved to be a great advertising feature for our lumber yard.

During the noon hour these entire twenty-six loads of lumber were standing in front of our place of business with tags as to where the material was bought, and one large sign on one of the larger loads of shingles read as follows:

SOLD OUT? NO!!

**Just Our 12th Barn Job This Season
THE NILES LUMBER CO.**

Upon starting out with these loads they were all directed to pass through the main business district and it surely caused some stir to see a parade of twenty-six loads of lumber in one string passing through the city. It has been the cause of a great deal of favorable comment from all of the gentlemen present, as well as many others who saw this demonstration.

According to the completed returns of the Dominion Bureau of Statistics for 1917, the value of the log production was \$115,884,905 and pulp and paper \$96,340,324. In that year the capital invested in log production was \$149,226,019 and in pulp and paper \$168,787,405.

Why Lumber is High in Price

In 1913 men's wages in the lumber industry were \$28 to \$32 per month; in 1919, they were \$70 to \$85 per month (both being in addition to board and housing), according to the New Brunswick Lumbermen's Association in accounting for the high cost of lumber.

In 1913, stumpage was \$1.50 and mileage \$8; to-day we pay \$3.50 stumpage, \$8 mileage and \$3.20 per mile for fire protection; also we have workmen's compensation for logging, river driving, rafting, milling and loading with a separate rate on each, and this still further adds to the cost; in addition, there is the heavy business Dominion war tax.

The logging engineer for one of the Montana districts of the Forest Service, as a result of an investigation in the larger band mills of the district, shows in detailed figures why manufactured lumber sells at \$40 a thousand feet or more though the timber is bought on the stump for from \$2 to \$5 a thousand. His report indicates that after the timber has been purchased on the stump at \$2 to \$5 per thousand, logging operations cost \$14 to \$20 a thousand. From the pond to the cars, including the manufacture of the rough lumber, the costs are \$11 to \$16 a thousand, these figures based on records from mills sawing 600,000,000 feet of timber during the season of 1919.

Provincial Pulpwood Regulations Are Right

Are Not Confiscatory in Character and Do Not Infringe on Vested Interests— Americans Are Misinformed by Prejudiced Interests About Embargoes

The Canadian Pulp and Paper Association recently sent out a timely and instructive Bulletin of thirty pages in defence of government restrictions upon the use of pulpwood cut from the Crown lands of Quebec, Ontario and New Brunswick. The booklet was issued from the headquarters of the Association in Montreal and is a reply to arguments advanced before the House Committee on Foreign Affairs at the late hearings in Washington on the resolution of Senator Underwood respecting the exportation of pulpwood from Canada.

The statement declares that the American viewpoint, as evidenced in Washington, is largely the result of lack of information and a misunderstanding of the facts, caused by listening to one-sided presentation of the case by prejudiced interests.

It is denied that any Canadian "embargo" on the exportation of pulp wood exists, it being pointed out that the Dominion Parliament alone has authority to deal with international commerce, and that Parliament has not acted in the matter.

The regulations affecting pulp wood cut on Crown lands in the three Provinces are shown to have been in existence for ten years and more; that they are neither confiscatory nor discriminatory in character, and infringe no vested rights.

The charge that property rights in the limits held by American manufacturers were in four days' time, made dormant and unproductive, is met by a reference to the record which shows that when the Quebec Government placed restrictions upon the use of pulp wood, the American manufacturers, in view of a protest made at that time, were asked to submit statements showing the quantity of logs on hand at their mills, as well as the amount hung up in the drives and in the upper countries, in order that the regulations might be suspended as applied to this wood. It is claimed that some of the companies' estimates, which were honored by the Government, were extremely liberal and carried not only the wood already made but all that they could hope to make for many years to follow. Further, it is said, the Government has been most liberal in accepting some of the companies' affidavits as to the origin of the wood they were undertaking to export and a reference to the export returns from Three Rivers and Batiscau, Quebec, is suggested as bearing out this contention.

Could Get Big Price for Holdings

Nor have the restrictions, as asserted, "deprived United States investors of their investments in Canada." They are only required, as a matter of provincial policy, to carry the raw material through at least one stage of manufacture, namely, into wood pulp or lumber within Canada. Stumpage values, it is asserted, have so greatly appreciated that the holder of any such license could, if he wished, readily realize a large profit upon his investment, by sale, or he may provide for the manufacture of the pulp wood into pulp or paper in Canada, as many United States concerns have done or are doing, including the International Paper Company, the chief complainant, to their undoubted profit.

It is claimed that the Canadian courts have already passed upon the claim of invasion of property rights, made by the American leaseholders and have decided against them, upholding the validity of the regulations.

It is denied that the regulations complained of are in any degree responsible for the present situation in the paper market, and it is declared that their removal would not lower the price nor enlarge the supplies of newsprint now available to American consumers, it being pointed out that no mills are now reducing production owing to the inability to get wood, and that manufacturing costs are lower in Canada than in the United States.

It is shown that so far from depriving the United States of Canadian pulp wood, wood pulp and paper, Canada is supplying one-third of the news print now used in the States, nearly four-fifths of Canada's total production, as well as the wood and pulp from which another one-third of the States' newsprint consumption is produced.

It is pointed out that the committee in Washington was informed that 63,000 tons could be accepted as the minimum by which production and importation of newsprint paper in the States last year fell below the exports of newsprint from the States to other countries amounted during the year to 110,295 tons.

Allusion is made to the fact that out of the total capital investment in the industry amounting to \$264,269,704 approximately \$180,-

000,000 is American-owned capital and it is stated that the perpetuation of Canada's sources of raw material, one of the chief reasons for the adoption of the restrictions complained of, is just as essential to these American investments as to the Canadian, and that they would be seriously jeopardized if the restrictions were lifted and unrestricted exploitation of Crown land pulp wood allowed.

Following Course of Lumber Industry

While admitting that paper manufacturers in the Eastern States are in need of increased supplies of raw pulp wood, it is shown that not all the United States mills are in any such dire extremes, that there are still large sources of raw materials untapped in the States and that if the paper industry is obliged to migrate from the East to the far West it will only be following the course of the American lumber industry.

Stress is laid upon the numerous advantages, not only to the less-ees, but to the ultimate consumers of paper to having the manufacturing processes carried on as near to the source of the raw material as can be done, the difference in the comparative freight charges for the carriage of a ton of paper and the equivalent quantity of raw pulp wood being very much in favor of the former.

The proposal to "retaliate" against Canada by stopping exports of coal and sulphur, on the theory that that would embarrass the Canadian paper manufacturers, is dealt with by the assertion "that such an action would necessarily cripple, at least temporarily, the manufacture of pulp and paper in Canada, and exports of these articles to the United States would, in consequence, be greatly decreased, if not shut off, for lack of production, quite without any action by the Canadian Government.

Coming to a discussion of the actual quantity of pulp wood available in Eastern Canada which, after all, is very largely the crux of the discussion, the statement denies in toto the claims of the Americans that the forest lands of Ontario, Quebec and New Brunswick could be opened to unrestricted use and not only without injury but with actual profit to the three Provinces.

Great emphasis was also laid in the argument at Washington upon a statement made by Sir Lomer Gouin that "with proper management" there might be cut from licensed Crown lands in Quebec four times or even five times more than the 1,000,000,000 feet per year being cut from such lands. This statement was construed in the United States to mean one billion feet of pulp wood species, which it did not. Moreover, his statement obviously refers to a possible condition in the more or less distant future.

The object of the association's statement is to show that the extremely optimistic assumptions of the claims made by the International Paper Company are not within the bounds of reason, and that any such wholesale increase in the rate of cutting as is advocated could only result in disaster to the Province and to many of the industries and communities dependent upon the forest.

The Resources of the Provinces

After reviewing in detail the available quantities of pulpwood in Quebec, Ontario and New Brunswick, and the annual cut, in which it is clearly shown that the roseate view of the Canadian situation, as set forth by the arguments at Washington, does not accord with the facts, the following conclusion is presented:

It is clearly apparent from the foregoing facts that the supply of pulpwood in Eastern Canada is neither so extensive or so inexhaustible as it has been made to appear in the statements made before the House Committee on Foreign Affairs at Washington and in special propaganda put out through the American press. On the contrary, it is certain that any relaxation of the cutting regulations and of the restrictions placed by the several provincial governments upon the use of such wood cut from the Crown limits must inevitably reduce Eastern Canada within a comparatively few years to the present status of the Eastern States in which, the Washington committee was informed, "outside of some large tracts owned by some old and large manufacturers in New York, Vermont, New Hampshire and Maine, there is not a spruce woodland tract of sufficient size to justify the erection of even a 50-ton mill."

The provincial forest policies are justified by the law of self-preservation, no less than by that of self-interest.

A Canadian Through and Through



F. J. D. Barnjum,
Annapolis Royal, N.S.

Frank J. D. Barnjum, from whose pen a number of excellent articles on the pulpwood supply of Canada, conservation, reforestation and other topics, have appeared, is an enthusiastic Canadian. He believes in Canada first, last and always, and never fails to stand up for the Dominion, its splendid progress and undoubted future. Mr. Barnjum, who was born in Montreal, comes from a long line of English ancestors and his present residence and headquarters are at Annapolis Royal, N. S., where he has extensive groundwood pulp and other interests. He attributes his success largely to two things, hard work and to what he humorously refers as a "fool-proof business." An investor in timberlands, he is the largest owner in fee land in the

province of Nova Scotia and probably in eastern Canada. Mr. Barnjum is proud of the fact that he did not make any money during the entire period of the war, except, of course, the usual enhancement in timberland value that is going on all the time and is an increase of capital rather than income. Recently Mr. Barnjum acquired ownership in two or three groundwood mills, which business he says is now in the same class with timberlands, in fact the two combined make the most attractive investment there is.

Should Ontario Do Away with Doyle Rule

"The public is apt to get an entirely false impression from the evidence at the investigation into the sales of timber limits under the late Government," remarked J. I. Hartt, of Orillia, Ont., who is an experienced lumberman, "because they do not know the usages of the trade. Timber has been measured in Ontario for generations under what is known as the Doyle rule. This rule was adopted when the logs were much larger than they are to-day. As a result, with small logs, there is always a great deal of overrun. That is, 30 or 40 per cent. more lumber is taken out of the logs than is shown in the timber measurement. Added to this, there is the allowance for culls, which not infrequently raise the overrun to upwards of 50 per cent. But lumbermen count on this when they are estimating. It is one of the recognized conditions in the trade. There is, therefore, nothing very remarkable to lumbermen in the revelation of which some papers have been making so much that the measurement in the yard had in some cases exceeded the measurement in the log by 50 per cent. or more. I quite agree that it is time that Ontario gave up the Doyle rule, in which scalers are now educated, and adopted something more in uniformity with present day conditions. New Brunswick has a rule which results in underrun instead of overrun. The Quebec rule comes nearer the actual facts. But what I should like to point out, as a lumberman, in justice to my friend, Mr. Ferguson, is said that the mere fact that there is overrun is not an evidence of wrong doing. There is always overrun under the Doyle rule, and will be as long as it is continued. When a new rule is adopted, the lumbermen will change their method of estimating to conform with the new conditions. It won't necessarily mean higher returns from the limits, but a new rule, such as that in Quebec, will do away with an anomaly inherited from a past generation, and will help to prevent misunderstanding."

Kiln Drying Taught by Mail

The manufacturer who uses lumber as a raw material must give more attention to kiln drying than has hitherto been the common practice, or the resulting excessive waste and dissatisfied trade may cause embarrassment. The time has come when the average dry kiln operator must either improve his methods or give way to a more progressive man who has learned and kept in touch with more modern methods.

The high cost of lumber and labor, a shortage of thoroughly air-dry stock, as well as a general movement for efficiency in production make better methods imperative. Losses due to inadequate methods of kiln drying, especially of stock which is not thoroughly air-dry, often run as high as 30 to 50 per cent., and occasionally even 100 per cent. of the value of the lumber. A high percentage of loss is often taken more or less for granted and its seriousness not con-

sidered. Present conditions, however, will force the facts to the attention of the manufacturer. Improper kiln operation means not only a loss of lumber and time, but also poorer goods, fewer orders, less profits, and finally the loss of trade to more alert and up-to-date competitors.

Kiln drying of wood is not just a job. It is an art based upon exact knowledge. It requires an understanding of certain fundamental principles, and their application in the daily operation of the kiln. To be efficient the operator must be up-to-date in his methods relative to the best present practices.

Within recent years the principles underlying the successful kiln drying of air-dry and green lumber have been worked out by the U. S. Forest Products Laboratory which is maintained in co-operation with the University of Wisconsin.

The Wisconsin University Extension Division has arranged to disseminate some of this information by means of a ten-lesson correspondence-study course. The course is written in simple language, and the text is supplemented with numerous illustrations. It is open to anyone with a common school education.

The lessons do not apply to any particular type of kiln, but rather to the conditions necessary in any kiln in order to bring about good results in the drying of various kinds of lumber.

Extension to Spanish River Plants

Further extensions are planned by the Spanish River Pulp & Paper Mills, Limited, at their plants in Northern Ontario. It is expected that by the end of the present year the company will have a total capacity of 650 tons of newsprint daily. Two new machines of 100 tons capacity were announced recently, and now another 50-ton machine is being ordered for the Sturgeon Falls mill. The respective capacity of the three mills will then be Sturgeon Falls, 175 tons; Espanola, 225 tons, and Sault Ste. Marie, 250 tons. The construction and installation of these machines requires upwards of six months.

Proxies are reported to be coming in freely authorizing the stock dividend recently announced by the payment of arrears to preferred shareholders, and it is expected that the scheme will be ratified at the shareholders' meeting called for June 23.

Spruce Mills Erect New Plant

The B. C. Spruce Mills, Limited, have purchased the Watts ranch at Watsburg, B. C., for \$16,000,000 and have decided to locate their big sawmill at that point. The company have in, addition to the purchase of the Watts ranch, secured some thirteen hundred acres from the British Columbia government. President B. F. Wilson, of Wausau, Wisconsin, said the first undertaking of the company would be the construction of the ten mile flume. To give an idea of the immensity of this piece of work, the total number of feet of lumber required for its construction will run close to two million feet. The contract for the installation of the portable mill, which will cut this timber, has been let to the Phoenix Iron Works, of Eau Claire, Wisconsin.

The mill will be constructed of steel and reinforced concrete. This company is also furnishing the plans and machinery, the order for the equipment having already been placed. The B. C. Spruce Mills have recently added an additional block of timber to their already large holding. Block 1, situated south of the city, being their latest acquisition.

Scarcity of Newsprint Alarming

A large deputation of publishers in various parts of Ontario representing twenty-seven daily newspapers, waited upon Sir Robert Borden, premier of Canada, and Sir Henry Drayton, Minister of Finance, in Ottawa recently in regard to the shortage of newsprint. They pointed out that two Ontario dailies were already out of business owing to the difficulty in getting supplies, and some others now threatened with a similar fate are the only local papers in their district.

It was stated because of the contracts made with the Donnacona Paper Co. of Donnacona, Que., by the Hearst papers of the United States, and of the demands on the Ontario Paper Co. supply at Thorold, by the Chicago Tribune, one-fourth of the daily newspapers of Canada are faced with the prospect of extinction within a month. The deputation asked that measures should be taken to prevent such a calamity happening to the Canadian newspapers. As a result, Sir Henry Drayton asked representatives of the Donnacona Paper Co. and the Ontario Paper Co. to visit Ottawa for a conference in regard to the situation.

Following the Supreme Court decision in the case of Price Bros., it is stated that the Donnacona Paper Co. has given absolute notice that it cannot supply a pound of paper after July 1st, because of the demands of the Hearst papers, which now ask that contracts formerly made with the Donnacona Co. shall be fulfilled to the letter.

Warm Supporter of Association Work



W. J. Green, St. Thomas, Ont.

W. J. Green, of the Green Lumber Co., St. Thomas, which was established in 1872, was recently elected a member of the Executive of the South Western Ontario Retail Lumber Dealers' Association.

The Green Lumber Co. is one of the oldest and most progressive concerns in South Western Ontario and carries on an extensive business in the building and contracting line. Mr. Green has been engaged in the same vocation all his life, having started in the planing mill operated by his father under the name of J. M. Green. This firm was later changed to J. M. Green & Co. and about 1900 to J. M. Green & Sons, and later to its present name. J. M. Green, founder of the business, passed away in 1905 and since then W. J. Green has

had general charge of the business. Previous to 1904 his duties were confined to the planing mill and contract work.

Mr. Green has always taken a warm and active interest in the militia and has attained a high rank but prefers that his title of Colonel should not be used as he does not think it in order to mix business with military matters. He is enthusiastic in the interests of the organization and co-operation of the lumber industry and one of the best boosters that the South Western Retail Lumber Dealers' Association has in its ranks.

Biggest Timber Deal Ever Known in East

One of the biggest timber deals, if not the biggest, in the history of the province is pending. The Fraser Companies, of Edmundston, N. B., are said to have an option on timber lands held by the New Brunswick Railway Company, which are valued from \$12,000,000 to \$15,000,000. It might be interesting to note some facts in connection with this big deal. In 1870 a charter was granted to the N. B. Railway Company to construct a railway from Gibson to Edmundston. Instead of a cash subsidy the Legislature granted 10,000 acres of timber land per mile. The company entered into a contract with parties in St. John to build the railway, the terms being that the said parties accept as payment of the said road per mile 10,000 acres of the Government lands to be granted, \$6,000 in first mortgage bonds on the railway, \$5,000 in paid up stock in the company and \$4,000 in cash. The whole length of the road was about 160 miles involving a cash payment of \$640,000. York county council took stock to the amount of \$100,000; Fredericton to the extent of \$25,000; Carleton County gave a subsidy of \$100,000; and Victoria County promised aid to the extent of \$25,000. The promoting company had to put up cash to the amount of \$290,000.

The land grants were as follows: York County 181,332 acres, Carleton 176,373 acres, Victoria 934,018 acres, Madawaska 356,049 acres, totalling 1,647,772 acres. At an estimate of \$3 an acre for the timber lands the value of the provincial aid was \$4,933,316.

The Payment of Freight Charges

In order to eliminate confusion growing out of the difference in exchange value between United States and Canadian money, the Interstate Commerce Commission, Washington, made public the following additions to conference ruling No. 207:

The existing difference in exchange value between the monies of the United States and the Dominion of Canada, while continuing to bear the same denomination, has been productive of confusion and uncertainty as to the construction to be placed upon tariff schedules, division sheets, and accounts in respect of traffic crossing the international boundary. We are of opinion that where transportation of persons or property or transmission of intelligence by wire or wireless takes place partly within the United States and partly within the Dominion of Canada, the tariff charges or divisions thereof accruing for the part which takes place within the United States are payable only in lawful money of the United States, irrespective of the money in which tariff charges or divisions thereof accruing for the part which takes place in the Dominion of Canada may be payable under the laws there in force.

Adjustment should be made in accordance herewith by carriers subject to the act in settling their accounts with connecting carriers.

Appropriate rules or regulations to give effect to this ruling may be included by such carriers in their tariff schedules, if they so desire.

The practice, which has grown up since development of said difference in exchange values, or requiring prepayment of charges in cases where not customarily required theretofore, tends to embarrass shippers and impede foreign commerce. Carriers subject to the act will be expected to refrain from such unusual requirements in cases where they are not justified by other considerations.

New Company Erecting Mill at Doaktown

The Southampton Lumber Co., Limited, of Doaktown, N.B., was recently incorporated with a capital stock of \$48,000, to manufacture lumber, lath shingles, etc. It is probable that the company may, in the near future, establish a box factory. It is the intention to cut 3,000,000 ft. this year and next season the output will likely be 5,000,000 ft. The company is erecting a new mill and installing a rotary saw and steam feed carriage from the Oxford Mfg. Co., Oxford, N.S., a gang edger, lath machine and log jack from the E. Long Mfg. Co., and an A. R. Williams shafting engine, boiler and planer. The mill will be equipped with extra power Goodyear endless belting. The mill is situated in Doaktown, with splendid shipping facilities, a railway siding running right to the plant, principal portion of the cut will be white pine and the remainder spruce, hemlock and birch. The Southampton Lumber Co. has planned for the erection of another mill on the St. John River, and have timberland in King's County, N.B., and expect to cut about 3,000,000 ft. there in 1921.

Big Company Will Enlarge Plant

Recent transactions place the control of the Brantford Emery Wheel Company, Limited, Brantford, Ont., in the hands of those whose interests are identical with the Waltham Grinding Wheel Company, of Waltham, Massachusetts. The Brantford Company has been operating for the past ten years in the manufacturing of grinding wheels, and it is felt that the new interests will enlarge immediately production facilities and be a factor of service to the grinding wheel users of Brantford and other parts of Canada.

Colonel Frank A. Howard is to continue as managing director.

The Waltham Grinding Wheel Company is one of the oldest and largest companies of the United States, the originators of the so-called elastic wheel process and have a record of 50 years of service and quality.

The new owners expect to greatly enlarge their production at Brantford. They already have a large Canadian trade and this in conjunction with the present trade of the Brantford Company, will make the concern one of the largest and most productive in the Dominion of Canada.

Heavy Purchase Made in Timberlands

One of the largest timberland deals ever consummated in this state was completed when papers were passed which changed ownership to the Eastern Manufacturing Co., the Orono Pulp and Paper Company, the Dead River Timberland Company and E. B. Draper, of the Eaton holdings, for which negotiations have been in progress for some time and which comprise about 260,000 acres of timberlands together with mills and rights both in this country and Canada. The price paid for the purchase was between \$2,000,000 and \$3,000,000, says a despatch from Maine.

Representatives of the individuals and concerns making the purchase met in the offices of the Merrill Trust Company and for the purposes of handling the proposition organized a new corporation to be known as the Passamaquoddy Land Co. The officers elected were: D. A. Crocker, the present vice-president of the Eastern Manufacturing Co., president; Charles F. Hutchings, of the Dead River Co., treasurer; D. A. Crocker, Charles F. Hutchings, E. C. Ryder, Esq., E. B. Draper and F. E. Bragg, directors.

The Eaton lands, so-called, are located in the three counties of Penobscot, Washington and Hancock, together with small pieces in New Brunswick.

Erecting New Sawmill in Fredericton

G. G. Scott, of Fredericton, N. B., who is the owner of a mill at Upper Cross creek in that province, is erecting a new mill on the late Richard Estey's site at Fredericton. Mr. Scott has installed a Robb cross compound engine with generator attached to generate power and light. The other equipment consists of a rotary saw and steam feed carriage from the Robb Engineering Works of Amherst, N. S. The new plant will manufacture lumber, lath and shingles and it is the intention in the near future to instal a dry kiln and to make hardwood flooring. G. G. Scott is a son of J. M. Scott who is a well known employee of the Fraser Companies, Fredericton.

What is Going on in the Pulpwood Arena

Friendly Settlement of Pulpwood Problem

The Montreal Star, which is the largest daily paper issued in Canada, referring to the export of pulpwood, says editorially:

The Foreign Affairs Committee of the House of Representatives at Washington joins the Senate body in authorizing the President to name a commission to treat with Canada upon the pulpwood embargo question. Admitting that the provincial embargoes placed on the export of pulpwood from Canada are sound in law, and that the United States is suffering from a shortage of raw material at home, the House committee proposes that, in the event of a refusal by Canada to permit the export of her pulpwood, retaliatory measures be adopted to the end that no paper at all could be made in America. Confidence is expressed in an ultimate amicable solution of the difficulty.

The principle involved in this international problem is of some importance. It concerns the whole future of Canada's wealth of raw materials, of which the pulpwood commercially available now is a very small part. Nobody will claim that Washington has begun the attempt at a solution of the difficulty with very much dignity, since threats of retaliatory action have been urged from the outset and by some men in high places.

The fact remains that settlement of disputes with the neighbor country amicably is the method preferred by most people on both sides of the undefended border line. The people themselves are often bigger than their politicians. Canada has vital interests to protect in these coming negotiations regarding pulpwood, and must regard them with serious concern, but from our viewpoint also it should be said that a friendly settlement of such problems is always possible between men of good-will.

Paper Company Buys Pulpwood Limits

At a recent meeting of the board of the Howard Smith Paper Co., held in Montreal, the directors raised the dividends from 5 per cent. to 8 per cent. The company has lately undertaken some important development work, and there will be a small stock issue to provide funds to meet this cost. The Howard Smith Paper Mills have purchased 470 square miles of pulpwood limits in the Gaspé Peninsula and it is said, intend erecting a new pulp unit at Cornwall, Ont., where the plant of the Toronto Paper Mfg. Co. is located. The latter was acquired a few months ago by the Howard Smith Paper Mills. The outstanding common stock of the company is \$2,500,000, out of an authorized issue of \$4,000,000.

Says Pulpwood Will Be Very High

Thirty-five dollar pulpwood isn't such a far cry after all, according to a sale reported a few days ago by Edward W. Elsworth, of Watertown, N. Y., a well known dealer in Canadian pulpwood among the mills in this section. This sale was made at \$35 a cord for four-foot peeled wood.

Only a few weeks ago Mr. Elsworth predicted \$35 wood next fall. Some of the manufacturers of pulp and paper thought the prediction was wild at the time, but are beginning to believe that Mr. Elsworth did not fix the time near enough. Since the world war started, Mr. Elsworth has made many predictions on pulpwood and they have all been correct.

Party Visit Big Pulp Projects

A large party of U. S. capitalists, investment bankers and brokers of New York, Boston and other cities, along with the leading financiers of Montreal and officials of the Riordon Pulp and Paper Co., Montreal, recently paid a visit to Ottawa, where they were royally entertained, and left for Lumsden's Mills and then proceeded to the new \$15,000,000 plant of the Kipawa Fibre Co. at Temiskaming. The Kipawa Co. is a subsidiary of the Riordon Pulp & Paper Co.

The party consisted of over one hundred persons representing over a billion dollars in connection with the pulp and paper industry of the United States, and, while in Ottawa, were the guests of the Dominion Government. On the way there a stop was made at Hawkesbury, where the big sulphite pulp plant of the Riordon Co. was inspected. At Temiskaming the visitors were greatly impressed with the large enterprises of the Kipawa Co. and viewed with much interest the dam, power plant, water screens house, and last but not least the splendid bleached sulphite plant, which is now in full operation and turning out 140 tons and over a day. The capacity of this plant is being doubled. The visitors were also taken by steamer for an inspection of the reserve log boom at Lake Temiskaming and were delighted with their visit to the sawmills and the contractors' camps, the cafeteria, the barking plant, the piling ground and other buildings under construction.

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Heavy Pulpwood Trade from N. B.

Two pulpwood steamers arrived recently at Portland from the Maritime Provinces. They are first this season of a fleet of some sixty new steamers coming from the Great Lakes via the St. Lawrence River, which are expected to stop on the way at various New Brunswick ports to load similar cargoes for discharge at Portland, where the wood will be shipped on cars to the mills of the International Paper Company. The first to arrive was the Lake Elsie, a steel steamer of 2,674 tons, 1,563 net, which was launched during the winter at Ashtabula, Ohio. The other was the Lake Greba, of about the same size. Several other boats are loading at provincial ports for Portland.

Is Mr. Backus After More Limits?

E. W. Backus, who is head of the Fort Frances Pulp & Paper Co. and also the Minnesota & Ontario Power Co., is said to have made application to the Ontario Government for a lease of valuable timber limits along the English River just to the north of Kenora. If the company secure the timber limits, they propose to erect a pulp and also a paper mill at Kenora. The Backus interests are also applying for the power rights of White Dog Falls on the Winnipeg River, into which the English River flows about thirty miles from Kenora.

The announcement that the Backus concern at Fort Frances had applied to the Ontario Government for additional pulp leases and power concessions, aroused a storm of protest from the publishers of Ontario newspapers who were in Ottawa recently endeavoring to prevent a diversion of their newsprint supplies to the United States. At a special meeting a resolution was carried by them expressing their unanimous opinion that, in view of the attitude of the Backus interests towards domestic requirements of newsprint, it is not in the public welfare that the Backus organization should be granted any further pulpwood or power concessions in Canada; and that all pulpwood concessions, previously granted to them, in respect to which they may be in default, should be cancelled forthwith. It was stated that the same company had not yet fulfilled the conditions under which they secured from the Ontario Government several years ago, pulpwood concessions of 1800 square miles in the Lake of the Woods district.

Premier Drury said recently that he had heard nothing of the application for more pulp concessions for the Backus pulp and paper interests in Fort Frances. "I can say that they won't get any more unless they come through with a fair share of paper for Canadian publishers," said the Premier. "We are taking up with them at present this matter of more paper for the Canadian publishers. In a letter just received there is no mention of any additional concessions for pulp from them."

Paper Industry Draining New England Timber

The output of lumber in the next decade in Maine, Vermont and New Hampshire will be greatly reduced because of the heavy inroads on the timber made by the pulp and paper industry. The paper manufacturers are making an effort to get all available pulp stock before it is necessary to abandon their plants. The result is that much of the timber that would otherwise be cut into lumber has been made into wood pulp. If it were not for the pulp and paper interests, the New England states, says a recent investigator of timber conditions, could keep up their present rate of lumber production for a long period. It is estimated that the production in Maine will shrink a quarter of a billion feet in the next ten years although it had been said that Maine would hold her own from now on. The same situation prevails in a proportionate degree in Vermont and New Hampshire. The Forest Service has been investigating production, timber stand, etc., in these New England states this spring, in preparation for the report required by the Senate under the Capper resolution.

Conducting Important Survey Operations



H. S. Laughlin, Chatham, N.B.

H. S. Laughlin, forester, for J. B. Snowball Co. Ltd., Chatham, N. B., is undertaking survey extensive work this summer and at present has two parties in the field. One party of nine men is under Deputy Surveyor Archer, who is doing all the line work and is operating separately from the cruising party. The area to be examined is being surveyed into blocks of 200 chains square. Fred White is in charge of the cruising party, which consists of two cruising crews of four men each and a camp craftsman. Mr. Laughlin is personally supervising the whole work. In the cruising party are seven University graduates while skilled mechanics and scalers in the employ of the company make up the remainder. A considerable portion of the area was burned over this spring

and a careful study will be made of this to estimate the amount of damage done and to consider the advisability of putting felling crews in to cut the scorched timber. Another interesting phase of the work will be a study of the districts attacked by the budworm, which territory was examined last year and it was thought that the spruce trees might recover from the attack. Mr. Laughlin says that the work which he and his men are carrying out is in co-operation by the New Brunswick Service. A copy of all notes will be made by the company and turned over to this service, and the latter will pay one-half the expenses of the survey. The estimated cost of the entire work is \$50.00 per mile.

Lumberman Representative at Paris Conference

Mr. J. H. Burton, J. H. Burton & Co., 52 Vanderbilt Avenue, New York City, has been appointed by J. W. McClure, President of the National Wholesale Lumber Dealers' Association, to represent that association at the organization meeting of the International Chamber of Commerce which will be held in Paris this month.

Mr. Burton is an important factor in the export of pitch pine and Pacific Coast lumber, and has also taken an active part in the councils of the Committee on Reconstruction of the Chamber of Commerce of the United States.

About 500 delegates are expected to attend this international conference from Great Britain, France, Italy, Belgium and the United States. The most vital economic problems will be threshed out. The business interests of the nations feel that the creation of an international chamber of commerce will do much to solve the serious economic questions confronting the world to-day.

Link-Belt "Twyncone" Friction Clutch

The "Twyncone" Friction Clutch is one of the Link-Belt Company's newest achievements. Among its many exclusive features, it has one-point adjustment. All moving parts are inclosed, making for absolute safety. It is perfectly balanced, this in itself being a great advantage, as it allows the clutch to run at very high speed without causing it to "throw in" or out. Construction of the "Twyncone" clutch is very simple, and the moving parts are reduced to a minimum. High speed does not affect its operation. It can be "eased in" when running at any speed. The friction cones are lined with thermoid. All parts are accessible, and can easily be replaced should the necessity arise.

Western Mill Sold to Toronto Man

The plant of the Yahk Lumber Co. at Wasa, B. C., has been sold to W. J. Lovering of Toronto. It is learned that the consideration was in the neighborhood of \$150,000. Samuel Taylor was managing director of the Yahk Lumber Co., and the sale of the mill culminates for him thirty-five years of continuous service in the lumber industry.

Mr. Taylor went west in 1901 and managed the camps of the Fernie Lumber Co. for two years. Going to Cranbrook in 1903, he engaged with the East Kootenay Lumber Co. and later linked forces with C. D. McNab, manager of the Baker Lumber Co. at Waldo, and founded the Standard Lumber Co. at Cranbrook, holding that position until the great conflagration which wiped the plant out.

It was while manager of the Standard Lumber Co. that Mr. Taylor launched the Rock Creek Lumber Co., disposing of his interests later to Joyce Bros. He was also the moving spirit in the organiza-

tion, and operation of the Taylor Lumber Co., which he subsequently sold. In 1911 he brought into existence the Yahk Lumber Co., being president and managing director until he disposed of the business last month to Mr. W. J. Lovering, of Toronto, who recently returned from an extended business trip to the coast.

Inter-Association Arbitration Plan

At the annual meeting of the National Wholesale Lumber Dealers' Association, New York, a resolution was adopted authorizing the Arbitration Committee to approach other lumber associations with a view of working out a plan to arbitrate disputes between a member of one lumber association and a member of another association. At the present time there is no arbitration method covering such disputes, and the successful outcome of arbitration between members of the National Wholesale Lumber Dealers' Association has resulted in the Arbitration Committee of that association presenting a scheme of co-operation with other associations in working out a broader arbitration plan. The Arbitration Committee of the National Wholesale Lumber Dealers' Association, of which Mr. J. B. Montgomery of Pittsburgh, Pa., is chairman, has been working on this for sometime, and it is expected some satisfactory plan of arbitration between the various lumber associations can be soon put into effect.

Canadians on National Committees

The National Wholesale Lumber Dealers' Association have appointed their standing committees for the ensuing year and a number of Canadians have been placed on the leading committees.

Gordon C. Edwards of Ottawa, Ont., is a member of the Executive Committee; W. G. Power of St. Pamoce, Que., is on the Board of Managers of Bureau of Information; W. C. Laidlaw, Toronto, is on the Fire Insurance Committee; J. S. Gillies, Gillies Bros., Braeside, on the Forestry Committee, and Angus McLean of Bathurst, N.B., on the Ocean Marine Committee.

Those on the Membership Committee for the Canadian provinces are C. W. Wilkinson of the Union Lumber Co., Toronto; W. G. Power, St. Pamoce, Que., Angus McLean of the Bathurst Lumber Co., Bathurst, N.B., and F. B. VanDusen, Brockville, Ont.

Crown Timber Dues Up 100 Per cent.

In the last issue of the "Canada Lumberman" there was published a statement of the new schedule of Crown dues in Ontario on timber, pulpwood, cord wood, etc. The new rates, which went into effect a few weeks ago, supersede the ones enacted in the Crown timber regulations in March, 1914.

The average increase in Crown dues is one hundred per cent., all of which adds materially to the cost of turning out forest products.

At the request of several readers, the "Canada Lumberman" prints a comparative statement of the increases. Section 14 of the Crown Timber Regulations (the second column of figures showing the old dues) now reads:—

All timber, sawlogs, wood, or other lumber cut under any license now in force, or under any license which may be hereafter granted, shall be subject to the payment of the following Crown Dues, that is to say:—

	1920	1914
Black walnut and oak, per cubic foot	\$.06	\$.03
Elm, ash, tamarac and maple, per cubic foot ... ..	.06	.03
Birch, basswood, cedar, poplar, per cubic foot ... ..	.05	.02½
Red and white pine and jackpine, per cubic foot ... ..	.07½	.05
All other woods, per cubic foot ... ..	.03	.02
Basswood and poplar sawlogs, per thousand feet, B.M. ...	2.00	1.00
Maple and oak sawlogs, per thousand feet, B.M. ...	2.50	1.25
Hemlock, tamarac, and other woods, per thousand ft., B.M.	1.50	.75
Spruce, per thousand feet, B.M.	2.00	1.00
Cordwood (hard), per cord ... ..	.50	.20
Cordwood (soft), per cord ... ..	.25	.12½
Tan bark, per cord ... ..	.60	.30
Spruce pulpwood, per cord ... ..	.80	.40
Balsam and other pulpwood, per cord ... ..	.40	.20
Railway ties, per tie ... ..	.10	.05
Spruce Boom timber	2.00	..
Pine boom timber	2.50	..
All other boom timber	2.50	..
Cedar poles, 30 ft. and less ... ..	.25	..
Cedar poles, 31 to 40 ft. ... ..	.50	..
Cedar poles, 41 to 50 ft. ... ..	.75	..
Cedar poles, 51 ft. and over	1.00	..
Cedar posts, each ... ..	.02	..

The figures for boom timber, poles and posts are not given for 1914 as the rates are changed from time to time, by the Department of Lands and Forests.

Activity Everywhere in Lumber Production

Reviewing general conditions in the lumber business from all over Canada during the month of May the last issue of the Labor Gazette, Ottawa, says:

River driving operations started in Nova Scotia and New Brunswick during the month, heavy ice causing unusual delay so that the saw mills were not expected to be in full swing before the middle of May. At Charlottetown saw and shingle mill workers were said to be well employed. Yarmouth, Moncton and Amherst reported some demand continuing for woodmen. The saw mills at St. John were operating, employing many men who were engaged at long-shore work in winter; it was estimated that fifty million feet of logs would be towed down the St. John river this season, as compared with thirty-two million feet last year. At Fredericton the early drives were reported successful, though a large quantity of logs had to be left in the woods; prospects were bright for work at the saw mills, and there was already some demand for millmen. Bathurst reported a strong demand for river drivers; a few of the sawmills began working. At Campbellton it was reported that about 10 per cent. of the cut had to remain in the woods, but enough logs came out to insure work at the mills all summer. River driving started in Quebec district under favorable conditions, and at Sherbrooke the saw and shingle mills were busy. The sawmills at Ottawa and Hull started work towards the end of the month and were running at part capacity. At Peterborough lumbering operations were very active, and the mills were busy, including a new mill built during winter, the largest production since 1914 being anticipated. In Owen Sound district lumbering work was rather quiet, but some camps on the north shore of the Georgian Bay were getting the logs ready for rafting; saw mills were busy, but tie mills were slack. At Sault Ste. Marie river drivers were in strong demand, and mill owners were calling for engineers, settlers, sawyers and laborers. Most of the bush camps near Port Arthur and Fort William had broken up early in the month, but some were kept open and continued to take general bushmen and tie makers; work was hampered by industrial disputes in some camps. Winnipeg reported a demand for bushmen for northern Manitoba and for mill hands. At The Pas there was a demand for river drivers, and about 450 men were required for the saw mills, which, however, had not yet commenced work. Regina, Saskatoon and Prince Albert reported a demand for drivers and millmen for northern Saskatchewan, but work in the woods for the most part ceased, many of the workers returning to their farms, leaving the lumberjacks and other permanent woodsmen to work in the mills. There was a demand for river drivers at Hudson's Bay Junction. The lumber mills at Big River had not started work at the close of the month. Edmonton reported a demand in Alberta for drivers and mill hands. The lumber camps at Fernie were still busy, with a demand for sawyers, swamper, etc.; the mills were expected to start work on May 1. Nelson, Trail and Cranbrook reported activity in lumbering, with a demand for woodsmen and mill hands. In Vernon district the drive started at the end of the month. Logging operations continued in Kamloops section. Vancouver reported lumbering, saw and shingle mills as very busy, with demand for woodsmen and mill hands. The lumber mills at New Westminster were working at capacity, and skilled and unskilled men were in great demand. Prince Rupert reported activity in logging and mill operations, men being supplied to camp on Queen Charlotte Islands; a new camp started at Surf Inlet. Nanaimo reported activity on Vancouver Island, all the camps and mills running regularly; the lumber camp which started recently on Lasqueti Island closed down. Victoria also reported activity in logging camps, saw and shingle mills, with brisk export trade.

Widening Interests of Clarke Bros.

Clarke Bros., Limited, of Bear River, N. S., who have been making extensive additions to their sawmills and woodworking plants, and are also erecting a thirty ton sulphate pulp mill, report that good progress has been made in all their undertakings. At the reconstructed mill at Lake Jolly, excellent work is being done. They have increased their daily capacity of clothespins by 50 per cent., and practically doubled their output of dowels, owing to the repairs made at this point. The past winter was an exceptionally good one for woods operation and Clarke Bros. put in a large quantity of logs. They now have a supply sufficient to keep the mill running steadily on dowels and clothespins for the next six months. The plant has been going at capacity for some time and the firm recently shipped 25,000 boxes of clothespins to foreign markets and have orders in hand, covering their entire output for the next three months. They have had no difficulty in securing shipping space for their production and with the slackening in the demand for tonnage, they anticipate lower freight rates in the near future.

In regard to their new sawmill, which began operations about the middle of April, work has been going on steadily in the mill, with an output of thirty to forty thousand feet a day, according to the

size of the logs. Clarke Bros. recently installed a 150 h.p. boiler at that point with Dutch oven, utilizing sawmill waste sawdust, etc., and at the same time furnishing steam for the sawmill, machine shop, portable steam hoist, etc. Clarke Bros. have recently added to their equipment at this mill a stove machine to take care of their small logs until their new pulp mill is in operation.

In connection with their sulphate pulp plant, brick work has been proceeding splendidly since the last of March. The wet machine and screen room have been roofed in and placing the roof on the diffuser room is now under way. The digester building has the walls completed for the three floors. The tank room is also finished and the recovery plant well advanced and now being roofed in. By the middle of next month, Clarke Bros. expect to have their entire buildings comprised in the outfit completed, and installing the ma-



W. G. Clarke, Bear River, N.S.



W. W. Clarke, Bear River, N.S.

chinery will then be commenced. One chimney for use in connection with the plant, is made of buff-colored brick and is 165 feet high, 9 feet internal diameter and 16 feet external diameter at the base. Two railway sidings have been put in, one for the accommodation of the sawmill and the other for the pulp mill. The machinery for the entire lay-out of the pulp plant is on the ground and ready for setting up. About one hundred and twenty-five men are engaged in construction work and a new dining room has been built capable of accommodating this number. J. B. Roberts of the firm of J. B. Roberts & Co. is giving his personal attention to the construction part of the programme.

In the cleaning up of their softwoods operation, preparatory to dropping out of this end of the business, and confining their activities entirely to hardwoods, as far as their Lake Jolly mills are concerned, Clarke Bros. put in about a million feet of spruce and pine, old growth, during the past winter, and have now commenced cutting this and bringing it to their docks for shipment. The lumber has been sold at satisfactory prices, the demand is excellent and shipments are being made both by rail and water, as fast as cargoes can be got ready for delivery. Taken altogether, Clarke Bros. are well satisfied with the condition of affairs as they stand at the present time and regard the outlook as favorable.

Northern Firm Sawing Million Feet

Carl Sorensen & Co. of Fort William, Ont., who are well-known dealers in lumber, logs, cedar products and wood, are operating a portable mill on their lands three miles north of Crozier Station, Ont., and will get out about 1,000,000 ft. of lumber this season. The output will consist of mixed timber, such as ash, elm, poplar and a fair percentage of spruce and tamarac. They do not expect to ship the lumber until it is thoroughly dry.

Carl Sorensen & Co. hope next winter to have a greatly increased cut of logs as they were rather late in getting in the bush last fall. With an earlier start they expect much better results. They intend as soon as conditions become stabilized in the building and lumber arena, to start retail yards in Fort William and Port Arthur.

Will Visit Canadian Paper Mills

The National Editorial Association of the United States will visit the pulp and paper mills of Eastern Canada during June. The party will spend 24 days in Eastern Canada, visiting all the principal points in the Maritime Provinces, Quebec and Ontario. They intend to visit the pulp and paper plants at Grand'Mere, the Shawinigan mills, and the Abitibi Pulp and Paper Company at Iroquois Falls.

Great Havoc Wrought by Forest Fires

Thousands of Acres of Wooded Lands in Maritime Provinces Swept by Flames Until Subdued by Rain

Great was the rejoicing throughout the provinces of New Brunswick and Nova Scotia when reports were received that the forest fires, which had been raging for two weeks, had been extinguished or greatly subdued, writes the St. John correspondent of the "Canada Lumberman." Only those who have lived in an area menaced by forest fires can comprehend the relief that follows those long days and nights of terror. To see the sky illuminated for miles along the horizon, as the devastating blaze sweeps onward every minute bringing it nearer to some town or settlement and to be partially blinded by the black smoke and choking for want of pure air add to the horror which is brought home to those who live in a land such as this.

Today thousands of acres of wooded lands are nothing but a smouldering ruin and millions of dollars worth of lumber have gone beyond reclaim. Until June 3rd all hope of saving the magnificent timber lands of the two provinces was given up, but true to an old saying "the darkest hour is before the dawn", for Providence took a hand and the long drought ended. Clouds began to gather and in many sections heavy showers fell as a result of which the fire was to a great extent extinguished and the fighters given an opportunity to cope with the situation.

In Cumberland County, Nova Scotia, 35,000 acres of green forest were destroyed, while in New Brunswick the principal fire raged along the Miramichi river when over ten miles of forest was swept away like so much match wood. In Restigouche county the timber loss is estimated well over half a million and may reach a million. Lumber yards between Kedgwick and St. Quentin were entirely cleaned up and a large quantity of manufactured lumber fell victim to the conflagration. At White Brook, N. B., a sawmill of the Richards Manufacturing Company was destroyed and all of the manufactured timber went up in smoke. Miles upon miles of pulpwood lands only added more fuel to the blaze and in the vicinity of Sigas, between St. Leonards and Edmundston, no less than fifteen miles was aflame. Lumber camps, settlements and towns alike suffered and the loss is a heavy one, not only to these provinces, but to the world at large who must depend to no small degree on the lumber and pulpwood sent out from here.

G. H. Prince, provincial forester, said that if the rain had not come it would have been useless to further fight the fires as they had gone beyond all human effort to control.

Already there has been a clamor for the restoration of fire permits which were cancelled some time ago. This is a result of the light showers which have fallen. The Department of Lands and Mines, however, has refused all such applications until after a rain heavy enough to prevent a recurrence.

A late report from Cumberland County says that while the rain did not quench the fire completely it checked them and now they are much easier to handle and with ordinary precautions the menace is now at an end.

In addition to the thousands of valuable timber lands devastated hundreds of buildings and homes were swept away in districts falling in the path of the flames. In the town of St. Quentin, as previously reported, seventy homes were burned while outside this town thirty-five others were burned. In other districts reports are coming in daily telling of scores of homes being burned and the inhabitants left destitute.

Despite the fact that the Minister of Lands and Mines in New Brunswick took every precaution to avert serious forest fires, and stationed rangers at various points, established lookouts, etc., the unlooked for drought frustrated their efforts and combined with carelessness on the part of farmers and fishermen the situation at this time of year was never worse. As a result measures are being taken to prosecute offenders and the fight against this menace to such valuable timber lands will be waged unabatingly until the season is over.

Budget of Briefs from the West

The box manufacturers of British Columbia recently organized as a section of the British Columbia Division of the Canadian Manufacturers' Association as it was the feeling among the individuals that some such forms of association was necessary to enable them to co-operate in handling of not only domestic business but also the large amount of export trade offering. Many substantial orders have already been taken on and apportioned between the manufacturers according to the capacity of plant or the condition of their order books. The chairman of the new organization is Mr. R. B. Sharpe, of the Pacific Box Company, Vancouver.

Dimension timbers, ties, shiplap and lumber will be cut at the new mill of the White Rock Tie and Lumber Co., Ltd., which is

now about ready for operation. The company lost no time after organization in getting construction advanced. A mill equipped to turn out 20,000 feet per day of finished lumber, has been installed, the plant having been bought from the A. R. Williams Machinery Co., Ltd., Vancouver. To operate the mill electric power is obtained from the B. C. Electric Railway Co., and a 71-h.p. motor, purchased from the A. Fraser Co, Ltd. As the plant is located right on the Great Northern Railway at White Rock, shipping the output is a simple matter compared with other mills which have to face a haul of several miles to load on cars.

All embargoes on rail shipments to U. S. points due to the railway troubles have been lifted, with exception of points on the Lehigh system, and that is expected to be clear soon. Yet, according to Secretary C. B. Floyd, of the Pacific Coast Shippers' Association at Seattle, the number of cars in transit or at Minnesota transfer, awaiting diversion orders at the moment is greater than since January.

The big Bloedell, Stewart and Welsh logging camp, near Union Bay, B. C., has been practically completed. A wharf on the sea-front has been constructed, while a logging railway has been graded several miles into the woods. At the present time a 1,200-ft. overhead bridge is being installed to take the track above the Canadian Collieries and the Esquimalt and Nanaimo Railway tracks. Up-to-date living quarters have been constructed on skids in order that they may be removed to what will be their permanent location as soon as the railway line is completed.

Increasing lumber shipments from Vancouver Island to the mainland have decided the C. P. R. to place a new car barge on the Ladysmith-Vancouver route. The barge will be built by the Harbor Marine Company, Victoria, and will be completed early in the fall. It will have a length of 270 feet, beams 48 feet, draft 12 feet, and will carry eighteen cars of lumber.

Capt. Robert Dollar the veteran Pacific Coast steamship owner, was a speaker at the Canadian Manufacturers Association convention this month. Capt. Dollar's ships take millions of feet of Vancouver lumber to the Orient every year, and he is in the manufacturing business on his own account as well as having lumber yards in Japan and China.

A rumor circulated of late in the Alberni district, and widely credited in that locality, is to the effect that an English company has been negotiating with the Red Cliff interests to take over their timber holding in order to establish one of the largest export mills in the Empire on the Alberni Canal. The chief output of this mill, it is said, would be cut-to-fit houses for Europe. Importance in this connection is attached to the recent visit to the province of C. H. Cudemore, in the interests of the Twentieth Century Building Company, a firm which has been formed to import cut-to-fit houses into England from British Columbia.

Fire which broke out recently in the big mill of the Canadian Puget Sound Timber and Lumber Company, on the Inner Harbor, Victoria, probably would have caused much damage but for the sprinkler system which kept the blaze in check until the fire department arrived.

Several Island mills are busy just now cutting part of an order for 5,000,000 feet of ties placed with British Columbia lumbermen by the British Government, which intends to use them in connection with its railways. The Cameron Lumber Company is cutting 1,500,000 feet, and the Victoria Lumber and Manufacturing Company, of Chemainus, is also contributing.

Western Lumberman Visits East

A. T. Robson, of Vancouver, manager of the Associated Mills, Ltd., spent a few days in Toronto recently with E. D. Warner, eastern Canada representative, who recently arrived in Toronto and has opened offices at 26-28 Adelaide St. West. Mr. Robson called upon a number of friends in the lumber trade and reported that stocks in British Columbia are getting low owing to the difficulty in securing logs occasioned by the marine strike. He is of the opinion that a strong tendency exists to stabilize prices in western forest products, but owing to the high cost of production and constantly ascending prices of logs, it is not expected that there will be any drop in values.

Examinations for Log Cullers

The Board of Examiners of Cullers of the Province of Quebec will hold examinations for log cullers and measurers as follows: Hull, P. Q., crown lands office, on July 6th; Chicoutimi, crown lands office, on July 14th; Restigouche, Co. of Bonaventure, Chaleurs Bay Mills, on July 27th; Quebec, Department Lands & Forests, on September 7th.

Personal Paragraphs of Interest

J. B. Knox, of Knox Bros., Montreal, is on a visit to the Pacific Coast.

H. E. Pelton, of Dunfield & Co., Ltd., Halifax, has been on a business trip to Montreal and Toronto.

J. H. Carswell, of the Carswell Lumber Co., Renfrew, Ont., was in Toronto recently calling upon the trade.

W. W. Carter, president of the Fesserton Timber Co., Toronto, leaves shortly on an extended business trip to the west.

Fred Hooten, of the Strable Lumber & Salt Co., Saginaw, Mich., spent a few days in Toronto recently, calling upon the trade.

John J. Miller, of the C. G. Anderson Lumber Co., Toronto, left recently on an extended business trip throughout the Maritime provinces.

Wm. Turnbull, of Victoria, B. C., lumber commissioner for British Columbia, spent a few days lately in Montreal, Ottawa and Toronto on business.

W. Y. Lloyd, wholesale lumber, has removed his office from 51 Yonge St. to 350 Confederation Life Building, Toronto, where he has more spacious quarters.

J. M. Donovan, wholesale lumber, has removed his office from 707 Bank of Hamilton Bldg., to No. 2 Tyrrel Ave., Toronto, and his telephone number is Hillcrest 6097.

H. J. Terry, of Terry & Gordon, Limited, Toronto, has moved out to his new summer home at Port Credit, which is built entirely of British Columbia forest products.

M. A. Grainger, Victoria, B. C., chief forester of British Columbia, was in Toronto lately on his way to attend the Imperial Forestry Conference in London, England.

G. A. Gignac, of J. H. Gignac, Ltd., lumber merchants, Quebec, has been appointed a member of the executive of the Quebec Division of the Canadian Manufacturers' Association.

C. W. McCabe, of Kendal Ave., Toronto, has been appointed Ontario representative for Campbell-MacLaurin Lumber Co., Montreal, and has entered upon his new duties.

James W. Sewall, of Old Town, Maine, is establishing a forest tree nursery there for pine and spruce. Mr. Sewall says there is considerable interest in reforestation making itself manifest. Mr. Lewis T. Calhoun, of the Sewall office, has active charge of this department.

Camille Ross, of Rimouski, Que., who is well known in the lumber industry, has been appointed representative for Terry & Gordon, Limited, of Toronto, in Quebec and the East and has entered upon his new duties.

Mr. John Ball has resigned the position of manager of the Kenogami and Jonquiere Mills of Price Bros. & Co., Ltd. On leaving, presentations were made to Mr. and Mrs. Ball by the mill hands and by various societies.

Robson Black, secretary of the Canadian Forestry Association, Ottawa, and Clyde Leavitt, chief forester of the Commission of Conservation, left recently for London, Eng., where they will attend the Imperial Forestry Conference, which will be held in London July 17th to 26th.

Hon. Val. Winkler, Minister of Agriculture for Manitoba, died suddenly at his home in Morden, Man. He was one of the oldest members of the legislature and for some time had not been in good health. For several years he was engaged in the lumber business. Mr. Winkler was 56 years old.

Dr. C. D. Howe, of the Commission of Conservation, and acting dean of the School of Forestry at the University of Toronto, has been making a study of the work at the Proulx Nursery of the Laurentide Co. He had four assistants helping him with the work, which is to deal with the records made on the experimental plots.

Matthew Brown, of Toronto, Canadian representative of Thomas Hall Lumber Co., of Charleston, W. Va., has returned from a visit to the south and reports the demand for hardwood lumbers of all kinds as being steady. Mr. Brown spent some days with his firm at Charleston.

George E. Petry, of Toronto, late of the Campbell-MacLaurin Lumber Co., Montreal, has joined the selling staff of the Canadian General Lumber Co., Toronto, and will cover eastern Ontario and portions of the northwestern part of the province. He has entered upon his new duties.

Mrs. Eddy, wife of the late E. B. Eddy, who was the founder of E. B. Eddy Co., Hull, Que., the widely-known paper, match and fibreware manufacturers, has donated the sum of \$300,000 to Dalhousie University, Halifax. The money is to be used in building Shirreff Hall, a dormitory for the girl students of the University, which will be a memorial to Mrs. Eddy's parents. Her father, the

late John Shirreff, was for a quarter of a century high sheriff of Northumberland County, N. B.

B. J. Thibodeau, of Boiestown, N. B., who conducted a lumbering business and general store in that place, died recently of heart failure. He leaves a widow and two sons. A short time before his passing he had undergone an operation in Victoria hospital, Fredericton, and had returned to his home.

J. C. Bartram, who for many years was associated with the Rideau Lumber Co., Ottawa, has now embarked in the wholesale lumber line on his own behalf and opened an office in the Jackson Building, corner Bank and Slater Streets, Ottawa. His many friends in the industry will wish him every success in his new sphere of activity.

O. F. Bryant, who was formerly in charge of the pulp and paper division of Forest Products Laboratories, Montreal, and later with Bennett Limited, manufacturers of leather board, has joined the staff of the Laurentide Co., at Grand'Mere. He is in charge of the Research Department, where his ability as a chemical engineer will find full scope for expansion.

In connection with the survey of the timber resources of Ontario, the work, which is being undertaken under the supervision of Roland D. Craig of the Commission of Conservation, will cover the country between the north shore of Lake Huron and the National Transcontinental Railway. Mr. A. B. Gilbert is now working on the Canadian National Railway north of Sudbury.

H. J. Moore has been appointed Forester of Highways by the Provincial Government of Ontario with office in the Parliament Buildings, Toronto. Mr. Moore's work will consist of the planting of shrubs and trees and the general beautification of highways throughout the province. He was formerly chief gardener of the Queen Victoria Park Commission of Niagara Falls, Ont.

Loren L. Brown, Vancouver, who has been appointed B. C. Lumber Commissioner for the east, expects to arrive in Toronto during the first week in July and enter upon his new duties. Wm. Robertson, who has been filling the position for some time past, will return next month to Victoria, where he will resume his former connection with the forest branch of the Department of Lands.

Miss Clara Read, only daughter of Chas. P. Read, wholesale lumber merchant, Toronto, and Mrs. Read, passed away recently at the age of seventeen years, after a long illness. She was the only daughter in the family and the funeral, which took place on June 3rd, was largely attended. Six brothers of the deceased acted as pallbearers, three of the brothers being members of the firm of Read Bros., Ltd., wholesale lumbermen, Toronto St.

Stuart Graham and H. Allen Wilson, in charge of the seaplanes of the Laurentide Company, recently visited Gatico, to make a survey of Mr. M. C. Small's station there for the purpose of establishing a temporary aerial base. A large area of timber is to be photographed in that section of the country this summer; in fact the forestry department of the company has mapped out a large photographic campaign this year for the company's limit.

C. W. Murphy has joined the selling staff of the Gall Lumber Co., Toronto, and entered upon his new duties. He spent several years overseas, first in the artillery, later in the naval service of the Royal Flying Corps. Mr. Murphy took part in the Somme and other big "shows" of the war. Previous to enlisting, he was for some years engaged with the Standard Chemical Co. at South River, Winnipeg and Toronto, filling several responsible posts most acceptably.

Messrs. Sewall and Conners, of the James W. Sewall office, timber estimators and explorers, Old Town, Maine, recently returned from an examination of some 20,000 acres of timberlands in the mountains of North Carolina and Tennessee. Mr. B. C. Marsh, of the same office, who has charge of work on a large area in King's County, N. S., reports that the woods there are getting abnormally dry for this season of the year and that fire danger is imminent unless rains come.

J. C. Leigh, for the past three years manager of the Excelsior Lumber Co., 33 Richmond St., West, Toronto, has resigned his position and formed the Leigh Lumber Co., Limited, which will have offices in the Richmond Buildings and handle both hard and soft woods. Mr. Leigh is well known to the industry and has established a good connection in Ontario and other points. The business of the Excelsior Lumber Co. will be continued at the same address as during the past.

The Howard Smith Paper Mills, who recently acquired timber limits in Gaspé, Que., are now erecting a new pulp mill at Cornwall, and these limits will be used to supply the new plant. The wood will be brought up by barges and handled there. The company expect to have an increased production of pulp by October next.

No Timber Left Fifty Years from Now?



C. Price-Green, Toronto, Ont.

A famine in timber and its products, including print paper, unless immediate and far-reaching steps are taken for forest conservation, was predicted lately by C. Price-Green, of Toronto, Industrial Commissioner of the Canadian National Railway, in an address before the National Editorial Association, Boston.

He said there was danger that many newspapers might have to suspend publication soon for lack of white paper.

Before listening to his address the association voted to meet next year at Miami, Florida.

The United States, said Mr. Price-Green, is using one-half the world's supply of white paper, paper, consumption in this country amounting to 5,500,000 cords of pulpwood yearly.

"The newspapers of New York city alone consume the equivalent of over 9,000 spruce trees daily," he continued. "The United States consumes thirty billion feet a year board measure, for lumber. Including lumber, ties, firewood, and for all other purposes, it takes fully one hundred billion feet a year to supply its requirements."

"Eighty per cent. of the standing merchantable timber is privately owned, and 97 per cent. of the annual cut comes from these forests. The total of this standing timber represents something in excess of 2,500,000,000 feet, and, in the opinion of the authorities, at the present rate of cutting this supply would be exhausted within fifty years.

"The United States cannot look to Canada for any alleviation of her situation with respect to sawn lumber. This year we shall supply in one form or another over one-half the demand of the United States market.

"Many firms are establishing in Canada, and many more will come. So far as the paper supply is concerned, I am of the belief that, with sane management and careful cutting, Canada can supply the demand of this continent much longer than has been estimated."

Kingston's Plan to Stimulate Building

While the city of Montreal is still marking time in regard to its housing scheme, while its excessive rentals committee is lying dormant through lack of executive power to back it up, and while the housing problem gets worse because there is no speculative building done, Ontario once more has set the example to Montreal. Toronto led off by getting a housing commission in operation and building over two hundred houses last year, securing more success in their endeavor than the apologists for Montreal's inactivity seem willing to give them credit for. They have not continued operations this year because the rise in the cost of materials and labor would mean that the general taxpayer would have to pay for the additional money that would have to be borrowed to complete houses after the government grant had been expended. They however, did something, and now it is Kingston's turn to put into operation another scheme to help housing along.

The people of Kingston are not going to build under the government aid scheme—they are going to exempt from taxation for five years all houses that are built this year and next year, that are of a value of \$2,500 and up. Calculating the price of an ordinary house to-day at a minimum of \$5,000 this means with taxes amounting to two dollars that the builder of the house will save something like \$500 on each house, and although it may not seem a very big total, yet it enables the householder the better to meet his interest charges during the hard times that now exist, and this is a consideration, when money is so tight. Perhaps five years hence there may be a drop in the high cost of existing, and people settled in their own homes will be able to meet their liabilities and taxes easier than to-day. This exemption of taxation is not the act of the city council alone, it is incorporated in a by-law that has been submitted to the ratepayers and approved by them, showing that the people of Kingston realize the gravity of the housing problem in their midst and are prepared to make a little sacrifice now in order to secure more dwellings and increase the assessable value of their municipality in years to come.

So far as Montreal is concerned there is practically no specula-

tive building being done—all the building activity that is going on at present is for private owners, who are going to occupy them as soon as they are ready. Inquiries of half a dozen real estate agents proved the truth of this. The Marcil Trust Co., and J. A. Davis Co., who specialize in the building of houses for people who will pay the cost of them by instalments in lieu of rent, both state that there is a steady demand from people who are prepared to make a small initial payment and start on the road of good citizenship which ownership points to. Ernest Pitt and Co. are starting to sell houses from plans to be ready in September, and they do not look for much relief in the housing situation unless there is more speculative building done. They state that with all the building activity in Notre Dame de Grace district there are only about fifty houses being built there which were not ordered by people direct, and these no sooner show some semblance of completion than they are snapped up.

The Passing of Mr. McKergow

Many friends in the lumber industry will regret to learn of the death of Mr. John McKergow, president of the Montreal Lumber Co. Limited, Montreal, who passed away last month, shortly after his return from Florida. Mr. McKergow arrived home during a period of chilly weather and contracted a severe cold, from which he did not rally. He had long been identified with leading interests in Montreal and by his courtesy and ability won the confidence and esteem of a large number of friends. By his integrity, faithfulness and devotion to duty he earned a competency that enabled him to enjoy the latter years of his life in comfort. A fine type of a Christian business gentleman the passing of Mr. McKergow is deeply mourned by numerous business and personal associates who appreciated his worth and character and manhood.

Mr. W. K. Grafftey, managing director, succeeds Mr. McKergow, as president of the company, and Mr. Stewart Grafftey takes the latter's place on the directorate. Mr. George I. Dewar, Ottawa, remains in the position of vice-president of the Montreal Lumber Co.

Death of Veteran Retail Lumberman

One of the most successful business men of Kingston, Ont., passed away recently in the person of Samuel Anglin, head of the firm of S. Anglin and Company, lumber and coal dealers. Mr. Anglin was 77 years of age. He was a son of the late Robert Anglin, one of three brothers who came out to Canada from Ireland and settled in the township of Kingston. He became early identified with the lumber and coal business but he took a deep interest in the welfare of the city, serving for many years on the Board of Education. Mr. Anglin was a Conservative in politics. He married Miss Rebecca Harriet Phillips of Kingston, and Sept. 1st next they would have celebrated their golden wedding had Mr. Anglin lived. The last member of his own family, his brother Robert for many years lock-master at Kingston Mills, passed away in February. Seven children survive, one of whom is F. R. Anglin, who has been directing the business of S. Anglin & Co. for a number of years, and is a leading member of the Ontario Retail Lumber Dealers' Association.

At an early age Mr. Anglin took up the lumbering business which was the one of the chief industries of the district. He first established a small saw mill at what is now Battersea, where he gradually developed a business of considerable size for these days. In the early sixties he moved his capital and stock of lumber to the city and entered partnership with his brother, the late William B. Anglin, and for a time devoted his energies to the developing of the business in the district, looking after the sorting and rafting of the timber, and getting it to the mill. This brought him into close touch with all the Rideau points, with the Gananoque River developments and with different points along the St. Lawrence, and his energies soon brought his firm into the forefront. Several tugs were engaged and they continued in the rafting work as long as the supply of logs could be obtained along the Rideau and other waters of the vicinity.

On the death of the late William B. Anglin, in the eighties, deceased absorbed his interests in the firm and carried on the business, being joined by his sons, Francis and Charles, as soon as they reached their majorities. Under their direction the business of the firm has reached its present magnificent proportions, but behind it all was the wise counsel, the sterling abilities and the fine business talent of W. B. Anglin.

The attention of our readers is drawn to our Quick Action Department on page 62 of this issue where the tendency of supply and demand of the whole lumber trade is visualized in the form of condensed advertising.

Too Many Terms Used in Grading

Standardization of Names of Grades Urged to Avoid Confusion and Facilitate Trade

James Charron, of Iroquois Falls, Ont., believes there should be a standardization of grades in softwoods and writes the "Canada Lumberman" as follows:

I have been looking over the markets in several parts of Canada, and while doing so it struck me that the names for the different grades in the various markets must be very confusing to the foreign trade. Especially in England or any of the European countries, it must be quite a detriment to the sale of lumber from Canada.

For instance, the Toronto market starts in with "Good Sides and Good Strips and 1-2 & 3 Cuts." The next grade is called "Mill Run," which, in my opinion, is wrong, because if it were "Mill Run" it should include the "Good Sides and Cuts," as well as the "Box and Culls." So why call it "Mill Run" when you do not mention that the "No. 3 Cuts & Better" are not included, or the lower grades?

Next we have the Ottawa market. They have "Good Sides, Good Strips and Dressing," and next to that "Shipping Culls." Now why should this lumber be called "Shipping Culls" when it is a merchantable board. They have one kind of a cull on one side of a "Box" which is merchantable and another that is not.

Next we have Sarnia. The first grade is "Pine, Common & Better." Now, according to the price and the names of their other grades this must include all lumber better than a "Barn," including "Good Sides," if so, their next grade reads "Cuts & Better." Now where do they get the better grade for the cuts if the Good Sides are included in the Common & Better.

All this must be confusing to anyone not familiar with the different grades and prove quite a drawback to any representative of the lumber trade in a foreign country.

I think the lumbermen's associations should get together and standardized the names of the different grades so that anyone could compare the prices of each grade in the different markets. The foreign trade, when ordering lumber from any of the markets, would then get to know the names we use and know just what to expect.

The following is a list of names for the different grades which, in my opinion, would simplify matters considerably and be more suitable for the grades as they come:

- | | | |
|-----|----------|----------------|
| 1st | would be | Good Sides. |
| 2nd | " | 1, 2 & 3 Cuts. |
| 3rd | " | Dressing. |
| 4th | " | Common. |
| 5th | " | Box. |
| 6th | " | No. 1 Culls. |
| 7th | " | No. 2 Culls. |

Some companies might sell their "Cuts & Good Sides" as they come from the mill; if so they could call this grade "No. 3 Cuts & Better," and the man buying would know all the "Good Sides" were included, or they could sell "Common & Dressing" or "Box Common & Dressing," in the same way. Three inch deals could be sold in the same way or could be called "1, 2, 3 & 4," and "Culls & 1, 2, & 3 Cuts." Culls should be called "No. 1 and 2 Culls," as "Dead Culls" sound as if a man were getting something entirely worthless for his money.

The "Canada Lumberman" would be pleased to see a friendly discussion relating to the points touched upon in the foregoing letter, and particularly in regard to the suggestions of Mr. Charron covering the different grades, in the interest of more uniformity and comprehensiveness of terms which now are widely divergent.

Logging and Lumbering Trade Sluggish

Conditions in logging and lumber manufacturing in British Columbia evince a sluggishness never before experienced in the history of the province, according to authoritative reports, says a recent despatch from Vancouver:

The export trade in manufactured lumber is only fairly well maintained at present, while comparisons made since the beginning of the year, show a decided falling off in all branches of the lumber industry.

At no time in the history of the lumber industry has there been so many vessels available, yet, the demand has slackened to such an extent that many boats are said to be laying idle.

A decided weakening has also become evident in the home market, due, it is said, to the high cost of material, and labor in the east holding up new construction.

Manufactured lumber has taken a drop of \$8 a thousand feet, though the price of logs still remain steady. The shingle market

is very weak. There is said to have been a drop of 30 per cent. in the price of shingles during the past three months and a large number of shingle mills already have closed down, which is also due to the high price of logs and the low market price of shingles. It is expected that the next thirty days will see the market on shingles stiffen again.

Logging conditions this year are said to be far from their former standard, and have fallen far short of anticipations. It is stated on good authority that a number of mills along the lower mainland will close down for a few weeks unless the scarcity of logs is relieved and the prices are brought to a more regular standard than are now prevailing.

It is probable many of the mills will use this period of inactivity to undergo their annual overhauling of milling machinery.

Wonderful Music from Steel Saw

Most everybody knows that Atkins silver steel saws are highest in quality as regards material, temper and workmanship, but few know that the most wonderful music can be played on them. This is being demonstrated in New York on the New Amsterdam hotel roof, by Sam Moore, a musical prodigy of extraordinary ability, who is astounding the New York populace by playing an Atkins saw with a violin bow, accompanied by Mde. Anna Marie De Milita (harpist).

At the age of five Mr. Moore started taking lessons from his father on the violin and later finished his musical education under Professor Kalor of Macon, Georgia. Here he also took up a regular line of literary studies. He kept up his music only in a small way by tinkering with every conceivable thing that would make a tone,



Making music on an Atkins saw

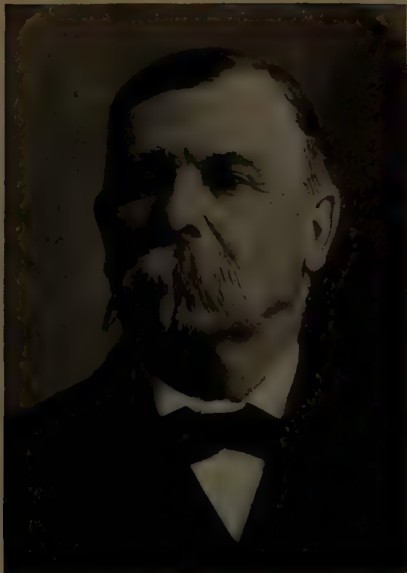
One day he saw an old negro put a saw across his knees and tap it gently with the handle of a file, and upon hearing the clear mellow tone, he purchased a new saw and began a course of self-instruction to play it, soon becoming proficient enough to keep the neighbours awake at nights.

In playing the saw he first used a pencil with a rubber tube on the end, but later discovered that a violin bow drawn across the back of the saw while bent back and forth, would make a tone unequalled by any instrument. After spending years to develop this novelty Mr. Moore took it to New York and sold his services to Zeigfeld. Mr. Moore says he has examined thousands of saws but none of them are equal in tone to Atkins, because Atkins saws are quality clear through.

Reviews Works in the Lumber Camps

The superintendent of the Shantymen's Christian Association, William Henderson, was in Montreal recently, and gave a lengthy resume of the work done by the association since its foundation twelve years ago. Mr. Henderson quoted numerous incidents which led to conversions in the lumbering camps in this country, in emphasizing the necessity for teaching the gospel in the far West.

He pointed out that the 24 missionaries who had given up their time to work amongst the lumberjacks, had visited 640 camps and had the opportunity of speaking to over 33,400 men, 6,780 of whom were French and 8,000 foreigners.



L. C. Marquis,
President of Association



L. Hamel,
Vice-President of Association



J. O. Chalifour,
Secretary-Treasurer



O. A. Gignac,
Re-elected Director

Quebec Retail Lumbermen Hold Annual

The annual meeting of the Retail Lumber Dealers' Association of Quebec City, was held recently and enthusiastic reports were presented for the past year. The Association has made good progress and has carried out many progressive moves in the interest, welfare and co-operation of the trade. Previous to the dealers coming together, there were various unprofitable practices carried out, among them being free delivery. Since the Association was formed there has been a uniform charge for deliveries and a mutual understanding has been reached on various other problems. All the old officers were re-elected as they have done their work faithfully and well. The prospects for the coming year are regarded as very bright.

The officers for 1920 are:—

President—L. C. Marquis, Marie-de-L'Incarnation St., Quebec.

Vice-president—Ls. Hamel of E. T. Nesbitt, Reg'd., 10th Avenue, Limoilou, Quebec.

Secretary-treasurer—J. Onés, Chalifour of O. Chalifour, Inc., 126 Prince Edward St., Quebec.

The directors are—O. A. Gignac of J. H. Gignac, Ltee., 142 De l'Eglise St., Quebec; Joseph Lefrancois of The Jos. Lefrancois Co. Ltd., 212 8th Avenue, Limoilou, Quebec; Napoleon Gignac, 68 Lelemant St., Quebec.

Lumber Associations and Cancellation Problem

We believe that the great majority of those on both the buying and selling side of the lumber trade agree that the practices of cancelling orders by the buyers when the market is falling, and of delaying shipment beyond a reasonable time when the market is rising are deplorable, particularly when it is evident that they are indulged in for the purpose of profit. The retail buyer who cancels an order when the market is falling, because he has an opportunity to buy the same stock at a lower price, and the seller who cancels or delays shipment on a rising market, because he can sell the same stock to better advantage are equally to be criticized.

Complaints from both sides of the market are not infrequent at times of rapidly changing prices, yet, we believe that much more has been made of the offence than the number of cases actually warrants. The number of retail yards in the country runs up into the thousands, and yet it is probable that the average number above given will not average more than a very small percentage in the course of a year. Even in times like the past two months when wholesale prices have been dropping materially, the number of cancellations is very small in proportion to the total number of cars for which orders have been placed. And, last year, when the market was advancing rapidly, we do not believe the proportion of cars upon which shipment was delayed, or cancellations made, by shippers, because they could sell the same stock at higher prices, was any greater.

A considerable amount has been said in the way of commendation for those associations of retailers and shippers who have gone on record as opposing these practices by their members with a penalty of expulsion, and we do not desire to detract in any measure from the credit due them for the stand they have taken; but it does not necessarily follow that those other associations that have not taken this step have refrained from doing so because they approved of these practices, or because they did not feel warranted in binding their members not to indulge in them.

The secretary of one large organization of retailers has said that, in the case of his association at least, there is no need to come out

openly in opposition to the cancellation evil, for his members are not practicing it to an extent that would warrant such a stand. To oppose it would, he says, be a tacit admission that the members of the association needed disciplining, whereas there is no such need.

It has been well said that the country that is least ruled, is best ruled; that the fewer laws of negation there are, the better will be the observation of affirmative practices. In the association field, the parallel holds. It is much better to have the members know and understand the things they should do than to formulate a code of rules against the things that should not be done. The business man who indulges in immoral or unethical practices is that kind of a man, and he cannot be restrained by law or rule so long as he believes he is smart enough to get away with it.

So far as concerns the association of sellers and of buyers, we believe that they are just as much opposed to these practices as though they came out and said so. They could probably point to the records of their members in the observance of the ethics of trade and answer any challenge of good faith. Further than that, it is probable that any shipper or buyer who suffers from the cancellation evil and who takes it up with the offender and fails to get satisfaction, can refer it to the officials of the association to which the one who has cancelled belongs, and the resulting pressure would remove the evil. Or, if the matter is taken up directly with the offender by the association to which the other party to the deal belongs, he will undoubtedly see the light, and complete the contract.—Mississippi Valley Lumberman.

Canadian Woods Displayed in London

Wm. B. Stokes of the Forest Products Laboratories, Montreal, who will be in charge of the Canadian exhibits at the British Empire Timber Exhibition, which will be in Holland Park Rink, London, Eng., from July 5th to the 17th, writes the "Canada Lumberman" as follows: "I am enclosing a list of Canadian woods to be exhibited as boards at the British Empire Timber Exhibition. Each board is 8 ft. long and each species is more or less suggested by the trade associations—a few species being added because of their existence in quantity, although not sold as lumber, such as balsam, fir, eastern cedar and tamarack. Other woods having special uses will be represented by small specimens or products.

Here is the list: White pine, Douglas fir, Western white pine, balsam fir, red pine, cedar, jack pine, Western cedar, Western yellow pine, aspen, tamarack, paper birch, Western larch, yellow birch, white spruce, beech, Engelmann spruce, white elm, Sitka spruce, rock elm, hemlock, sugar maple, Western hemlock, basswood, white ash.

The above names are those adopted by the Forestry Branch and will be supplemented by the commercial names.

Extensive Improvements to Big Plant

Extensive alterations and additions are being made to the plant of McLachlin Brothers, Arnprior, Ont., and the work is nearing completion. No. 4 band mill began operations last week and No. 3 band mill will start about the first of July. The work is being carried out under the direction of Lieut.-Col. Johnson. The whole plant, when completed will have a capacity of a hundred million feet per season and in design and equipment embodies a number of new features. In an early issue the "Canada Lumberman" expects to present an illustrated description of the changes which have been carried out.

Grinding Band Mill Wheels

By J. D. GeBott, Big Rapids, Mich.

In this article it is the purpose of the writer to call attention to mill men operating band mills large and small, and the absolute necessity of keeping the wheels in proper condition. One of the great essentials about any band mill is to keep the mill in line and wheels properly ground. A band mill cutting dirty timber should have the wheels faced off at least every ten to twelve months day run. Sometimes a mill will run longer; depending, of course, on the cleanliness of the logs and the hardness of the material used in the manufacture of the wheel. Then again, scrapers improperly adjusted to the face of the wheel will wear them much faster than the natural wear of the saw. The lower wheel wears much faster than the upper one, as nearly all the dirt from the log drops between this wheel and the saw, thus cutting away the face of the wheel much faster than

see that there is no lost motion in the boxes, as the shaft should lift firm against the bearings with the strain on the saw. It is practical to always grind the lower wheel first. Be sure and clean the wheels of all grit and dirt and grind down the high places first. In grinding the upper wheel be sure and lock the straining device so that there is no vibration in the wheel while grinding. Strain the saw as you would for sawing. If blank blade is used, do likewise. All top wheels should have inside scrapers. These can be easily arranged from the upper journal bolts by having them made long extending down to the inside of the wheel and turned in and flattened so as to allow a brush or stiff piece of leather to be fastened thereto, which will keep all sawdust off the inside of the wheel keeping the wheel clean and in balance. When you stop to change saws, there is no dirt falling from the wheel as nothing can collect on the wheel. It makes a much better running mill and a cleaner place for the sawyer to work. The wider the saws the better condition the wheels must be kept in order to get the cut out of the blade. If your wheels are not right you have to run the saw head off the wheel thus losing the cutting capacity; and unless you keep the wheels right, you might as well run a narrow saw, as you must keep the saw back on the wheels in order to keep the tooth edge stiff when entering the cut. This is very often the cause of bull-heads. Help your filer and sawyer by helping them to keep the wheels in proper shape, and they will make better lumber and more of it.

The Retirement of Veteran Lumberman

The largest and most important pulp and timber deal in the history of the industry in Canada, by which the interests of the W. C. Edwards Company and the Gilmour-Hughson Company, of Ottawa, will become part of the enormous properties controlled by the Riordon Pulp and Paper Company, has just been consummated. The amount involved in the merger is said to be \$60,000,000, and the transaction has been consummated by I. W. Killam, of Montreal, president of the Royal Securities Corporation, Montreal. The consolidation of the Edwards and Hughson businesses will give the new company control of some 12,000 square miles of property containing many millions of feet of high grade timber and pulp wood.

Under the heading "Consolidation of Lumber Companies Means Retirement of Senator Edwards," an Ottawa paper pays the veteran senator and pioneer lumberman the following tribute:

The merging of the W. C. Edwards Co. with the Riordon Pulp and Paper Company means the passing from active business of one of the pioneers of the lumber industry of Ottawa and the Ottawa Valley. He is one of a group of remarkable men who made Ottawa the greatest lumber centre on the continent. Senator Edwards entered the lumber business in 1868 at the age of twenty-four when he built his first mill at Rockland. On the occasion of the fiftieth anniversary of the founding of the firm in 1918 Senator Edwards told of the beginning of the enterprise. "It was on November 8th, 1868," he said "that I embarked on the old steamer Caroline of the Ottawa Forwarding Co. at Thurso, where I had been formerly employed. It was a bleak, cold morning that I arrived at Rockland single-handed and alone. The tools I carried with me were two pick axes and three spades. With the assistance of two men I dug and prepared the foundation of the first mill." Senator Edwards has engaged in, and knows every side of lumbering from cutting and handling logs to manufacture and sale.

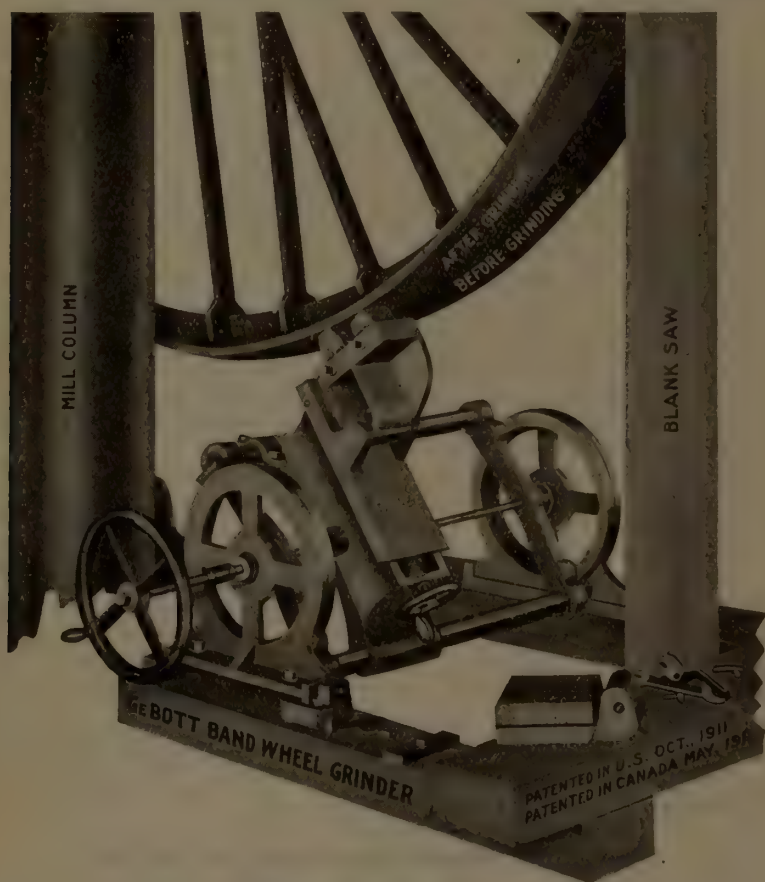
Big Possessions by Merged Interest

According to official information the consolidated businesses of the Riordon, Kipawa, Ticonderoga, W. C. Edwards & Gilmour & Hughson Companies possess approximately twelve thousand square miles of timber limits, containing about twenty-five million cords of pulpwood, one billion feet of standing pine, over one hundred and fifty thousand horsepower of water-power developed and undeveloped, a pulp and paper outfit of approximately one hundred and fifty thousand tons per annum, and an annual pine lumber output of approximately one hundred and twenty-five million feet board measure.

As far as is known these properties represent the largest available supply of pulpwood under one control, and one of the most valuable remaining holdings of white pine in the world.

The Gilmour-Hughson Company possess 3,000 square miles of timber, principally in the Gatineau Valley, or a little more than half the Edwards holdings. The company produced 20,000,000 feet of lumber last season, 22,000,000 in 1918, and 25,000,000 in 1917. In 1918 the company produced 3,250,000 pieces of lath and 1,000,000 shingles.

A clean yard is better than fire insurance. The latter may save you from financial loss, but it will not restore your stock of lumber.



An efficient band wheel grinder

the upper wheel. This causes the front of the wheel to be considerably smaller than the back edge, thereby allowing the saw to become slackened on the tooth edge which causes it to lose its efficiency, so that it cannot be expected to stand up and do the work as well as when the wheels are in proper working condition.

In looking at a mill to see if the wheels need attention, one usually looks at the upper one, this being the handiest to get to. If you will examine the lower wheel, you will find it about three times as badly worn as the upper one; so when you have an idea that the top or upper wheel needs grinding, can you imagine the condition of the lower one? A band mill wheel wears in two places only: on the extreme front edge, and back about three inches. Then where the back of the saw rides the wheel, you will find a hollow place, then high from this point to the back ridge. The back of the wheel never wears, as the saw does not touch this part of the wheel. This being the case, it is necessary to keep the back of the wheel faced down to the same size as the front, so that both edges measure exactly the same with a steel tape line. Some filers like a slight fullness in the wheel which is not at all objectionable if put in the wheel at the proper place. Usually a perfectly flat wheel is preferable. In mills using upper steel wheels it is best to leave a slight crown as steel wheels are more or less liable to show hollow if you grind them too flat owing to the contraction of the spokes. On double cutting saws a little crown can be left in the centre of the wheel as the saw remains in the same position on the wheel at all times, while a single cut keeps traveling ahead on the wheel as it gets narrow from usage.

To grind a mill properly, first have a good machine, and see that it is square and level with the wheel. Level the lower wheel and

How One Per Cent Tax Operates in Lumber Line

Since the last edition of the "Canada Lumberman" considerable change in the Government tax situation, so far as it relates to the retail lumber yards and planing mills, has taken place. It was stated recently that all retail transactions were exempt and it looked as if the retail lumbermen would not be called upon to collect the charge. This has all been changed and a late ruling received by the secretary of the Ontario Retail Lumber Dealers' Association from G. W. Taylor, Assistant Deputy Minister of Inland Revenue, Ottawa, says:

"In reply to yours of the 26th ult., I have to inform you that a firm operating a planing mill is classed as a manufacturer, and all sales are subject to the tax of 1 per cent. The tax of 1 per cent. on lumber is payable to the price f.o.b. shipment, without reduction or alterations on account of freight.

"If a retailer sells material to a contractor, such sale is subject to the tax of 1 per cent."

In a letter to the "Canada Lumberman" Mr. Taylor says:

"All sales by manufacturers to wholesalers are subject to a tax of 1 per cent., and all sales by wholesalers to retail dealers or to other wholesalers, are also subject to the tax of 1 per cent. All persons owning a planing mill or sash and door factory are classed as manufacturers, and all sales by them are subject to the tax of 1 per cent. If a lumber merchant is a mill owner and takes a contract to supply material, all material supplied by him shall be subjected to 1 per cent."

It appears as if retail lumbermen will be subjected to the tax of 1 per cent., on every transaction, as practically the bulk of their sales are to contractors or sub-contractors, who are regarded as retailers selling the consumer, as pointed out in Class 6 of the subjoined letter from Mr. Taylor, Assistant Deputy Minister of Inland Revenue.

Copies of the following have been sent out by the Canadian Lumbermen's Association, Ottawa, to its members, and also by the Ontario Retail Lumber Dealers' Association to those belonging to that body.

(1) The tax is primarily one upon materials, and is not intended to be a tax upon labor. Labor used in the installation of materials is not taxed, but tax does apply to labor used in the manufacturing of materials.

(2) Art. 7 of the Resolution provides for a tax on one per cent (1%) to be collected on sales by manufacturers and wholesalers, this tax to be paid by the purchaser to the wholesaler or manufacturer at the time of sale.

(3) Contractors and sub-contractors will have to pay one per cent. (1%) tax on materials used by them.

(4) Products of the soil, such as sand, gravel and unprocessed stone, are not taxed. Lime, cement and stone which is quarried, crushed or which passes through any process, come under the tax.

(5) Tax on materials on everything shipped or delivered on or after May 19th, 1920, unless it can be proven that the complete price was paid in advance of that date. Partial payment is not sufficient.

(6) Building contractors and sub-contractors, though technically manufacturers, are regarded for the purpose of the tax as retailers, selling the consumer. Tax is not chargeable on the amount of contract, either between sub-contractors and contractor or between contractor and owner.

(7) If a contractor or sub-contractor manufactures materials for his work, such as metal cornices, sash and door frames, iron railings, etc., he is required to pay tax on cost of manufacture including labor. He is not required to pay tax on installation.

(8) Provincial and Dominion Governments are both subject to the tax.

(9) Lumber jobbers are regarded as wholesalers and their sales are therefore subject to a one per cent (1%) tax.

(10) Dealers who make sash, doors, etc., are manufacturers and the sales tax applies.

(11) Planing mills are manufacturers. Sales to wholesalers are subject to the tax also to a further one per cent tax when sold by wholesaler to contractor or consumer.

(12) In the opinion of the Inland Revenue Department, contractors ought to be able to recover tax from owners on contracts made previous to May 19th, 1920, for goods purchased or delivered after that date. This is, however, a ques-

tion of law. On further contracts, the tax should be provided for.

(13) Copies of all rulings made by the Department of Inland Revenue have been sent to all local collectors, and consultation with these officers will probably save much time and expense in securing information required.

On the New Turnover Tax

The following questions submitted to the Toronto office of the Department of Inland Revenue have been officially answered as follows. The replies will be read with interest:

If a manufacturer charges the wholesaler 1 per cent. on his invoice is it the intention of the Act that the wholesaler pass the tax of 1 per cent. on his invoice to the retailer?

Ans.—Yes.

Is it the intention for the wholesaler to pay an additional tax of his own to the Government of 1 per cent. on the same goods as the manufacturer has already paid 1 per cent. to the Government on, or will the wholesaler charge his customer with 2 per cent?

Ans.—One per cent.

How would the tax effect one wholesaler selling to another wholesaler? For instance, the first wholesaler buys from the manufacturer, the manufacturer has invoiced him with 1 per cent. and he has paid it, does he pass this tax along to the other wholesaler, and does the other wholesaler pass it along to the retailers, or do the manufacturer and both wholesalers have to pay the 1 per cent., making three payments of 1 per cent. on the same goods?

Ans.—Yes (One per cent. in each case).

If a shipment is sold at a delivered price, freight included, is the wholesaler or manufacturer to charge the 1 per cent. on the delivered price, or f.o.b. mill price?

Ans.—F.O.B. mill price only.

If a wholesaler has lumber which is still in the manufacturers hands, but has been invoiced by the manufacturer at the beginning of the year, or prior to May 19th, and paid for by the wholesaler, and is in the wholesaler's possession in the manufacturer's yard, should the manufacturer charge the 1 per cent. on this stock when it is being moved? If your answer be no, does the wholesaler charge the tax on his invoice to the customer, and the wholesaler remit to the Government? Ans.—(1) No; (2) No.

When we send credit note should we credit tax back to customer for the amount of credit note?

Ans.—Yes.

Will Collect the Tax From All

At the regular monthly meeting of the Toronto Retail Lumber Dealers, held recently, it was decided that the number of working hours in the various plants should be nine per day. There has been an agitation in some quarters on the part of workers for an eight-hour day but the lumbermen unanimously agreed that nine hours would be the minimum.

The 1 per cent. turn-over tax was discussed in all its phases and in view of the recent interpretation from the Inland Revenue Department, Ottawa, it was decided that the tax would be levied on all transactions. While there may be some exceptions to the collection of it in the case of material sold to a farmer, speculative builder, etc., the department distinctly states that goods sold to a contractor or sub-contractor shall bear the 1 per cent. tax. This constitutes the bulk of the business of the average lumber yard in Toronto and the bigger cities, and if any discrimination was made between customers, it might lead to all sorts of complications and a great deal of detail. This will be eliminated by a universal charge of 1 per cent.

Then again, the term "contractor" is subject to such a wide interpretation that it is difficult to tell exactly who come under this class, and for the present, at any rate, 1 per cent., will as stated, be added and collected on all sales. It was decided by the retailers that no separate slips would be made out but that the books of each man would be shown and an affidavit taken regarding the amount collected on all sales and the correctness of the returns to the Inland Revenue Department.

Home building has come to be one of the finest "arts of peace."

"Knowledge is power." Know the needs of your community and you will hold within your grasp the power of supplying those needs.

Lumbermen Oppose New Ry. Tariff

Desire to See Several Amendments and Will Appear
Before Dominion Board at Ottawa

A deputation from the Wholesale Lumber Dealers' Association, Toronto, will visit Ottawa on June 15th to protest against the proposed new rates for weighing cars, etc., as published recently in the Canadian Freight Association tariff No. 14. The hearing was to have come up on the 1st of June but was postponed until the 15th. The new tariff, which relates to the weighing of cars, elimination of allowances, alteration of estimated weights, etc., was recently discussed at the Wholesale Lumber Dealers' session in Toronto. They decided that they, along with the Canadian Manufacturers' Association, would co-operate in resisting the new regulation. At the hearing, which will take place before the Dominion Railway Board on the 15th, A. C. Manbert, (chairman of the Wholesale Lumber Dealers' Association), A. E. Eckardt, (chairman of the Transportation Committee), D. C. Johnston and others will press for certain amendments.

The following are the amendments the Association desires to Tariff No. 14.

Responsibility for Scaling: Page 7 No. 1.

If delivery agent is unable to give consignee scaling particulars of a car that has originated at a track scale station, or has passed en route a track scale, the Railway Company must accept payment of freight on the basis of minimum weight. The Railway Company to have the right to make amended claim as soon as scaling particulars are ascertained.

Weights—How Ascertained: Page 7 No. 3

Section B: Sub-section 1 and 2.

The consignee shall have information on the advice note showing under what conditions the car was scaled.

Section D: Page 7.

We wish to have a statement added to this section, which will show who is authorized to make the change referred to.

Section J: Page 8.

We desire to have further specification made as to how the consignee shall have access to information as to when the tares of the cars were verified.

Section K: Page 8.

"A record should be kept at each track scale showing the gross tare", etc.

"We want the word "must" inserted instead of the word "should."

Section F: Page 10 No. 8.

Cars Not Weighed on Track Scale

"Shipper in all cases being asked to state on Bill of Lading the actual weight loaded."

The word "actual" should be changed to "estimated."

Prepaid Freight

No. 12 (Page 10)

A new regulation is required as follows:

Compulsory Refund of Overcharges

If, on car being weighed, it is found the weight is less than that shown in billing, agent at track scale station must correct weight and charges, billing forward the overcharge, for refund, sending correct sheet to forwarding agent and audit department. Agent at track scale station must also notify forwarding agent, by wire, the actual weight, making notation on waybill that this has been done. On receipt of this information the forwarding agent must refund to shipper the overcharges, notifying the agent at destination (also by wire) when this has been done.

Charge for Weighing Cars on Track Scales

These charges are too high. They have been increased considerably and a reduction should be made. (Page 11—Nos. 14, 15, 16 and 17).

Weights to Cover (New)

When a shipper makes a request for an empty car to be placed for lading, the understanding is that a standard car is required. If, to suit the convenience of the railroad company, they place a car of larger capacity, the minimum for a standard car shall apply.

Weighing of Empty Cars

Page 13.

Why apply \$1.00 per car on coal only? We want it applied on lumber shipments also.

Allowances From Track Scale Weights

No. 24 (Page 13)

We ask for information why this allowance should apply to ship-

ments in Canada only. We want it made applicable to all shipments.

For stakes, strips, braces, etc., for lading flat or gondola cars, the amount should be not less than 850 lbs.

No 4 (Page 13)

This regulation should be amended as follows:

No. 4A.

"For foreign matter, not part of the loading, such as snow, ice, manure, gravel or refuse, in cars at point of origin, an estimated allowance is to be made by the agent adequate to the actual conditions in each case and such allowance is to be noted on the Bill of Lading."

No. 4B.

"For foreign matter, not part of the lading, such as snow, ice," etc., "on top of cars" an estimated allowance is to be made by the weighman at time of weighing and noted on Bill of Lading.

Weighing of Cars For Tares

No. 32 (Page 17)

"Wooden and steel underframe should be reweighed and remarked at least once every twelve months during the first two years the car is in service, and thereafter once every twenty-four months."

We want the word "should" changed to "must" and the time changed from "twenty-four months" to "twelve months" and information that this has been done to be available to consignor.

Estimated Weights to be Used When Actual Weights Cannot be Ascertained

No. 33 (Page 19)

The weights outlined here are too high. Would suggest that the railways and shippers interested should hold a conference and come to an agreement.

Ontario Retailers May Go North On Trip

The annual midsummer outing of the Ontario Retail Lumber Dealers' Association will be held from July 30th to August 3rd. Various routes are being considered by the directors and several objectives have been proposed. One which seems to be looked upon with a large amount of favor at the present time is the proposed trip to North Bay and then by steamer to various points on Lake Nipissing and the French River. John Ferguson, Mayor of North Bay, has written Secretary Boulton of the association, assuring him that the northern town would gladly welcome the visiting lumber retailers and every accommodation would be at their disposal. There are several lumber and pulp and paper mills within a reasonable distance, and the retailers will, no doubt, pay a visit to these plants. Further particulars will be announced in the near future.

Says B.C. Mills Will Have Good Season

W. J. Lovering, wholesale lumberman, of Toronto, who returned recently after spending several weeks among the mountain and coast mills of British Columbia, reports that the prospects for a large cut throughout the Pacific Coast province are very bright. He believes that the output by the end of the present year will be greater than that of 1919.

Mr. Lovering and others purchased the plant, limits and logs of the Yahk Lumber Co. at Wasa, which is located a few miles from Cranbrook. The mill is equipped with a circular saw and all accessories, and has a cutting capacity of about 40,000 ft. per day. The chief timber sawn in Western white pine. It is possible that the mill will be operated under the name of the Lovering Lumber Co. Wm. Saunders, formerly superintendent of the Lake Rosseau Lumber Co. at Boakview, Ont., has gone west and will act in a similar capacity in connection with the plant at Wasa. Mr. Lovering will give the new industry considerable personal attention and states that the cut this season will be fully up to last year.

Discussing the general situation in British Columbia, while there is a scarcity of logs at many points, and production costs are unusually high, Mr. Lovering reported that the demand for shop lumber, or the better grade, is quite active, and there is no prospect of a decline in price. On some of the cheaper lines there had been a reduction of a few dollars at the mills. The shingle market was temporarily unsettled and prices had taken a decided drop. A general reaction was setting in and now the tendency is in the opposite direction on most lines of forest products. Some mills, which found that they could not turn out shingles profitably at the prevailing figure and pay the top-notch price for cedar logs, had either shut down or were only running part time or with part of their equipment. Mr. Lovering believes that shingles will shortly get back to normal, as well as other forest products.

Today, when everything is high, you must offer something else besides price to secure trade—and that something is service.

Mr. Power Speaks on Car Shortage

W. Gerard Power, managing director of the River Ouelle Pulp & Lumber Co., St. Pacome, and former president of the Canadian Lumbermen's Association, states that the cut of his company will be about the same as that of last year. They had a good drive of all their logs this spring and manufacturing conditions at the present time are fairly favorable. When starting their mills this season the company naturally advanced all wages, and, while all plants are being operated at full time, there are no men to spare at any of their establishments. Mr. Power says that their worst difficulty at present is trying to get empties to take care of their American shipments, and although they have been working on this matter for months, they are practically getting no foreign cars to handle these orders.

Great Britain Faces Newsprint Shortage

An acute shortage of newsprint is predicted in Great Britain, according to reports received by the Commercial Intelligence Branch, Department of Trade and Commerce, Ottawa, from Trade Commissioner, J. E. Ray, of Manchester. Mr. Ray says that Great Britain may, in the near future, experience a great scarcity of newsprint, which is likely to be reflected in a diminution of the size of the daily papers and advanced prices of the same. The shortage is attributable to the action of the Norwegian Government in requiring the manufacturers of their country to supply newsprint to the home newspaper publishers at a price below cost. A refusal will entail an embargo on exports. Should the latter cease, Great Britain will be forced elsewhere and will, at the same time, be compelled, according to word received from Commissioner Gray, to bid against France in an open market as the French papers draw their supplies of newsprint almost exclusively from Norway. There are about fifty paper mills in Norway producing approximately 125,000 tons of newsprint, the greater portion of which is exported.

Montreal Business is Picking Up Some

As a whole, the Montreal market is satisfactory. For a time business was inclined to be on the dull side, but it has picked up. The position generally has not changed to any extent. The men who view the situation with a feeling that there is likely to be a break are in the minority; they are apprehensive that the demand will not keep pace with the new cut, and that prices will drop because of the necessity of disposing of the lumber—in other words, there will be few buyers and many sellers. They, too, can see no profit for the wholesaler in the prices being asked by the mills. On the other hand, most wholesalers view the market with absolute confidence. The general business conditions are all in favor of values being maintained; the new cut is likely to be of such an extent that it will only supply the ordinary demands; and there is every reason to believe that Canada will be comparatively free from serious labor troubles. Certainly, the outlook for hardwoods is optimistic; the lumber is scarce, and the demand very insistent.

Trade locally is fair. The Montreal building permits for last month amounted to \$1,667,383, an increase of \$397,948; while for the

five months the total was \$61,085,034, a gain of \$3,932,027. The outlook for the balance of the season is good; the labor situation is satisfactory, although some sections of the unions are still complaining—particularly the carpenters and joiners—and are asking for higher wages. The most serious drawback is the shortage of general building supplies. Firms dealing in these commodities state that they have more orders than they can fill, and there is no likelihood of any material alleviation of the situation.

The B. C. section is now much stronger, and there is a considerably better demand for lumber from the Coast. The number of cars in transit is very small.

The American market has revived somewhat. The great difficulty is to secure sufficient foreign cars.

Exports to the United Kingdom are moderate. Advices from England are to the effect that the prices there, particularly for spruce, have fallen away to a considerable extent. This is likely to effect shipments from this side, as with the high freights prevailing, there is no inducement to export. Freights are too stiff, and lumbermen complain that they are likely to result in the curtailment of business. Canada has to compete with the Scandinavian countries, from where the freights to the United Kingdom are much lower than those from this side.

Believes Western Conditions Will Be Adjusted

H. J. Terry, of Terry & Gordon, Limited, Toronto, and Vancouver, who returned recently after spending several weeks in British Columbia on a business trip, reports that stocks on the average are low with both the Mountain and Coast mills. Of course, there are some exceptions but owing to heavy shipments across the border when the rush was on some weeks ago and the demand was excessive, a number of mills were practically sold right up to the saw. While there has been a decline in prices due to the embargoes relating to shipments to the other side, there was a growing feeling that conditions would right themselves in the near future. Manufacturers could not go on meeting the constant increases in mill wages, better housing for employees and the high cost of logs and sell at quotations which have been in effect of late. Mr. Terry states that the requisitions from the Prairie provinces will depend very much on the character of the crops this summer and at present the prospects are bright for a bumper yield. The growth in every section was coming on admirably and, if expectations in regard to the harvest are realized, the demand will be enormous. Many shingle mills are now losing money owing to the temporary sag in prices and all purchasers of B. C. forest products at to-day's prices stand to gain by the conditions which prevail just now. Due to excessive production costs the manufacturer would have to get more for his output or some of the mills would have a rather uncertain future financially. In clears, uppers and finish, values are holding better than on cheaper grades. The shingle mills have not large stocks on hand and do not feel disposed to carry expensive material in view of the present slump. On the whole, the industry in British Columbia is fairly optimistic in spite of the rather sluggish demand at the present time.



The crew at the Wayagamack Pulp & Paper Co., Three Rivers, Que., lately established the very remarkable record of cutting 104,171 ft. of lumber in 9½ hours, using one double cut Waterous band mill, Waterous carriage and Waterous circular re-saw.

This cut was made from logs only 13 ft. in length, instead of the usual 16 ft. The lumber was one, two and three inches thick and was all well cut. The names of the crew making this record are Honore Beland, sawyer; Frank Gaulin, filer; and Edouard Hamel millwright.

New Lumber Enterprise in Rimouski

Mr. J. Henry Poulin, of Montreal, has been appointed manager of the Rimouski Lumber Co., Limited, of Rimouski, Que., and has entered upon his new duties. This company was recently incorporated under a federal charter and has purchased a planing mill at Rimouski which will be remodelled and enlarged, with the latest equipment for milling and a capacity of 150,000 feet per day. The company will shortly invite tenders for the construction of a new building, which will be of first class construction and Rimouski will then have one of the most modern mills in Eastern Canada. Mr. Poulin has interested New York and Boston capitalists in the enterprise in which he himself is largely concerned financially. The company is a private corporation and will soon enter the wholesale lumber business, making a specialty of dressed lumber.

The Empire Timber Exhibition

With a view to exploiting the timber produced in all parts of the British Empire, the Department of Overseas Trade is holding an Empire Timber Exhibition at Holland Park Skating Rink, W., from July 5th to July 17th next, says the "Timber Trades Journal" of London, England. The Timber Trade Federation are very anxious that the fullest support should be given to this undertaking, and a circular has been issued to timber merchants requesting those interested in British Empire timbers to take space at the exhibition for the purpose of showing material or manufactures of Empire productions. The classification will embrace (a) specimens of timber grown within the British Empire, (b) articles manufactured from timbers grown within the British Empire, and (c) wood pulp contained from timbers grown within the British Empire. The great idea of the exhibition is to bring prominently before architects and inspectors the full range of Imperial-grown timbers, and especially those kinds which are only slightly known in this country. The extent of our resources is certainly not yet explored, and in India especially there appear to be many fine varieties of wood which have not hitherto had much commercial value. All further information that may be required is obtainable from the Department of Overseas Trade, at 73 Basinghall Street, E.C., and we would recommend all firms who have any exhibits not to lose this opportunity. In the future all timber, both hardwood and softwood, will have a brisk market, and for years to come the demand must exceed the supply. There should, therefore, be scope for new varieties which have not previously been put upon the market.

The Greatest Need to Cure Unrest

America's great need to-day is a greater number of home-owning families. It is the only real antidote for our natural unrest and extravagance, says C. H. Ketrledge of Evanston, Ill. As has been well said: "No I. W. W. owns his home." The most radical of the striking workmen in industrial centres are the boarders and room renters. Men owning their house and lot are the most conservative in the matter of striking. We need more stabilized conditions in our industries. Give the workmen a chance to own their homes and stable conditions will result. Fewer landlords and more farmers owning the land they work will put new life into our agricultural industry and take out more materials from the lumber yards. A few large land owners may have fine places in the town, but a greater number of small farmers working their own land is of far greater benefit to the town. The "own your home" movement that was begun by the lumbermen a few years ago seems to have received a check and the campaign for it has lagged, doubtless for the same reason that all building has slowed down. Nevertheless, it should continue to be a principle object with the lumber industry to foster it and devise means to make it practicable.

I believe that the establishment of building and loan associations in the different counties will do more to further this object than any other plan. There is a probability that the government farm loan measure may be declared unconstitutional by the Federal Supreme Court on the grounds that government cannot appropriate money for private use. If this should prove to be true, there will be a greater opportunity for these associations than ever as farmers could obtain funds from them for building purposes, and give them a chance to turn around in paying for it.

There is no line of business but that is suffering to a greater or less extent from car shortage and the measure of our transportation facilities is the degree of the country's prosperity. The tremendous growth of the country's business during the past five years finds us with practically less railroad equipment to handle it than existed before the war. This condition is the most serious menace to business that we have to-day. Whatever may be done to relieve

it cannot possibly be adequate to business needs this year. Twenty per cent. of the old wheat is still in storage on the farms and in the elevators, and with the new crop shortly coming along, the prospects are that its course to the elevators and mills will be blocked by what is left over from last year. The freight car supply may be measuring the price of bread next summer.

With this congestion that is not imaginary but actual, a good many farmers will be up against it for storage room on their farms for this season's crop. This is the opportunity for the country dealers to get busy looking after the needs of their respective localities in this regard. Granaries and corn cribs will be needed as they have not been for years, and will be for two or three years to come, for this is not a temporary condition, as it will take a long while for railroad equipment to get caught up with the needs of the country. It would be a good idea to get out in the country and take an inventory of the grain storage room on the farms and the probable needs for taking care of the coming crop. You will discover later on this is no false alarm.

New Position for Mr. Edgecombe

G. H. Edgecombe, Ottawa, who has been appointed surveyor of forest resources for the Commission of Conservation, Ottawa, and has entered upon his new duties, is a son of A. C. Edgecombe, who is a prominent carriage manufacturer of St. John, N. B. Mr. Edgecombe graduated in civil engineering at the University of New Brunswick in 1908 and in Forestry at the University of Toronto in 1910. For two years he was assistant forester in the Dominion Forestry Branch located in Alberta. Mr. Edgecombe was at first engaged in the survey of the Rocky Mountain Forest Reserve and later as supervisor of the Brazeau and Athabaska Forests. Leaving the Dominion service, he joined the staff of the British Columbia Forest Branch in July 1912 as district forester, Tete Juane district. He was later moved to the headquarters staff in Victoria and was engaged in making valuation surveys in the forests of the Coast. Mr. Edgecombe enlisted in 1915 and got overseas in February 1916 as lieutenant in the 3rd Divisional Field Artillery, returning June 1919 as captain (acting major) after a long and creditable service. He was in the Somme, Vimy, Hill 70, Paaschaendale and Amiens offensives. Since his return he has been engaged in the survey of the forest resources of Ontario for the Commission of Conservation but his permanent appointment as Surveyor of Forest Resources has just been secured. His work so far has been confined mainly to the Ottawa River Drainage area.

Lumber for Big Convention Hall

Approximately 300,000 feet of lumber was used in building extra seats, platforms, etc., in the mammoth Coliseum, Chicago, where the Republican National Convention met the first week in June. The lumber was yellow pine, Norway pine and white pine, and furnished by the Edward Hines Lumber Company of Chicago.

Deliver the Goods

The world will buy largely of any one who
Can deliver the goods.

It is ready and eager to barter if you
Can deliver the goods.

But don't take its order and make out the bill
Unless you are sure you'll be able to fill
Your contract, because it won't pay you until
You deliver the goods.

The world rears its loftiest shafts to the men
Who deliver the goods.

With plow, lever, brush, hammer, sword, or with pen
They deliver the goods.

And while we their eloquent epitaphs scan
That say in the world's work they stood in the van
We know that the meaning is, "Here lies a man
Who delivered the goods."

And rude or refined be your wares, still be sure
To deliver the goods.

Though a king or a clown, still remember that you're
To deliver the goods.

If you find you are called to the pulpit to preach,
To the grain-fields to till, to the forum to teach,
Be you poet or porter, remember that each
Must deliver the goods.

—Nixon Waterman.

Gigantic Merger of Pulp and Lumber Concerns

Extensive Enterprises Will be Carried Out by United Interests in Developing Pulp and Paper Industry and Water Powers of the Gatineau Valley

By the consummation of the greatest pulp and lumber merger ever attempted in Canadian lumbering history, involving a purchase sum of \$60,000,000, the holdings of four, and particularly the possessions of two of the first six biggest lumbering companies in the Ottawa Valley, passed from their former owners, W. C. Edwards and Co., Gilmour-Hughson Company, The Kipawa Company, Limited, and the Ticonderoga Pulp and Paper Co., to the Royal Securities Corporation, and from the Corporation to the Riordon Pulp and Paper Company, Montreal, which are their present owners.

Official announcement of the transaction, which has been pending since the beginning of 1920 or before, was made during the closing days of May, and with it the inclusion of four instead of two companies, revealed the fact that one of the greatest pulpwood and lumber tracts, to come under the control of one company in America, if not in the world, had been accomplished. Virgin and almost untapped tracts of woodlands, prized for generations for their excellence, were swept in the final hours of the deal, from the ownership of those, or the kin of them, who had controlled them for many generations, into the hands of the Riordon Company. With the passing of the limits, those owned by Booth, McLachlin, and some held by the Hawkesbury Company, stand out like a beacon light, as representing the industry and energy of the pioneers in the lumbering industry in the Ottawa Valley.

Names of early lumber operators, who have long since passed into the great beyond, excepting perhaps John R. Booth, are recalled with the announcement of the merger, and though the commercial possibilities of the completion of the transaction appear sound and great, there is a keynote of regret that the limit holdings of some of the oldest lumbering barons in Canada, have passed to one of the leading and most modern and efficient companies in the manufacture of pulp, paper, sulphite, and lumber—the Riordon Company.

Develop Pulp Resources of Gatineau

Some changes in the already announced details are, so the Canada Lumberman has been given to understand, are to be made, but from what could be learned they will principally effect the cutting operations in the Gatineau Valley and the conversion, manufacture, and distribution of the wood on the limits already acquired. It is proposed to open up the pulp resources of the Gatineau district.

From the nature of the woods (or the principal percentage of it) it appeared very obvious that steps toward the erection of a new pulp and paper mill situated in or around Ottawa, had to come. The new owners were going to enter the lumber manufacturing field at Ottawa. The name of W. C. Edwards and Co. will live, but its

commercial operations will be that of only wholesale selling. The entire manufacturing plant, including sawmill, sash and door factory, box factory, and other woodworking plant units, with adjacent piling grounds, covering over 20 acres, and known as the "Sussex street" or "New Edinburgh plant" of the Edwards Company, was purchased outright by the Riordon interests. The property includes power rights, buildings and lands formerly used in the operation of the W. C. Edwards Company.

The plant is easily one of the most modern in Eastern Ontario, employs over 1,000 workers, and has an unofficial estimated valuation of \$1,000,000. The plant will continue to operate as a unit. Even the offices formerly occupied by the Edwards company are to be vacated by their former owners. Indications were that the Riordon interests intended establishing their Ottawa headquarters about the mill and conducting at the start a business of manufacturing lumber, in Ottawa. W. C. Edwards and Co. retain the Somerset St. planing mill and two suburban yards.

With the closing of the transaction, Hon. W. C. Edwards, founder of the Edwards Company, ceases to figure actively in the manufacture of lumber. He is not a member of the W. C. Edwards & Company, though years ago he heaped up the foundation stones to form the monument which now bears his name, and will carry on through the ages, of Ottawa Valley lumbering history.

The name of the merged companies will be the Riordon Company Limited, and it has been officially announced that the chief purpose of the company is the development of the pulpwood resources of the Gatineau Valley.

Among some of the outstanding commercial facts in connection with the merger are:

Expenditure of \$30,000,000 in the Gatineau Valley district for the development of pulp and paper resources and their conversion into pulp or paper, within two or three years.

The continuance of the lumber industry in the Gatineau Valley.

The development of water powers in the Gatineau Valley.

The acquiring of twelve thousand square miles of pulpwood and timber limits, eight thousand square miles of which were formerly owned by the Gilmour and Hughson and W. C. Edwards and Co., and 1,200 square miles by the Kipawa Company Limited.

One hundred and twenty-five million feet board measure of annual pine lumber output.

One billion, two hundred million feet, of standing pine.

Twenty-five million cords of pulpwood.

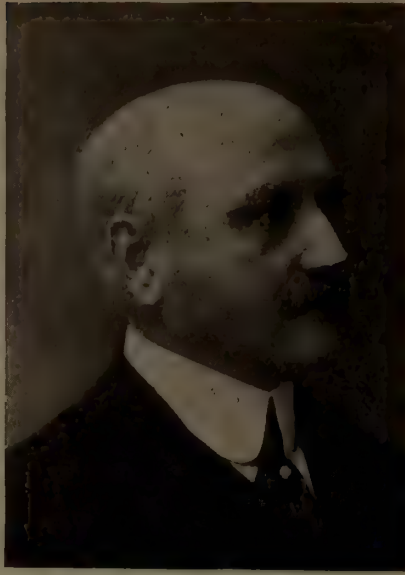
One hundred and fifty thousand horsepower of developed and



General view of Mill No. 1 of W. C. Edwards & Co., at Rockland, Ont., founded over fifty years ago



W. C. Edwards, Ottawa, Ont.



Gordon C. Edwards, Ottawa, Ont.



Carl Riordon, Montreal, Que.



Ward C. Hughson, Ottawa, Ont.

undeveloped water power, of which 50,000 h.p. is on the Quinze river and was formerly owned by the Bronson Company.

One of the most valuable holdings of white pine, under one control in the world.

Pulp and paper output of about 150,000 tons per annum.

One of the outstanding features of the consolidation of interests is that they will be financed and controlled largely by Canadian capital. The financing of the new project will be carried out by the Royal Securities Corporation, Montreal.

With the announcement of the merger, the following statement was issued by Senator Edwards concerning his company:

History of the Edwards Industries

The business of W. C. Edwards & Company, Limited, was established at Rockland, operations beginning in November, 1868. It was originally a co-partnership and was afterwards merged into a joint stock company. The original co-partnership was composed of William C. Edwards and James Wood, but John A. Cameron and John C. Edwards became partners of the firm in the autumn of 1871, the firm as then composed buying out the timber limits and mills of Cameron & Edwards on the Blanche river. In the first three years of the operations of the firm it owned no timber limits, but bought its supply of logs from small operators—which, under the conditions as then existing, was not a difficult task.

The first purchase of limits was on the Gatineau river in the spring of 1871, when 200 square miles of territory was purchased from Hamilton Brothers. Since that time further territory has steadily been acquired, and the holdings of the company to-day comprise approximately 5,000 square miles. The production of sawn lumber and the development of industries for its re-manufacture have steadily increased. The cut of lumber in 1869 was only 3,000,000 feet; whereas for several years past the average cut has been in the neighborhood of 85,000,000 feet per annum. Planing mills, sash and door factories have been added. The company has from time to time absorbed the interests of various other companies on the Ottawa river. For instance, in 1882 the entire holdings of John A. Cameron & Company, with their mills on the North Nation River, were acquired. Then in 1888 large holdings, in fact the entire limits then owned by Hamilton Brothers on the Gatineau river, were taken over. Again in 1895 the limits of James MacLaren & Company on the Gatineau and Temiskaming were acquired, and at the same time the mill property at New Edinburgh, Ottawa. These holdings together with numerous minor purchases, constitute the very large area already referred to.

At times during its many years of operation the company has necessarily had serious difficulties to overcome. For instance, the large and expensive mill which had been constructed at Rockland in the autumn of 1871 was completely destroyed by fire in June, 1875, together with the entire stock of lumber on hand and all the plant connected therewith, there being little or no insurance to cover the loss. This was the first considerable difficulty, and the general advancement of the firm has been fairly steady ever since.

Observance of Golden Jubilee

Again in 1907 a serious loss was sustained, when the entire property and all the lumber in the New Edinburgh yards were consumed by fire. At this period, however, the shock was by no means so overwhelming, and immediately reconstruction of a more permanent nature took place, concrete material being used.

On Aug. 23, 1919, the 50th anniversary of the founding was celebrated.

Not only have the W. C. Edwards & Company, Limited, been large manufacturers, but they have also been for several years considerable wholesale dealers in lumber, having an office in New York and connections in Burlington, Vermont, and Liverpool, England.

But in the march of events a period has been reached in the history of Ottawa river lumbering when for the best conservation of the timber and development of the resources on the various limits, it becomes desirable that there should be some limitation in pine production, and utilization of the large pulp and paper resources. The breakdown in physical condition of W. C. Edwards, who from the first has been the sole general manager of the operations, has necessitated his retirement from the scene of his many years of management of the company's affairs. W. C. Edwards & Co. are disposing of all the property, except the wholesale branch, in which business they will continue; so that the name of W. C. Edwards & Company, Limited, as a factor in Ottawa's business life does not disappear.

For Economy in Production

It is understood by the sellers that the buyer, who is Mr. I. W. Killam, of Montreal, is to join this property and other properties which he has recently bought, in the great Riordon Pulp and Paper Company. For administration and economy in production this is, in the judgment of the sellers, a good and wise move. The Riordon Company are the pioneers in chemical pulp making in Canada. They have had a long and valuable experience, have a competent and high-class staff, and are well and strongly established on the Ottawa river, and under the new arrangement will certainly possess one of the most efficient and enduring operations for the production of pulp and paper in the Dominion of Canada. But this is not all. It is possible for them to produce white pine lumber for many years to come, and their possibilities in water power development and in the production of hardwood lumber, and chemicals to be made from hardwood, are very large indeed. The whole enterprise combined should make one of the very best organizations in these directions in the world.

While the severance from W. C. Edwards & Company of a very large and most valuable property and a business which has taken many years of toil and study to evolve is necessarily a matter of extreme regret, because of long and intimate association, at the same time it is firmly believed that the future interests and welfare of this portion of Canada will be best served by the transaction which has recently gone into effect.

Edwards Company Continuing as Wholesalers

The limits formerly owned by the Edwards Company are principally situated on the North Nation, Demonines, Colongue, Blanche, Kipawa, Temiskaming and Gatineau rivers. The greater part of them is made up of white pine, and most of the remainder red pine and spruce. There is also some hardwoods.

This company for several years past has been the leading producer of lumber and lath in the Ottawa Valley, and for several years past has manufactured between sixty and eighty five million feet of lumber. In the 1919 season it manufactured 60,000,000 feet of lumber and eleven million pieces of lath, and nine million pieces of shi-

gles. In 1918 it manufactured 65,000,000 feet of lumber and in 1917 seven million feet more. The company employs over one thousand workers in its mills at Ottawa, and about twice this number at its Rockland mills. For many years past it has been a much larger producer of lath and shingles than the Riordon Company.

The plant includes one of the most modern and up-to-date saw-mills and woodworking factories in Eastern Ontario and also a sash and door factory, box factory, planing mill, etc. The merger will not effect the positions of the employees of the company.

Gilmour and Hughson Operations Reviewed

The Gilmour and Hughson Company is the result of lumbering operations commenced nearly a century ago by John Gilmour of Scotland. This company has since then been a close corporation and at the time of the merger was exclusively controlled by the members of the Gilmour and Hughson families.

John Gilmour Jr. died in 1912 after which he was succeeded in the company by Mr. W. C. Hughson, formerly of Albany, N. Y., who at the time of the merger was a half partner in the business. This company from the commencement of its operations engaged in the manufacture of lumber. It owned extensive limits, which in the early days greatly exceeded those of the Edwards Company. Part of these limits were later purchased by the Edwards Company. At the time



D. G. Gilmour, Ottawa, Ont.



C. B. Thorne, Hawkesbury, Ont.

of the merger of the company owned about 3,000 square miles of limits, some of which have been in its possession continuously for upwards of one hundred years, and are situated principally in the Gatineau district. They are mainly composed of white pine, red pine, and spruce, the distribution of the pine grades being about sixty per cent., and spruce forty per cent. The mill is situated almost at the junction of the Gatineau and Ottawa rivers. In 1919 the plant produced 20,000,000 feet of lumber, in 1918 22,000,000 feet and the year before 25,000,000. Last year it was the fifth largest producer of lumber in the Ottawa Valley and was sixth the year before. Its lath output runs around three and one-half million pieces annually and in 1918 it manufactured 1,000,000 pieces of shingles.

In the early days of the company it sold most of its product in the English market and manufactured deals. For the last fifteen years it has not been manufacturing deals and now disposes of the greater part of its output in the United States. The company employs 200 men about its mill in the summer months and about 1,100 in wood camps during the winter. Mr. W. C. Hughson is president and Mr. D. G. Gilmour, lumber broker, vice president.

The Gilmour and Hughson Company like the Edwards plant will continue to manufacture lumber. Mr. Hughson and other officers and officials of the company will for the present, at least, retain their active positions with the firm.

The Kipawa Company, a subsidiary of the Riordon Company, is situated in the Temiskaming district, and was formed in 1913. Riordon engineers after making a close study of the territory considered it the logical spot to locate a pulp mill. The property was purchased five years later and the construction of the first unit having a capacity of over one hundred tons of bleached sulphite pulp per day was begun. The plant began to produce last year. The company owns about 1,400 square miles of limits, and 20,000 h.p. is available the year round. Thirty five thousand horse power could be produced if conservation work was undertaken. The power leases run for 75 years.



Mill No. 2 of the Edwards industries at Rockland, Ont.

Mr. C. B. Thorne, technical director of the Riordon Company, personally planned and directed the design and construction of the plant. The general plan is such that units of one hundred tons capacity can be added to the present plant. A second 100 ton unit is now under construction, and it is expected that within a few months the plant will be turning out 300 tons of pulp per day. The cost of the plant is in the neighborhood of \$15,000,000. A model townsite has also been provided for, around 200 community houses.

Great Gathering of Empire Foresters

A number of Canadian foresters are leaving this month to attend the Imperial Forestry Conference in London, England, which takes place July 6th to 17th. Among these are Clyde Leavitt of the Commission of Conservation; Roy Cameron, Dominion Forestry Branch; M. A. Grainger, chief forester, British Columbia; Robson Black, secretary Canadian Forestry Association; and it is expected Avila Bedard, assistant forester, Quebec. W. B. Stokes, of the Forest Products Laboratories of Canada, will have charge of the exhibit of Canadian woods and wood products. The attendance of these representatives from Canada and the excellent exhibit which has been prepared will do much to advertise the forest industries of Canada throughout the Empire.

They Will See Some Big Timber

Representative western newspaper men were recently in the east to attend the annual meeting of the Canadian Press Limited, and partly in connection with arrangements for the coming Imperial Press Conference. The British journalists will spend three days in Alberta, and from that province will be taken into British Columbia, where they will spend eight days. They will see how logging is carried on among the big trees along the Capilano. They will also be shown other famous scenes and various beauty spots on Vancouver Island.

The Southampton Lumber Company Company, Ltd., has been incorporated to carry on and operate a general lumber business in all its branches, including logging, driving, sawing, manufacturing, shipping and selling of lumber. Frank D. Swim, Alexander Storey and Everett J. Weaver, of Doaktown, constitute the company, the capital stock of which is \$48,000, and their head office will be in Doaktown, N. B.



The sawing plant of Gilmour & Hughson, Hull, Que.

Hammond Co. Have Model Mill

The Hammond Cedar Company, Ltd., has recently completed important additions to buildings and machinery at Port Hammond, B.C. It is now a cedar mill throughout, and represents the last word in up-to-date equipment and economical management. The company is employing over 110 men, with probable additions in the near future, and efforts are being made to satisfactorily solve the housing problem for the employees. With this end in view the Dale property, less than a quarter of a mile from the mill, has been purchased, containing fourteen lots, upon which married employees are encouraged to erect their own homes. One eight roomed house occupies a corner site there, leaving space for an additional six houses, each having a double lot. The dwelling formerly occupied by the manager of the Bank of Hamilton branch has also been purchased as a mill home.

The rebuilding of the plant has effected notable improvements. A sawmill 270 feet by 50 feet houses log-haul, double circular head rig for breakdown, using 60 in. saws, heavy carriage with gunshot feed, and Hill "niggers." Also a Wickes gang, Gidding and Lewis gang. Watrous pony band mill and carriage, two edgers, one ten saw automatic air trimmer, and live rolls. A shingle block cut-off and automatic loader is installed, with steam feed, operated by one man. A new Summer log turner is being put in, also log stop and loader, and a new log-haul, and twin engines 16 by 20 will operate the head carriage. Practically the whole of the machinery is electrically driven, the Western Canada Power Company, as recently announced, having doubled the supply of juice for this purpose.

The lumber dry kilns have six tracks and fronting the kilns two sorting chains operate in a 90 foot by 106 foot building, so elevated as to allow trucks to pass beneath them. Direct loading of lumber from the sorting chains to trucks is a feature. After a spell in the cooling shed the lumber is lowered in truck loads to the level of the automatic feed table which supplies the planing mill. A Yates combination planer and re-saw dresses the lumber on four sides and re-saws at one operation, and the stock drops to transfer belts and so on to the trimmers, from whence transfer belts carry it to grader and tie-up men. Steel roller-bearing trucks convey the bundles to transfer cars, transferrable to any set of the tracks which converge at the storage shed.

The electrically operated planing mill is being equipped with a new fast feed Yates moulder, and has a Woods 6 x 16 in. moulder working now.

The 388 ft. by 170 ft. lumber sizer shed at the end of the range of the transfer chains is opposite the planing mill. It houses a Yates sizer and cut-off saw. In the shingle mill two storeys 115 ft. by 40 ft., three machines are working night and day to keep up with orders and six others are contemplated.

A lath machine and bolter for shingle bands operates in the shingle storage shed, 200 ft. by 56 ft., with transfer chains and trimmers, all electrically operated.

A well designed machine shop and smithy occupies the lower floor of the filing room 24 ft. by 48 ft., two storeys.

Four 66 in. by 16 ft. boilers rated at 150 lbs. pressure and fitted with Dutch oven feed occupy the 44 ft. by 43 ft. boiler house, and two new Vulcan boilers rated to 160 lbs. are to be installed shortly. Three conveyors deliver fuel to the bins.

Twin 14 in. by 20 in. engines, H. S. and G. drive the headsaws and Wickes gang, with separate engine for the shingle mill.

Six new kilns are planned. The fire protection organization includes a 1,000 gallon per minute capacity pump, five auxiliary pumps, twenty-one hydrants, with two openings connected with wrought iron main.

During the war this plant turned out more aeroplane timber than any mill in B. C., and earned high praise for the speed and quality of the product also.

Mr. D. M. Hartnell is manager of Hammond Cedar Co.'s mill, which has now a capacity of 80,000 feet per day, and occupies over two and a half acres under roof, and the Westminster Mill Company has an interest with Mr. Hartnell in the big business.

Future of Pulp Activity in West

Statistics compiled and published recently dealing with the manufacture, demand, and approximate estimates of the quantity of pulpwood available on this continent, make interesting reading, more especially in their relation to the present status and probable future growth of the pulpwood industry in this province. While the very magnitude of such an undertaking makes these estimates to a great extent simply a matter of guess work, they are the only statistics available until a more thorough survey has been made of this valuable resource, and in any event indicate in no uncertain manner the important position this industry occupies and is destined to hold for many years to come.

One interesting fact revealed by these statistics is that although forests are being turned into paper pulp at an increasing ratio, which far surpasses any increase in lumber cut in the past, there is still a very evident shortage of pulpwood, for not only manufacturing into paper, but for the other numerous uses to which it is put.

Until quite recently the pulpwood industry was centred in the east, on both sides of the line the forests there providing the raw material for the greater part of the continent and furnishing considerable also for export. But of late conditions have been changing. The fact that the forests of the east can meet the drain on them for only a limited time, and in the face of rapidly expanding markets, the centre of the industry has been drifting westward until now it is freely predicted that the near future will see the Pacific Northwest more especially that portion lying north of the international boundary, compelled to meet the demands from not only this continent, but also from other parts of the world.

Already the British Columbia mills are supplying the markets of the Antipodes, the United States, the Orient, South America, and in other quarters of the globe. But the immense market to the south of the line is by far the largest export market the mills of this country have at present, and will probably continue to be for many years to come. To-day two-thirds of the immense supply of print paper used by the American publications is imported or manufactured from wood or pulp having its origin in Canada. In 1910, the total quantity of pulpwood used in the United States for newsprint was 1,800,000 cords, of which 1,200,000 cords were imported from Canada.

Paper manufacture is a business requiring large invested capital, as is well evidenced by the huge expenditures made by those concerns producing paper in this province. Several millions of dollars are needed on each plant and this fact necessarily limits expansion of the industry, except in the case of those concerns already established. In this regard, the plants already established in British Columbia have been developed to the stage where they are the equal of any on the continent and are turning out a greater volume of product than any of the mills elsewhere.

But even this immense production cannot keep pace with the demands being made from all parts of the world and it will be but a matter of time before the largest producers of the east are forced to turn their attention to this section of the continent. The United States is now considering a national forest survey.

Yesterday is Gone

Wages wuz four bits a day,
Workin' section, pitchin' hay,

Back in '95,

Jes could stay alive;

Maw wore somespun, so did Sis,

Me and Paw did too,

First of March till Winter time,

Never wore no shoe.

You ought to see my Maw today,

Paw and Sister too,

Ridin' in a Marmom car,

Painted White and Blue,

Drop stitch stockings ev'ry day

Furs and silk and sich,

Forgot the time that me and Paw

Dug that Railroad ditch.

Meat she wuz 4 cents a pound,

Back in '95,

Taters rotten in the ground,

"Jes could stay a live"

Bread and lasses, Milk and Eggs,

Cheap as cheap could be,

Want some sweet stuff? take an ax,

Rob a Honey tree.

Meat she's now one plunk a pound,

Taters gone sky high,

Never see no milk around,

Substitute sez Si,

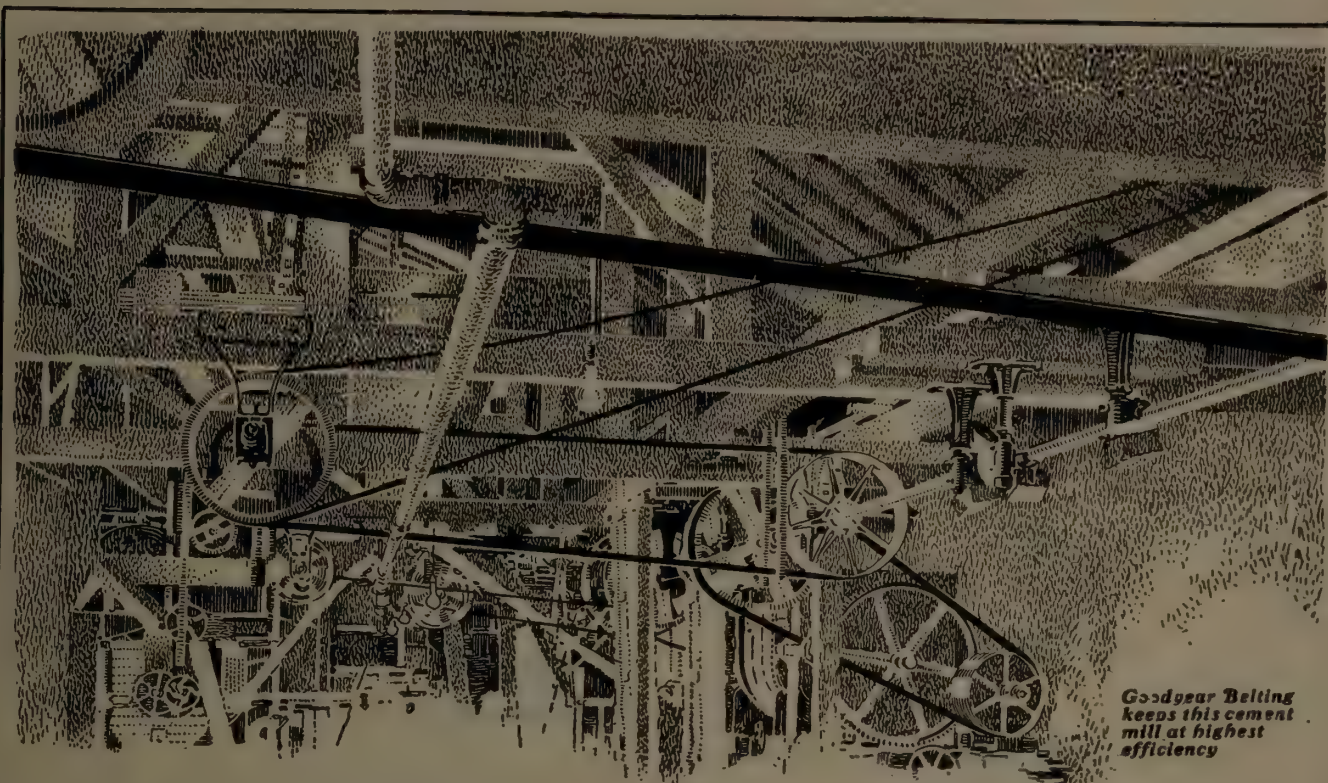
Prices soarin all the time,

People livin fast,

Never savin one small dime,

Yesterday is past.

—J. J.



Troublesome Small Pulleys

Have you trouble getting belts flexible enough for small pulleys, yet strong enough to last?

Goodyear has produced Extra Power Belting—belting flexible enough that it need not be too tight! Gripping enough to prevent slipping at any speed!

For this is 5-point belting.

1. It is extremely strong, because of specially-designed, properly-woven fabric.

2. Yet it is very flexible, for it

is not stitched, but is welded together with high-grade rubber, forced through and through the fabric and surrounding every thread. It hugs even small pulleys.

3. It has a friction surface which grips, dry or damp, and needs no dressing.

4. It has a seam sealed tight with high quality rubber.

5. The same rubber which gives Goodyear Extra Power its flexibility, prevents ply separation, even when the edge is worn or torn by shifters or accident.

The list of satisfied users of Goodyear Extra Power Belting on small pulleys is very great—too long to print here. But a few are:

O'Neil Morkin Machinery Co., Edmonton, Alta.
MacEachern Milling Co., Wexford, Alta.
Silver Standard Mining Co., Ltd., New Hazelton, B.C.
Hollinger Consolidated Gold Mining Co., Timmins, Ont.
Tilbury Flour Mills, Tilbury, Ont.
Chisholm Milling Co., Toronto, Ont.
Essex Canning Co., Essex, Ont.
Borden Cutter Tool Co., Windsor, Ont.
Brechin Roller Flour Mills, Brechin, Ont.
Nipissing Mining Co., Cobalt, Ont.
St. George Pulp & Paper Co., St. George, N.B.
Ungar's Laundry & Dye Works, St. John, N.B.
Ganong Bros., St. Stephen, N.B.
Robb Engineering Works, Amherst, N.S.
Ed. Sinclair Lumber Co., Newcastle, N.S.
O'Brien, Limited, Nelson.
Dominion Pulp Co., Chatham.
Richard's Mfg. Co., Campbellton.

Any one of these firms will be glad to tell you of their experience with Extra Power. Or a Goodyear Belting man will call without obligation to you. Phone, wire, or write the nearest branch.

The Goodyear Tire & Rubber Co. of Canada, Limited

Branches—Halifax, St. John, Quebec, Montreal, Ottawa, Toronto, Hamilton, London, Winnipeg, Regina, Saskatoon, Calgary, Edmonton, Vancouver. Service stocks in smaller cities.

GOOD YEAR
MADE IN CANADA
EXTRA POWER BELT

**Second Hand
Machinery &
Equipment
Wanted &
For Sale**

Quick Action Section

**Special Lots
Of Lumber—
Positions
Wanted &
Vacant**

PUBLISHER'S NOTICE

Advertisements other than "Employment Wanted" or "Employees Wanted" will be inserted in this department at the rate of 25 cents per agate line (14 agate lines make one inch). \$3.50 per inch, each insertion, payable in advance. Space measured from rule to rule. When four or more consecutive insertions of the same advertisement are ordered a discount of 25 per cent. will be allowed.

Advertisements of "Wanted Employment" will be inserted at the rate of one cent a word, net. Cash must accompany order. If Canada Lumberman box number is used, enclose ten cents extra for postage in forwarding replies. Minimum charge 25 cents.

Advertisements of "Wanted Employees" will be inserted at the rate of two cents a word, net. Cash must accompany the order. Minimum charge 50 cents.

Advertisements must be received not later than the 10th and 20th of each month to insure insertion in the subsequent issue.

Lumber Wanted

Wanted

Green Poplar, standing or in log—9 inch and up top. Apply Box 282, Canada Lumberman, Toronto. 12

Spruce and Shingles Wanted

We are always in the market for Spruce boards and 2 in., also Furring, Lath and Shingles.

RICE & LOCKWOOD LUMBER CO.,
9-12 Springfield, Mass.

PULPWOOD

We are open to purchase peeled Spruce and Balsam Pulpwood in carload lots. Quotations furnished on request. Also Deal ends.

The Jost Company, Limited,
285 Beaver Hall Hill,
1-t.f. Montreal, P.Q.

Birch, Beech, Basswood, Maple and Other Hard- woods Wanted

Will pay spot cash on cars shipping point on any of the above; dry or green; log run or on grade. Will send inspector.

Wallace H. Partridge, Inc.

4-11 Springfield, Mass.

Pulp Wood

We are prepared to buy unlimited quantities of peeled poplar and hemlock and peeled or unpeeled spruce and balsam pulpwood.

ADVANCES MADE

Thompson & Heyland Lumber
Company, Limited,

10-13 123 Bay St., Toronto.

WANTED

White Pine Spruce
ALL GRADES.

Also LATH of all grades

JOHN F. BURKE,
Aeolian Bldg., New York City.

2-t.f.

Birch Wanted

No. 1 Com. and Btr., 4/4" to 16/4". Name us your best prices delivered here for dry stock. Will contract for mill output in Birch, Elm, Basswood and Ash.

WARREN ROSS LUMBER CO.,
10-t.f. Jamestown, N.Y.

Lumber For Sale

For Sale

4,000 cords 4 feet sap peeled pulpwood, Spruce and Balsam, containing about 90 per cent. Spruce, for immediate or next summer delivery, situated at Blue River, Canadian National Railway; 23 1/2 cents to Watertown.

QUEBEC LUMBER CO.,
98 St. Peter St.,
Phone 329
10-15 Quebec, Que.

Lumber For Sale

Dry Merchantable Spruce

600 M. ft. 3 x 8—10/20', 75% 14' and longer.

J. E. Harroun & Son

Watertown, N.Y.

Dry Hardwoods For Sale

50,000 ft. 2 in. Sound Planks, Dry.
50,000 ft. 3 in. Sound Planks, Dry.
5 cars 1 1/2 in. No. 2 Com. Birch, Dry.
5 cars 2 in. No. 2 Com. Birch, Dry.

Box 250, Canada Lumberman, Toronto. 11-12

Pulpwood For Sale

1920-1921 Delivery

3,000-4,000 cords Spruce and Balsam.
1,000-1,500 cords Poplar.

JAMES THOMAS CLAIR,
11-t.f. Clair, N.B.

Lumber For Sale

ATTRACTIVE VALUES

100,000 ft. No. 1 Com. Quartered Red Oak.
100,000 ft. No. 1 Com. Plain Red Oak.
40,000 ft. No. 1 Com. and Btr. Chestnut.
40,000 ft. Sound Wormy Chestnut.

Will sell any part or all of the above lumber. For prices and further details, address

G. S. HEDLEY,

Guelph, Ontario

Reference, Royal Bank of Canada. 12

Timber For Sale

3,000 acres Crown Right Virgin Timber in Ontario. Birch, Hemlock, some White Pine, Basswood, Elm. Warren Ross Lumber Co., Jamestown, N.Y. 6-t.f.

Lath For Sale

Lath for quick delivery.

BREWSTER LOUD,
1307 Majestic Bldg.,
12-13 Detroit, Mich.

White Pine For Sale

25M 1 x 8 10/16 Mill culls and clears out
25M 1 x 10 10/16 Mill culls and clears out
Good dry shipping condition

Also
2 cars 1 x 3 Spruce, 10/16, bone dry.

For prices apply

Standard Export Lumber Co. Limited

406 Board of Trade Building

MONTREAL

Machinery Wanted

WANTED—Two heavy log or lumber trucks. Box 257, Canada Lumberman, Toronto. 11-t.f.

Wanted To Buy

Sawmill machinery only, capacity sixty to one hundred thousand per day. Must be heavy and standard make preferred. Apply P. O. Box 592, Vancouver, B.C. 10-13

Horizontal Band Re-Saw

WANTED—Horizontal Band Re-Saw, in good condition, taking 6" to 8" blade, with travelling bed, suitable for re-sawing slabs and box wood.

CLARKE BROTHERS LIMITED,
12-13 Bear River, N.S.

Machinery For Sale

Truck For Sale

Four-ton Acason Truck for sale, run 18 months, good as new, new tires throughout and in best of condition. If interested see this at once. Price \$4,040, \$2,500 cash, or will take amount in lumber. Terms on balance arranged. Apply

HALL BROS., LTD.,
12 Toronto, Ont.

For Sale

1 Clapboard Machine, cut either 4 or 6 ft. blocks.
1 Clapboard Planer, right and left hand combined.
1 Clapboard Trimmer, two saws.
1 Drag Cut-off Saw with truck and track for cutting logs into Clapboard Bolts. All the above made by Lane Manufacturing Co., and are in first class condition, complete with saws.

JAS. H. HOLMES & SON,
11-12 Doaktown, N.B.

For Sale

1 Waterous Big Champion Edger, 6, 26" Saws ... \$875.00
1 Waterous Steam Log Kicker, with Arms, 10" cylinder ... 200.00
1 Set Works ... 150.00
1 Waterous Nigger, 8 and 10 in. cylinders ... 275.00
2 Friction Drive Brackets, each ... 150.00
All the above in good condition.

Apply, CONGER LUMBER CO.,
10-13 Parry Sound, Ont.

Circular Slab Resaw For Sale

Strictly First Class Machine carrying 42" inserted tooth saw. Keenan Bros., Limited, Owen Sound, Ont. 9-11

Machinery For Sale

Heavy Planer and Matcher, 24" Pony Planer, Sash Sticker, Horizontal Boring Machine, Elliott Woodworker, Power Paper Cutter.

A. J. LINDSAY,
10-13 90 Pembroke St., Toronto

Engine For Sale

One Goldie & McCulloch Engine, 16" x 38", complete with heater, pipes, oil pump, etc., in first class condition.

R. Laidlaw Lumber Co., Ltd.,
11-11 65 Yonge St., Toronto

For Sale

Harris Corlias horizontal twin steam engine, 18" x 48" cylinders, side cranks, 18" fly wheel, 52" face, including jet condenser. In good condition and can be seen in operation. Apply Box 230, Canada Lumberman, Toronto, Ont. 9-11

Wickes Gang No. 12

and

125 H.P. Steam Engine

Wickes Gang No. 12. Stroke 15", sash 40", steam press rolls, new type feed and oscillation, three sets of saws and hangers complete, the whole in first class condition.
125 H.P. Steam Engine. 16" x 18" balance wheel and flywheel, rock valves, Waterous make, excellent condition. Prices and further particulars on application to The Pembroke Lumber Co., Pembroke, Ont. 10-12

For Sale

The following second-hand Saw Mill Machinery and Equipment:—

- 1—Circular Saw.
- 1—Double Edger.
- 1—12" Cant Kendall Circular.
- 1—Wm. Hamilton Twin Circular with 3 span attachments.
- 1—Waterous Circular Resaw.
- 1—Five Saw 4 feet Slasher.
- 1—Two-saw Trimmer.
- 2—Jack Ladders.
- 1—Wm. Hamilton Saw Carriage (old make).
- 1—Waterous Box Board Machine—takes 16" and up.
- 1—Waterous Box Board Trimmer.
- 1—Single Lumber Rip Saw.
- 2—1 1/2" capacity Picket Machine (convertible into lath machine).
- 2—Two-saw Picket Trimmers.
- 1—Two-saw Lath Trimmer.
- 1—Lath Bolter (Law make), 4 saw.
- 1—Lath Single Side Machine.
- 1—Box Board Two-saw Edger.
- 2—Automatic Grinders—capacity 72 circular saws.
- 1—Automatic Grinder—capacity 40 circular saws.
- 1—Automatic Planer Knife.
- 1—24" Lumber Planer.
- 1—Champion Vescott Feed Grinder.

All of this Machinery and Equipment can be inspected at Temiskaming, Que., on application to

Kipawa Company, Limited
Temiskaming, Que.

9-12

Situations Wanted

Advertisements under this heading one cent a word per insertion. Box No. 10 cents extra. Minimum charge 25 cents.

LATH MILL MAN wants position to run lath mill by day or thousand. Box 255, Canada Lumberman, Toronto, Ont. 11-13

WANTED—Position as Buyer or Seller of soft wood lumber, Northern Ontario preferred. Ten years' experience; now engaged; single. Will buy on commission or salary. Box 263, Canada Lumberman, Toronto. 12

SUPERINTENDENT (or representative)—Now with large wholesale house, wishes to change. 25 years' experience in the lumber business. Can furnish excellent references, and take charge on a month's notice. Box 87, Canada Lumberman, Toronto. 7-12

Man with 12 years' experience in the Quebec lumber and pulpwood business, speaking both languages, wishes position as superintendent in a better location for a company doing business in Pulpwood or Lumber. Has thorough knowledge of office work and is competent to take charge of any operation. At present Manager of an American Company on North Shore, but wishes to make a change. Address replies or enquiries to Box 224, Canada Lumberman, Toronto, Ont. 11-t.f.

Situations Vacant

WANTED—Filer for circular mill; also experienced man to take charge of lath mill. Box 256, Canada Lumberman, Toronto. 11-13

ENGINEER WANTED, second class certificate, to take charge of sawmill engines and steam. Also two good millwrights. Apply Box 260, Canada Lumberman, Toronto. 12-13

WANTED—A man to list and purchase lumber on a commission basis for wholesale lumber company, in the States. Will pay sight drafts for 98 per cent. of invoice on all lumber purchased. Box 248, Canada Lumberman, Toronto. 12

WANTED—At once, Good Sawyer for Rotary Saw, able to operate steam feed and Niggers. Good wages paid. Wire—

Price Brothers & Co., Limited,
Matane, P.Q.

Man wanted to take charge of Sash Department in a city planing mill. Must be competent and be able to run machines as well as lay out sash. Apply Box 132, Canada Lumberman, Toronto. 4-t.f.

WANTED—Young man experienced in woods operation and saw mill, to take care as superintendent. Mill cutting one and one-half to two million feet per year. Apply, stating experience, reference and salary expected, to Box 219, Canada Lumberman, Toronto. 9-t.f.

Young man of experience in Stenography and Typewriting wanted as Bookkeeper for Wholesale Lumber office in Toronto. Good salary and opportunity for advancement. Give age, experience and references to Box 244, Canada Lumberman, Toronto, Ont. 10-t.f.

WANTED—A superintendent for a Wood Working Factory, employing sixty hands and manufacturing window frames and other goods to order. The Christie Wood Working Co., Ltd., St. John, N.B. (Canada's Winter Port). 10-13

Commission Salesman Wanted

Wanted a good live salesman to sell on commission basis, mostly hardwoods. Good commission paid to right party. Apply Box 265, Canada Lumberman, Toronto. 12-13

WANTED—LUMBER SALESMAN

with good connection in Ontario for local woods and B. C. products. One who understands Door business preferred. Either salary or commission or both. Apply in confidence giving experience and terms, to Box 251, Canada Lumberman, Toronto, Ont. 11-12

WANTED—Commission Salesman for Vancouver. Wholesale firm to sell B. C. Lumber and Shingles in Ontario. Knowledge of western grades necessary, with ability to sell at least four hundred cars yearly to well rated customers.

Apply Box 88 WESTERN LUMBERMAN,
212 Winch Building,
Vancouver, B.C.
12

WANTED—At once, Good Sawyer for double or single cut band. Good wages paid. Wire

Price Brothers & Co., Limited,
Matane, Que.

Business Chances

Wanted

To Contract with Party who owns good portable mill, or small stationary mill to cut softwood and hardwood logs. To saw year round. Large quantity of timber to cut. For further particulars, apply to Petawawa Lumber Company, Ltd., Pembroke, Ont. 12-t.f.

We want a party to put up a dressing plant

at Quebec with a capacity of thirty-five to forty thousand feet; will guarantee \$20,000 worth of work at a standard working price.

Address QUEBEC LUMBER CO.,
Phone 329 98 St. Peter St.,
10-13 Quebec, Que.

FOR SALE—TIMBER LIMIT in Haldurton County. 1100 acres. 60% hard maple, beech, black birch, ash, elm, etc., balance spruce, hemlock, basswood and cedar. Timber is tall and thick. Siding 6 miles. For terms and particulars apply to

FRED INMAN,
11-t.f. Milton, Ont.

For Sale

One three storey Building, 150' x 50', with Brick Power House, 60' x 40', containing Engine, 150 H.P. Also brick building, 60' x 30' and one Building 40' x 30', formerly used as a Wood Factory Plant, practically new, situated at Lyster, Que., alongside the G. T. Ry. Junction with the C. N. Ry. Will sell at a very low price. For particulars apply to Marceau, Couture & Cie, Lyster, Que. 12

Saw Mill and Timber Limit For Sale

Saw Mill with a capacity of 35M per day, situated at a good shipping point on the T. & N. O. Railway. 50 million feet of lumber and 100 thousand cords pulpwood available. For further particulars apply to A. J. Bailey, 115 Stair Bldg., Toronto. 12-13

SAW MILL MACHINERY WANTED—There is a constant demand for second-hand mill equipment of all kinds. If you have a nigger, planer or slab resaw for which you have no further use, advertise it in the Quick Action Section of "Canada Lumberman" and cash in on your original outlay. 12-t.f.

Portable Saw-Mill Wanted

For June or July delivery. A good, used outfit with double edger and preferably with end-trimmers. Give full particulars of mill and power and if it can be seen in operation. Address Box 246, Canada Lumberman, Toronto. 11-13

For Sale—Saw and Planing Mill

25 H.P. Engine, 50 H.P. Return Tubular Boiler, Good Saw Rig, etc., 24" Planer and Matcher, 18 H. P. Gasoline Engine, 2 Rip Saws, Tenon Machine, 1 Side Sticker, etc. Would sell Sawmill separate. Box 165, Canada Lumberman, Toronto. 10-13

Standing Timber For Sale

We have some very desirable blocks of Timber listed with us for Immediate Sale, located on railways and within easy distance of shipping centres.

Both large and small stands of Hardwoods. Choice block of Basswood, also a large area of Pulpwoods.

The prices we can sell at should be an inducement for intending purchasers to make full inquiries from us if contemplating operating this Autumn.

WM. COOKE & SON,
11-14 Timber Brokers,
Stair Building, Toronto.

Saw Mill Plant For Sale

Practically new and modern Saw Mill Plant, capacity about 30 Million feet per annum, located in the Interior of British Columbia on a beautiful inland lake and on the main line of the Grand Trunk Pacific Railway. About 500 Million feet of timber on and adjacent to Lake (about 90% Spruce) and another Billion feet available at reasonable prices. Natural conditions ideal for economical logging, manufacturing, piling and shipping. An advantage of about \$4 per thousand feet in freight rates to the Prairie Provinces over Coast shipments. This property offers unlimited possibilities as a lumber, pulp and paper property. Would consider selling a half interest. Terms reasonable.

A. C. FROST COMPANY,
165 Broadway
5-t.f. New York City.

Saw Mill For Sale

The Carriage is E. Long Manufacturing Company make, three blocks, one receding knee, double action set works, in very good repair.

The Edger is 5-saw, open front, with back press rollers. Slasher is 3 pair of saws on a double 22" mandrel. The table is 12 ft. long to cut short wood. Trimmers are an ordinary set which is put up by the E. Long Manufacturing Company. Saw mandrel is 4 in. diameter with adjustable boxes and adjustable guides. Log Jack is endless chain, about 250 ft. long. Cross carriers and slush chains and shafting. Pulleys and extra saws. One Shingle Machine in very good shape with 2 saws and collars, also saw jointer and saw, also wheel jointer. One 8 in. steam feed, 42 ft. long, with valves in good shape. One Steam Nigger, 6 in. and 8 in. cylinders. One Steam Engine, 75 horse power, slow turning up. Large Iron Fly Wheel, 2 large drive wheels. One Circular Saw, Filing Machine, Smoke Stack 60 ft. long. 4 Solid Tooth Circular Saws. One Inserted Tooth Circular Saw. Wooden Live Rolls, Chain Drive. 2 Boilers carrying 100 lbs. pressure.

Apply to Bethune Pulp & Lumber Co., Ltd.,
10-13 Huntsville, Ont.

TIMBERLANDS FOR SALE

We have many attractive properties listed with us, for sale, in all parts of Canada and Newfoundland, in both Freehold and Crown lands.

BRITISH COLUMBIA

Large tracts of Cedar and Spruce situated on tide waters and the larger rivers, with or without saw mills.

NEW BRUNSWICK

Some very fine Freehold hardwood properties.

NEWFOUNDLAND

More than 3,000 square miles of the best timbered pulpwood land in the Colony.

ONTARIO

Many pulpwood and hardwood tracts, both Freehold and Crown land.

QUEBEC

Some excellent Freehold properties running heavily to pulpwood. Large pulpwood limits on the Upper Ottawa and on the North and South Shores of the St. Lawrence.

Cruiser's reports and blue prints, where available, will be sent to Principals or their accredited agents.

R. R. BRADLEY

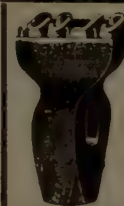
4 Hospital Street,
MONTREAL, P.Q.

J. Laferte

55

St. Francois Xavier St.
Montreal

Wholesale Dealer and Exporter of all Descriptions of Forest Products



LOG STAMPS

Write us for particulars and prices

Superior Mfg. Co., Ltd.
93 Church St., Toronto

Sale of Lumber by Tender

Sealed tenders will be received by the undersigned up to Wednesday, the 23rd day of June, 1920, at the hour of 12 o'clock noon, for the purchase of a quantity of dry lumber consisting of approximately 400,000 feet of White Pine, 250,000 feet of Norway Pine, common and dressing grades, Spruce, Red American Oak and Birch.

The above lumber is of various grades and sizes and may be seen and inspected on the premises of the Department of the Soldiers' Civil Re-establishment, Speedwell Hospital, Guelph, Ontario.

The above lumber was purchased by the undersigned, subject to Government Inspection and grading, and will be sold by the undersigned subject to the same conditions and the said Government Inspection and Grading will be final as between the purchaser and the undersigned, but purchasers will be at liberty to have their own inspector go over the lumber with the Government Inspector, at time of loading.

Tenders will be received for any grade or for all grades and for any quantity not less than one car-load. Prices must be for board measure, f.o.b. cars, Guelph, Ontario, and subject to sight draft against Bill of Lading.

Each tender must be accompanied by a certified cheque for 10% of the amount of the tender made payable to Torno Lovitz Lumber Company. These cheques will be returned to the unsuccessful tenderers when the contracts are awarded. The cheques of the successful tenderers will be retained until the completion of the contract as a guarantee of the proper execution thereof and will be subject to forfeiture in the event of the purchaser's default.

The highest or any tender not necessarily accepted

Purchasers must give shipping instructions to the undersigned within five days after acceptance of tenders.

A complete list of the said lumber may be had upon application to the undersigned at Room 200 Crown Office Building, Toronto, on personal application or upon request by mail.

DATED at Toronto, this 1st day of June, 1920.

TORNO LOVITZ LUMBER COMPANY,
Room 200, Crown Office Building, Toronto.

HUGH JOHN MACDONALD, Crown Office Building, Toronto, Solicitor.

W. Y. LLOYD

Wholesale Lumber Dealer
350 Confederation Life Building,
TORONTO, Ont.

PINE, SPRUCE
or HARDWOOD
LUMBER

To the Mill Man—I'm always in the market for Lumber, Shingles and Lath.
Please mail lists of your stock

Wanted

Owner of first class portable saw mill to cut nine thousand Pine and Spruce Logs, sixty foot average, now in the water in the Township of Coleman, three miles from Kerr Lake Siding, near Cobalt. Good wagon road. Write James Halliday, Gillies Depot, Ont., or Gillies Bros., Limited, Braeside, Ont. 10-12

Unusual Opportunity

For Sale Cheap—Water power in the Village of Kagawong, summer resort, surveyed by New York engineers and later by Detroit Engineers and the Hydro people, certified by the Robt. W. Hunt & Co., of Chicago, estimated 2,000 H.P.

An excellent opportunity for a cement proposition. There is an unlimited quantity of cement rock adjacent to power and some 120 ft. above level of bay there is ample room for plant and docks, together with 20 rods of water frontage.

Also the greater part of the Village of Kagawong with most of the adjoining lands, lumber, shingle and planing mill. Heavy American Standard Oil drilling outfit, store, farm and other buildings, 400 acres of sheep ranch, about 1500 acres of timber lands with natural gas for heating and lighting in logging camps. Other timber handy to purchase, also 610 acres in the vicinity of Gore Bay.

Object for selling, advanced in years.

JAMES CARTER,
10-12 Kagawong, Manitoulin Island.

Miscellaneous

For Sale

3½-ton Acason Motor Truck, nearly new, with new tires. This truck is equivalent to five teams of horses at any kind of work. Guaranteed in first class condition. Free trial, price and terms arranged.

HALL BROS., LTD.,
11 Toronto, Ont.

Thirty Causes of Failure in Business

It has been said that business success is not so much dependent upon any two or three kinds of ability as upon a complete organization of some fifty activities. So failure seems to be brought about by numerous lapses. The following thirty were given in an exchange:

1. He did not believe in bothering his head to remember his customer's name.

2. He saw no reason why he should speak to a customer whom he happened to meet on the street.

3. He reasoned that he could not expect to sell everybody, every time, and so he never troubled himself to offer to get an article, if what was wanted was not in stock.

4. He couldn't understand why it wasn't just as well to send his monthly statements out the third or fourth, as to be in such a rush to get them into the mails the first business day of the month. He looked upon such promptness as betraying almost indecent haste.

5. He looked upon his windows as places through which the light came in. So long as they didn't look bare, he didn't worry about them. He never had any special purpose in putting certain lines in, other than to fill up.

6. He didn't believe in taking inventory.

7. He thought an inexperienced girl could figure his accounts as well as an experienced book-keeper.

8. He never troubled himself to attend get-together meetings of local business men.

9. He had no definite hour for opening or closing.

10. He never bothered with his discounts, because he thought they didn't amount to enough.

11. He was not always particular about answering business letters promptly, even when they had to do with overdue accounts.

12. He saw no reason why he should take time to write a letter of explanation to a firm if he were not able to make good on a promise.

13. He gave credit rather freely, without any definite means of looking up the financial standing of his charge customers.

14. He was inclined to be over urgent with good-paying customers, because he had to have money from somewhere.

15. He allowed his help to take advantage of him, because he joked and laughed with them some days; at such times they thought he was a good fellow. When he didn't feel well, they referred to him—behind his back, of course—as a grouch, and took it easy when he was out of sight.

16. He was always just a little behind other merchants with his window displays of seasonable articles.

17. He never thought to link up his advertising and his window displays.

18. He was confident that the world had it in for him, and no matter how hard he tried, he wouldn't succeed anyway.

19. He never read any trade literature, because he said he didn't believe in the hot air of arm chair advice.

20. He didn't draw a regular salary himself, but charged himself up with whatever cash he and his family needed—or thought they needed.

21. He was always ready to mark goods up, but never ready to mark them down, no matter whether they were shelf worn or out-of-date. His theory was that if he couldn't get what the goods cost, he was better off to keep them.

22. He didn't trouble to take a lease, and so he had to move.

23. He didn't realize that his credit was as valuable an asset as money in the bank.

24. He didn't realize that self-possession was the best of all possessions, and so when he did not feel well or was worried he was irritable and crusty with help and customers.

25. He didn't realize that he had two disagreeable habits which were a disposition when he was nervous to pick his ear, and the other was to draw his breath in with a muffled whistling sound.

26. He was not particular

about his grooming, and so he did not look prosperous.

27. He never could appreciate the fact that perfection is made up of trifles.

28. He often forget his promises and disappointed his customers.

29. He seldom used promotion methods to win new customers. He took it for granted that people would put up with his eccentricities, and hunt him up to patronize him.

30. He failed because he didn't deserve to succeed.

The Salesman

The salesman is a necessary factor in every successful business. Especially is this true of the salesman who goes out from his headquarters to call on the public.

You may not think so at once, but if you stop to consider the salesman's place in our domestic economy, it may give you another thought.

In large measure, the prosperity of the country depends upon the men who sell goods.

Many a factory or business house would come to a standstill if it did not send representatives into the field to tell the public the merits of its merchandise. The salesman is the pioneer of business, the missionary of trade, the advance agent of prosperity. When he calls on you give him a minute or two, that he may tell his story. What he has to say may prove to be of great value. You have all to gain and nothing to lose by listening to him for a moment.

The salesman's life is not an easy one. He is seeking to make his living. Wife and children are dependent upon him. He is engaged in an honest and honorable calling.

Don't give him the cold shoulder. He is the door-opener for trade. He can help you. Let him show you how.

If he succeeds, your profit. If he fails, you lose nothing.

Many a man who began with selling has become the master of

a big business. Selling taught him the gift of merchandising successfully. Welcome him, who may teach you things you ought to know.

It is a free education for you. He pays for it.—Leslie's Weekly.

Mill Plant has Record of Steady Advancement

Under the capable management of Mr. D. M. Hartnell, the Hammond Cedar Company's mill at Port Hammond, B. C., has reached soundly established success and has gained an enviable reputation for its products. In addition to being a first-rate lumber man, Mr. Hartnell is a tower of strength to the community he has settled in. He takes a keen interest in local affairs, is a prominent official of the baseball organization, and has done good work in furthering a housing scheme enthusiastically approved by employees of the mill whose destinies he so worthily directs, which should go far to making married men employed at the mill permanent and happy residents.

Since Mr. Hartnell transferred his activities from Clayburn, where he had been in business with his father, to Port Hammond, some six years ago, the history of the Hammond mill has been one of steady achievement.

SPECIALTIES

Sawed Hemlock
Red Cedar Shingles
White Pine Lath
Bass and Poplar Siding

James Gillespie

Pine and Hardwood

Lumber

Lath and Shingles

North Tonawanda, N. Y.

The Walter Walton Co., Ltd.

Insurance Specialists

Especially qualified to write Lumber Stocks,
Saw Mills and Woodworkers.

Exceptionally equipped to handle large lines
—none too small — none too large, to obtain
The 100% "Walter Walton Service."

MONTREAL,
511 St. Catherine Street W.
Drummond Building

NEW YORK
51-57 John St.



View of Mills in Sarnia.

BUY THE BEST

Retailers and woodworking establishments who like to get **A1 NORWAY** and **WHITE PINE LUMBER** always buy their stocks from us because we can ship them on quick notice. It pays to have the goods, but it pays better to "deliver" them.

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Review of Current Trade Conditions

Ontario and the East

Conditions in the lumber market remain very much the same as during the past few weeks. A fair volume of trade has been reported in the case of the eastern stocks, and prices are holding firm. In fact there has been no radical change in values for some weeks now so far as spruce, white pine, hemlock and other Ontario softwoods are concerned.

There has been quite a slump in quotations on B. C. stuff, particularly shingles, the market for which seems to have become demoralized at present. Wholesalers report there does not seem to be any absolute reason for the cutting of prices except that when the embargoes were placed on Canadian cars entering United States territory, B. C. shippers at once began to put scores and scores in transit for the eastern market. A large number of those, which were destined for United States points, were switched. The result was an influx of "stock on wheels," the like of which has never been known in the history of the trade, and everyone started out to find a market for this stuff which had come through without loss of time and in such great volume. Every effort was made to sell the transit cars shortly after arrival as possible. As soon as a market begins to fall, buyers begin to be scarce. They get a sort of panicky feeling and although some real snaps are offered, there is a hesitancy about buying for fear that the other fellow may come in and get the lot a few dollars cheaper. However, conditions are righting themselves slowly but surely.

All mills in Ontario and the east are now in operation, and, while there is not a surplus of labor, still conditions are much improved over last season, although wages are higher at most points. It is reported that a few mills have had to let up owing to an insufficient supply of logs, but on the whole, driving conditions have been good and the new cut from several mills is now being offered by wholesalers. The first shipment of this year's dry stock in white and red pine, hemlock, etc., will take place about the middle of next month. Some plants got an unusually early start this season.

The demand from United States has slowed down a great deal and is not expected by some to pick up for some time as this is "Presidential election year." The local retail yards all report a fairly good business during the past month and have been allowing their stocks to become reduced owing to a desire to keep down investment in merchandise as much as possible. Several of them are now buying for immediate needs, while others are still pretty well stocked up. There is a great scarcity of 1½ in. and 1¼ in. white pine in both mill run, and No. 1, No. 2 and No. 3 cuts.

Hardwoods are holding pretty firm and the demand, particularly for the automobile trade, is decidedly active. Several small blocks have changed hands of late and everything is moving fairly satisfactory in the lumber line except that the car situation is not improving to any great extent. Embargoes still prevail at a number of points. The matter of increased freight rates on Canadian roads has been hanging fire for some time, although the carriers have been anxious to have a higher tariff brought into effect as speedily as possible. The impending decision of the Interstate Commerce Commission is likely to be followed soon by a similar move in Canada.

Shipments of southern pine and red and sap gum have been slow in reaching Canada, and local representatives declare that cars sent out three months ago are only now arriving. Under normal conditions the distances should be covered in from two or three weeks. The freight on all shipments of lumber from the United States to Canada has now to be prepaid. This locks up considerably more capital on the part of the consignor, especially when several carloads are weeks on the way. The rains in the south still continue and recent reports show that in Mississippi during May there were sixteen days of rain, and the opening week in June was one of constant downpour. This has added to the difficulties of logging and the roads are practically impassable.

While Southern mills have caught up to orders, they have not, by any means, reached the point of production which prevailed some two or three years ago. Building in the various towns continues to be quite active and more particularly so in the larger centres.

It would seem, according to the recent decisions of the Inland Revenue Department at Ottawa, that all retail lumbermen will have to pay the 1 per cent. tax on turn-over, the same as wholesalers and manufacturers. At first it was thought that all retail transactions were exempt but later interpretations of the new financial provisions bring those, who operate planing mills or sell to contractors and subcontractors, under the same clause as if they were in the wholesale or manufacturing line.

Reports from Manchester indicate that Canadian exporters of lumber are using that port to a greater extent than hitherto. One Manchester firm has recently placed an order for 25,000,000 cubic feet of white pine logs, for which the price was reported to be over \$1,000,000. Manchester interests state that that centre is being used largely as a timber receiving depot, and that distribution is made from there to the industrial territory of the north of Manchester.

Mr. Hilder Daw, an English authority on housing, writes in a letter to Thos. Adams, Town Planning Adviser to the Dominion Government: "I see no hope of house shortage being caught up, and there is a big field for Canadian firms sending over cut timber for house-building. An energetic combination of Canadian manufacturers shipping their own consignments should make money if properly represented here. I would like to co-operate with a sound enterprise."

United States

While there are some indications in various centres that trade is reviving and confidence in the future of the lumber industry being restored, business on the whole is quiet owing to the general tie-up in transportation, the excitement created by the political conventions and their outcome and the falling-off in building in many centres. It is announced that the railroad car situation is somewhat improved and that freight jams at various points have been loosened up. The heavy rains are continuing in the south and interfering to a large extent with production. Due to the trend of prices and the car shortage, a number of mills in the south and west have closed down completely. There is just now a combination of circumstances which seems to be operating against the trade as a whole at the present time, and this, along with the midsummer quietness, will not tend to revive conditions for a while.

Speaking of the building prospects, one eastern house says that prices are very unsettled and in some instances are coming down, and the structural situation is viewed with some anxiety.

Unquestionably, building is falling further behind and must come some time, but the combination of high prices, the financial situation and the lack of skilled and industrious labor, has discouraged any enterprises in the east except the skeletons of necessity. It is said that a normal building wave will not start until prices of all building materials have reached at least an investment level. At present, through speculation and manipulation, they are inordinately high in some items. Granted that building is way behind production, behind supply in some lines, still until labor and other manufacturing costs have been reduced to permit the sale of materials at lower levels, some cannot see big business.

There is a general disposition at the present time to think that the apex in prices has been reached and the feeling of uncertainty, which prevails in other commodities, has naturally had its resultant effect on lumber values.

The most encouraging feature of the present evolution is that there does not yet appear any visible signs of a financial panic, nor has there occurred any disastrous effect to legitimate business. Some speculators and gamblers have been nipped pretty hard and for the present are eliminated. The majority of people seem to be still intent upon spending not only their income but any accumulation more for luxuries, however, than for necessities. Now that money commands a higher rate of interest, there is a probability that business men and wage earners will have more of an incentive to save and invest.

Although the season has been backward, reports from all parts of the country indicate that unless something unforeseen happens, United States are going to be blessed this year again with a bountiful harvest. The amount of acreage being cultivated, while less than last year, is well up to normal times. The general introduction of modern improved farm machinery has been able to effectually offset the shortage in man power. In the Northwest particularly, the farmers are disposing of the grain that they held over from last year and accordingly have considerable surplus with which to buy luxuries and necessities. Not as many new buildings are being constructed as was anticipated, but far more alterations and improvements are being made in old buildings than had even been hoped for.

But the fact remains that the supply of hardwood lumber for the year is going to be light. With sales already ahead of last year's total business, neither mill men nor wholesalers are anxious enough to continue doing business to induce them to sacrifice. Strikes in



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the northern hardwood producing field are cutting down production at the present time by about 50 per cent., and the southern mills are not cutting much, if any, more than that proportion of normal. This fact, taken with the other, that much lumber has been sold but not delivered, is sufficient support to prevent the market from slumping. More green lumber has been shipped this year than usual, indicating an urgent demand and a short supply. And, when users of hardwood lumber are able to unburden their warehouses of manufactured products they will be ready to get back into the market for added supplies of hardwood lumber.

Great Britain

There is a fair stock in Great Britain, and stockholders are willing to sell at prices cheap in comparison with those asked for the new goods. Therefore, as long as the old stocks last it will be practically impossible to get the higher figures which are necessary for the 1920 wood. Of course, certain sizes, such as deals, 2 x 7 in., 3 x 7 in., 3 x 8 in., etc., must be expected, as there are not enough of these in the country, but of small stuff there is probably sufficient for several months to be had. If, on account of finance and the high prices, the building and other trades do not expand quickly, it is more than likely that many firms will decide to sacrifice their goods rather than have their money locked up, or their bank worrying them to reduce their overdrafts. That a critical period is before the trade is clear to everyone, and it is not to be wondered that the greatest reluctance is shown to make further purchases, or to charter boats to bring more goods over at the present time.

When turning to the agents' section of the trade, however, we find a very different atmosphere, says "Timber." Shippers' agents simply laugh at the fears of importers. Their shippers, they say, are quoting higher and higher prices, and the opinion is that f.o.b. values have not nearly reached the top. With reference to this matter we would supplement the information which we received last week about the South African market. We have heard on excellent authority that £50 f.o.b. has actually been paid for Swedish deals, and that the deals were not sold alone, but were placed in conjunction with batten sizes at correspondingly good figures, viz., a £38 basis for 7 in. France is certainly a weak spot just now. She cannot purchase on account of the adverse exchange, and yet her needs are enormous, and the same applies in almost as great a degree to Belgium. This latter country, however, is recovering more quickly, and there has been a considerable improvement in the value of the Belgian franc.

With reference to the consumption in Great Britain, the prospects rest very largely on the building trade, and the Government is making further desperate efforts to get this into full swing. The putting a stop to the building of cinemas, and of what are known as luxury buildings, although it creates a good deal of dissatisfaction, must tend to leave more labor for small property buildings. We are quite aware of the objection that the two classes of work are distinct, and that the men who are accustomed to the construction of huge city blocks and large buildings will be like fish out of water when put on to cottage and small house work. The urgency of the housing question, however, is so great that we are inclined to support the Government's action in this matter, but the labor question will require very careful handling, and it is one of the most disquieting factors which merchants have now to face.

The freight market continues in an extremely interesting state. Increases in the export rates to Brazil, North America, South Africa, and the Far East are now in operation. Very little objection to the higher rates from merchants seems to have been heard of by the shipping lines. Representatives of one trade are known to have protested to the North Atlantic companies, but the cargo was such as shipping managers are not enamoured of, and from their point of view they would, apparently, almost as soon have been without it. As has been repeatedly explained, the rates which have lately been increased have been raised, after an interval of 12 months, to meet the higher costs which have occurred in the interval.

Ottawa Reports Business About the Same

Very little general change took place in the Ottawa lumber market during the opening period June, as compared with late May. The market on the whole was quiet, and while there was a certain amount of trading done, the volume was not anywhere near what had been expected. The shortage of foreign freight cars was given as one of the principal reasons for the decline in business.

American orders and inquiries became quieter if anything during the first ten days of June, and the outlook was that they would continue to be absent for some time. This, of course, is only a forecasted surmise, as at any time the market may take a decided change and brisk trading result. The indications point that there should be a fairly good domestic demand, especially for the building grades from now on.

Prices in all grades remained firm, and unchanged as compared

with late May. This was one hopeful symptom. It may be that the prices asked today are the peak prices that lumber will reach. On the other hand there are some who think that prices may go still higher. The new manufacturers' prices were not definitely announced. For the last three weeks, or ever since the sawmill season got under way, there has been a certain amount of "jockeying" as to prices. Taken all around, the new prices from the manufacturer to the wholesalers will show, at least, some increase over last year. The augmented cost of woods labor and camp supplies necessary in the getting out of the logs, and the increased cost of sawmill operations, it seems, is positively going to advance prices for this year.

On the other hand there are some that argue that without a good demand being present the manufacturers cannot very well advance their prices. Some sections of the trade point out that if manufacturers put the price of lumber too high that the wholesaler and retailer will stop buying, and hold off purchasing more stock in the hope that the manufacturers' prices will soften, or that the manufacturer will carry over a large portion of his cut.

The chief reason for the slackening of the demand outside of the shortage of foreign cars is to all appearances due to the progress being made in connection with building operations in the United States. The American yards buying from Ottawa Valley companies, it was pointed out, are believed to be fairly well stocked, with stocks they purchased during the later fall, winter or early spring months. Some were of the opinion that the yards had purchased these stocks in the expectation of an unprecedented building boom, which has apparently not been fully realized. Consequently the stocks have not moved as fast as was expected. On top of this so far as shipments go from the Ottawa Valley mills and companies, the car situation is a decidedly serious factor.

The situation as to European export for some reason which has not yet been explained did not seem to show anywhere near the activity that had been expected for it last fall. Whether it is the high ocean rates, or the adverse exchange, or some other reason that does not appear on the surface, the volume of business being done in this branch of the trade is not great.

The labor situation with the woodworking plants remained decidedly uncertain, and it would not be surprising if a strike was in progress by the time this appears in print. The members of the Inside Woodworkers and Factory Workers Union, some time ago presented demands to the employers asking for increased wages, a closed-shop, and that the union be recognized and the principle of collective bargaining be agreed to. The employers refused to recognize the union, but are willing that the men have a union if it so suits them. The manufacturers, so the "Canada Lumberman" has been informed on reliable authority, will not accept the principle of collective bargaining, which if effective would broadly mean that all plants would pay the same wages for a certain grade of work. They prefer to deal individually with their own employees.

The sawmill of James Davidson's Sons at Coulange had to close down early in the month on account of there not being sufficient logs at the mill to continue operations. Low water in the river and streams which bring the logs to the mill was the cause of the shortage.

One of the local hopeful signs for the future of the market is the May building permits, which promised more than half a million dollars worth of new buildings and construction work. The biggest permits include three warehouses which will cost \$57,000, a new lunch room that will cost \$65,000, a bank building that will cost \$75,000, an addition to the University of Ottawa costing \$18,000, and several fine residential homes, costing \$10,000 or more. In addition to the amount shown by the May building permits there was also the report that the University of Ottawa was to spend \$175,000 in the building of a new wing. With the official signing of the agreements between the different crafts embraced in the Building Trades Council and the Ottawa branch of the Associated Building and Construction Industries of Canada, in the last days of May, the outlook for building became improved and conditions from the labor end brightened materially.

Conditions with the sash and door trade amounted to about the same and the majority of the woodworking plants reported a good volume of business on hand. Nos. one and two white pine lath continued to remain off the market and there was very little trade in the other grades of this commodity. Shingles were only fairly active. Furniture factories continued busy.

A recent despatch from the Coast says that prices of logs have been falling during the past few weeks. Cedar logs, which were bringing from \$30.00 to \$45.00 per M have decreased in price about \$7.00, while shingles have dropped from 30 per cent. to 40 per cent. Fir prices have, however, remained pretty steady but the cedar market has gone flat.

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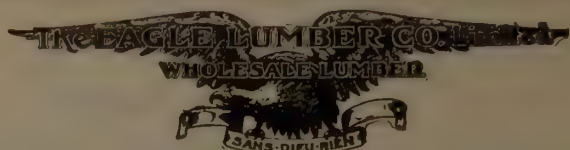
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EDGINGS**Ontario**

The property formerly occupied by Steele's planing mill in Smith's Falls, Ont., has been converted into a button factory.

The New Ontario Contracting Co. are erecting a new mill at Smith, Ont., which when completed will be operated by the Porter Lake Lumber Co., Ltd.

The planing mill of Allen & Cline, Picton, Ont., was totally destroyed by fire. The loss, which amounts to \$18,000, was only partially covered by insurance.

A fire recently caused \$5,000 damage to the planing mill owned by Mr. Samuel Lambert, Welland. There was no insurance on the mill. The cause of the fire is unknown.

The Switzer Sawmill Co., Shipka, Ont., via Dashwood was completely destroyed by fire entailing a loss of \$6,000. The company intend rebuilding and installing new equipment.

The plant of R. E. Truax & Co., Walkerton, Ont., narrowly escaped destruction when a large roller-skating rink on the adjoining property was wiped out. As it was, a considerable quantity of lumber and the company's stables were destroyed.

The St. Catharines city council has endorsed a proposal of the Chamber of Commerce to erect 50 houses. The city will guarantee 80 per cent. of the bonds of a company to be formed for that purpose. The houses are to cost \$3,000 to \$4,000 each.

The Davenport Lumber Co., Limited, Ottawa, was recently incorporated to conduct a general lumber and sawmill business manufacturing all kinds of forest products. Capital \$600,000. Two of the incorporators are C. E. Reed and T. B. Cole, both of Ottawa, Ont.

The sawmill of Samuel McChesney on Mattagami Lake, Ont., which was recently destroyed by fire after one day's operation, is again running. The buildings were rebuilt and new equipment installed within a month. This pretty nearly constitutes a record in construction.

The Hinkley, Moore Co., Limited, Sault Ste. Marie, Ont., was recently incorporated to manufacture and deal in lumber, timber and other forest products. Capital \$75,000. M. Hinkley and E. Moore, manufacturers, both of Benton Harbor, Mich., are two of the incorporators.

The Ontario Government has voted \$1,500 for aerial surveys of northern timber areas. It is the intention of the provincial authority to make larger proportions as soon as the trial surveys of one small area are over. If these are successful, the scheme will be carried out on a much larger scale.

The office staff of the Abitibi Power & Paper Co. at Iroquois Falls recently entertained the members of the office staff of the same company located in Montreal and North Bay. The visitors were delightfully entertained and taken out to camp No. 16 where they were regaled with a real shanty dinner.

The Beaver Board Co., Ltd., of Thorold, Ont., have bought the ground-wood pulp plant of the Foley-Rieger Pulp & Paper Co. at Thorold, and are now operating the same. The plant has a capacity of about twenty tons a day and the entire output will be used by the Beaver Board Co. in the manufacture of wallboard.

The Taft-Davis Lumber Co., Limited, of Ottawa, has been granted a federal charter with a capital stock of \$600,000 and authority to manufacture and deal in lumber, timber and other forest products. Among the incorporators are: A. M. Davis, lumberman, of Ottawa, and L. A. Kelly, barrister, Ottawa. The Taft-Davis Lumber Co. is a corporation to carry on a wholesale lumber business, with headquarters in the Capital.

The building inspector's department at Ottawa will make an inspection of all lumber yards in the Capital for the purpose of seeing if any of them are evading the civic bylaw in regard to having fences placed around them. The bylaw provides that a fence of a certain height shall be erected around each lumber yard. In the recent \$200,000 fire at the Shepard and Morse lumber yards, the yards were not fenced. In the event of it being found that other lumber companies have not got their yards fenced the city authorities will take action against them.

Fire recently destroyed over 1,000,000 feet of lumber in the yards of the Shepard & Morse Lumber Co. (Canada) Limited, at Ottawa. The damage done was estimated at \$200,000 and was said to be fully covered by insurance. The blaze broke out in what is known as the new yards located at the western section of Ottawa, and is believed to have been started by trespassers who were loafing among the piles of lumber. On account of the prolonged dry weather, the flames spread rapidly and the burned area covers a space of about two city blocks.

The Ontario Government has instructed that action be started against the Great Lakes Paper Co. for declaration that the company is bound to take power from the Hydro-electric Commission of Ontario. The announcement was made during a discussion on the hydro estimates, when one of the members wanted to know what were the government's plans in connection with the \$2,500,000 appropriation for power development in Nipigon. It was announced that the Mission site west of Fort William had been approved by the government as a location for the Great Lakes Paper Co. George H. Kilmer, K.C., counsel for the government, has been authorized to proceed with the case.

Eastern Canada

The partnership between Nadeau & Boisclair, sawmill men, Princeville, Que., has been dissolved.

Bush fires which commenced in the Gatineau Valley early in June, were largely extinguished by heavy rains which fell in and around Ottawa a few days later.

The Kamouraska Lumber Company, Saint Pascal, Que., have been incorporated to conduct a general lumber, timber and pulpwood business.

Capital \$149,000. Two of the incorporators are A. Pare and P. Poudrier, both of Black Lake, Que.

The Nashwaak Pulp and Paper Co., Blackville, N. B., are erecting a boarding house for their employees consisting of 22 rooms.

The large sawmill and lumber yard of M. J. Cote, St. Joachim, Que., have been destroyed by fire. The fire started in the engine room of the mill.

The Aubernaie, a wooden vessel of 1,500 tons, built for the French government, was successfully launched at the Davie Shipbuilding plant at Lauzon.

The Rimouski Lumber Co., Limited, Rimouski, Que., recently were granted a federal charter to manufacture and deal in lumber, timber and other forest products.

The Howard Smith Paper Mills Company have raised the dividend from 5 per cent. to 8 per cent. The directors announce the purchase of 470 square miles of pulpwood limits on the Gaspé Peninsula.

Forest fires which were spreading with great rapidity in various parts of New Brunswick have destroyed the sawmill of Smith and Doten, at Rollingdam, Charlotte County, with a loss of \$25,000. Fortunately there was only a small quantity of lumber in the mill yard.

Jean Codin, aged twenty years, an employee of the Donnacona Paper Co., Donnacona, Que., met with a fatal accident recently in the plant. His clothing caught in one of their machines and before he could be rescued by his fellow workers both feet were torn off and he died a few hours later.

C. A. "Gingras & Fils, Limitee, Sherbrooke, Que., were recently granted a provincial charter to operate sawmills, manufacture lumber, timber, pulpwood and other wood products. Capital \$45,000. C. F. Gingras, contractor, and E. Gingras, both of Sherbrooke, are two of the incorporators.

La Compagnie de Publication du Nouveliste, Limitee, Three Rivers, Que., was recently granted a provincial charter to manufacture and deal in wood pulp and paper. The company will also enter the publishing field. Capital \$50,000. J. A. Fraser and J. A. Juneau, accountants, both of Quebec City, are among the incorporators.

John Breakey, Limited, Breakeyville, Que., were recently granted a provincial charter to acquire as a going concern the firm known as the "John Breakey Registered." The new company will conduct a general lumber and sawmill business manufacturing and dealing in lumber and timber. The pulpwood industry will also be exploited. Capital stock \$8,000,000. G. D. Anderson and John T. Breakey, superintendents, both of Breakeyville, are the incorporators.

This year the Canadian Forestry Association is sending out two exhibition cars instead of one. The one car will go east to Gaspé Peninsula and will come back through northern New Brunswick and Quebec, while the other will visit the west. The exhibition car to go east contains a wide variety of exhibits including a model tree nursery, a model sugar bush, wood and forest manufactures, pulp products and paper cloth and clothes. There is also a good exhibition of forest protection devices including wireless telegraphs, forest telephone systems, etc.

Western Canada

Smith & Hutton's new shingle mill at Cloverdale, B. C., is now in operation.

The Alberni Shingle Co., which is an organization of returned soldiers, recently started operations at Port Alberni, B. C.

The first big forest fire reported this season broke out and raged in the woods near Tyee, northwest of Duncan, Vancouver Island, about the middle of May.

O. B. U. loggers' officials stated recently that 400 men had quit work at the Whalen pulp plant at Swanson Bay, demanding a \$5 minimum in wages and an eight-hour day.

Lawrence & Workman, sawmill owners, Stewart, B. C., have enlarged their output to 20,000 feet a day and have taken over new limits. Ultimately an export business is planned.

Among the recent incorporations in British Columbia are the B. C. Spruce Mills, Limited, of Cranbrook, capital \$1,000,000; Hammond Land & Timber Co., Limited, Vancouver, \$15,000, and Big Bay Lumber Co., Big Bay, \$100,000.

At a recent conference of the mill operators and producers in British Columbia an effort was made to stabilize the falling market for lumber products. The operators recently held a meeting and discussed the present unsteady condition.

W. M. Harrison, sales manager for Whalen Pulp & Paper Mills, Limited, Vancouver, for the past three years and previous to that associated with the purchasing department of the firm, has resigned and gone into business for himself. He has opened an office under the name of Pacific Pulp Limited.

Among the new companies recently granted a charter in B. C. are: Williams Logging Company, Ltd., \$1,000,000, Vancouver; Logan-Garlen Lumber Company, Ltd., authorized capital \$10,000, Victoria; Tynehead Lumber Company, Ltd., \$50,000, Vancouver; Douglas Fir Products & Shingles, Ltd., \$50,000, Vancouver; Deserted Bay Logging Company, Ltd., \$100,000, Vancouver.

At a meeting of the Mountain Lumber Manufacturers' Association, held recently at Calgary, the most important matter taken up was the new federal taxation which was 1 per cent. on lumber. V. R. Poole, secretary of the association, stated that the new tax would amount to between 30c and 60c per 1000 ft., according to quality. The present market situation was also discussed.

The Canadian Forestry Association has undertaken a new line of work, which is intended, if successful, to protect standing grain crops in the Western provinces and particularly on the prairies. It is the planting of trees on the prairies, Mr. Robson Black, secretary of the association, stated that it was not the intention to plant trees for the purpose of growing lumber or timber, but for the protection of the standing grain crops so as to form "wind breaks." In connection with the undertaking a special car for educational purposes left Ottawa for the west early in June. It was fitted out with a motion picture machine and had accommodation for one hundred persons. It is proposed to give educational motion picture shows on forestry at points along the route. The tour of the car will include the principal points in Manitoba, Saskatchewan and Alberta.

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Dressed and Rough

B. C. FIR TIMBERS

Ship Timbers and Planking, Ship Decking, Tank Stock, Bridge Timbers, Fir and Spruce Lumber

Also White and Red Pine, Spruce, Hemlock, Banksian Pine, Birch, Maple, Rock Elm, Oak, Yellow Pine, Railway Ties, Fence Posts, Poles and Piling.

DIMENSION OAK CUT TO SPECIFICATION

Prompt shipment Satisfactory stock Good service Write or wire for prices

A. F. B. AUSTIN, Manager

"By-Pass" Blower Systems

for green saw dust and wet stringy material

Material that usually clogs the ordinary Blower is handled easily and continuously by our "By-Pass" Blowers. No material passes through or around the fan. That is the big secret of "By-Pass" success. Slow speed and minimum power are other strong features. Write for literature and all details.

We manufacture and install complete systems

Toronto Blower Company

156 Duke St., Toronto

CURRENT LUMBER PRICES—WHOLESALE

TORONTO, ONT.

Prices in Carload Lots, F.O.B. cars Toronto

White Pine:
1 x 4/7 Good Strips . . . \$120 00 \$130 00
1 1/4 x 1 1/2 x 4/7 Good Strips. 120 00 130 00
1 x 8 and up Good Sides . . . 155 00 165 00
2 x 4/7 Good Strips . . . 125 00 135 00
1 1/4 and 1 1/2 x 8 and wider

Good Sides . . . 165 00 175 00
2 x 8 and wider Good Sides. 175 00 185 00
2 x 8 and wider Good Sides. 175 00 185 00
1 in. No. 1, 2 and 3 Cuts . . . 110 00 120 00
5/4 & 6/4 No. 1, 2 & 3 Cuts 130 00 135 00
2 in. No. 1, 2 and 3 Cuts . . . 135 00 145 00
1 x 4 and 5 Mill Run . . . 70 00 72 00
1 x 6 Mill Run . . . 70 00 72 00
1 x 7, 9 and 11 Mill Run . . . 72 00 74 00
1 x 8 Mill Run . . . 73 00 75 00
1 x 10 Mill Run . . . 73 00 80 00
1 x 12 Mill Run . . . 80 00 82 00
5/4 and 6/4 x 5 Mill Run . . . 72 00 74 00
2 x 4 Mill Run . . . 72 00 74 00
2 x 6 Mill Run . . . 73 00 75 00
2 x 8 Mill Run . . . 73 00 80 00
2 x 10 Mill Run . . . 78 00 82 00
2 x 12 Mill Run . . . 80 00 82 00
1 in. Mill Run Shorts . . . 56 00 58 00

1 x 4 and up 6/16 No. 1 Mill Culls . . . 55 00 58 00
1 x 10 and up 6/16 No. 1 Mill Culls . . . 58 00 60 00
1 x 12 and up 6/16 No. 1 Mill Culls . . . 50 00 61 00
1 x 4 and up 6/16 No. 2 Mill Culls . . . 45 00 47 00
1 x 10 x 12 6/16 No. 2 Mill Culls . . . 50 00 52 00
1 x 4 and up 6/10 No. 3 Mill Culls . . . 32 00 36 00

Red Pine:
1 x 4 and 5 Mill Run . . . 56 00 58 00
1 x 6 Mill Run . . . 60 00 62 00
1 x 8 Mill Run . . . 62 00 64 00
1 x 10 Mill Run . . . 65 00 67 00
2 x 4 Mill Run . . . 56 00 58 00
2 x 6 Mill Run . . . 60 00 62 00
2 x 8 Mill Run . . . 62 00 64 00
1 in. Clear and Clear Face . . . Open
2 in. Clear and Clear Face . . . Open

Spruce:
1 x 4 Mill Run . . . 56 00 58 00
1 x 6 Mill Run . . . 59 00 61 00
1 x 8 Mill Run . . . 60 00 62 00
1 x 10 Mill Run . . . 62 00 64 00
1 x 12 Mill Run Spruce . . . 64 00 66 00
Mill Culls . . . 48 00 50 00

HEMLOCK, No. 1

(In car load lots f.o.b. Toronto)

1 x 4 and 5 in. x 9 to 16 ft. . . 47 00 49 00
1 x 6 in. x 9 to 16 ft. . . 52 00 54 00
1 x 8 in. x 9 to 16 ft. . . 54 00 56 00
1 x 10 and 12 in. x 9 to 16 ft. . . 56 00 58 00
1 x 7, 9 and 11 in. x 9 to 16 ft. . . 51 00 52 00
2 x 4 to 12, 10 and 16 ft. . . 58 00 60 00
2 x 4 to 12, 10 and 16 ft. . . 58 00 60 00
2 x 4 to 12 in., 12 and 14 ft. . . 56 00 58 00
2 x 4 to 12 in., 18 ft. . . 60 00 62 00
2 x 4 to 12 in., 20 ft. . . 62 00 64 00
1 in. No. 2, 6 ft. to 16 ft. . . 45 00 46 00

FIR FLOORING

Fir flooring, 1 x 3 and 4", No. 1 & 2 Edge Grain . . . \$100 50
Fir flooring, 1 x 3 and 4", No. 1 & 2 Flat Grain . . . 85 50

(Depending upon widths)

1 x 4 to 12 No. 1 & 2 Clear Fir, Rough . . . \$93 75 \$101 75
1 1/4 x 4 to 12 No. 1 & 2 Clear Fir, Rough . . . 103 00 107 00
2 x 4 to 12 No. 1 & 2 Clear Fir, Rough . . . 96 00 103 00
3 & 4 x 4 to 12 No. 1 & 2 Clear Fir, Rough . . . 107 75 109 75
1 x 5 & 6 Fir Casing . . . 100 50
1 x 8 & 10 Fir Base . . . 103 25
1 1/4 & 1 1/2, 8, 10 & 12" E. G. Stepping . . . 112 00
1 1/4 & 1 1/2, 8, 10 & 12" F. G. Stepping . . . 102 00
1 x 4 to 12 Clear Fir, D4S. . . 91 50 97 50
1 1/4 & 1 1/2 x 4 to 12, Clear Fir, D4S . . . 103 00 107 00

XX Shingles 6 butts 1 to 2", per M. . . Open
XXX Shingles, 6 butts to 2 in., per M. . . Open
XXXXX Shingles, 5 butts to 2 in., per M. . . Open

LATH

No. 1 White Pine, 4 ft. . . Open
No. 2 White Pine, 4 ft. . . "
No. 3 White Pine, 4 ft. . . "
Mill run white pine, 32 in. . . "
Merchantable spruce lath, 4 ft. . . "

TORONTO HARDWOOD PRICES

The prices given below are for carloads f.o.b. Toronto, from wholesalers to retailers, and are based on a good percentage of long lengths and good widths, without any wide stock having been sorted out.

Prices include American Exchange at prevailing rate on all imported woods.

ASH, WHITE

(Dry weight 3800 lbs. per M. ft.)

1" . . . \$220.00 \$170.00 \$100.00
1 1/4" . . . 245.00 215.00 120.00
1 1/2" . . . 255.00 225.00 130.00
2" . . . 295.00 275.00 145.00
2 1/2" and 3" . . . 345.00 315.00 190.00
4" . . . 355.00 325.00 200.00

ASH, BROWN

4/4 . . . \$165.00 \$105.00 \$80.00
6/4 . . . 175.00 115.00 90.00
8/4 . . . 200.00 140.00 110.00

BIRCH

(Dry weight 4000 lbs. per M. ft.)

1s & 2s No. 1 No. 2
Com. Com.
4/4 . . . \$155.00 \$115.00 \$75.00
5/4 and 6/4 . . . 165.00 125.00 85.00
8/4 . . . 170.00 135.00 100.00
10/4 and 12/4 . . . 210.00 160.00 120.00
16/4 . . . 225.00 175.00 125.00

BASSWOOD

(Dry weight 2500 lbs. per M. ft.)

1s & 2s No. 1 No. 2 No. 3
Com. Com. Com.
4/4 . . . \$120.00 \$90.00 \$60.00 \$50.00
5/4 & 6/4 . . . 125.00 95.00 70.00 53.00
8/4 . . . 130.00 100.00 72.00 55.00

CHESTNUT

(Dry weight 2800 lbs. per M. ft.)

1s & 2s No. 1 Sound
Com. Wormy
1" . . . \$215.00 \$165.00 \$ 95.00
1 1/2" and 1 3/4" . . . 225.00 175.00 100.00
2" . . . 235.00 180.00 105.00

ELM, SOFT

(Dry weight 3100 lbs. per M. ft.)

4/4 . . . \$105.00 \$70.00 \$60.00 \$48.00
6/4 & 8/4 . . . 125.00 85.00 70.00 55.00
12/4 . . . 160.00 130.00 110.00

GUM, RED

(Dry weight 3300 lbs. per M. ft.)

Plain Quartered
1s & 2s No. 1 No. 1
Com. 1s & 2s Com.
1" . . . \$230.00 \$175.00 \$260.00 \$230.00
1 1/4" . . . 250.00 210.00 290.00 260.00
1 1/2" . . . 255.00 210.00 290.00 260.00
2" . . . 270.00 230.00 290.00 260.00

Figured Gum, \$10 per M. extra, in both plain and quartered.

GUM, SAP

1s & 2s No. 1 Com.
1" . . . \$135.00 \$105.00
1 1/4" and 1 1/2" . . . 155.00 125.00
2" . . . 170.00 150.00

HICKORY

(Dry weight 4500 lbs. per M. ft.)

1s & 2s No. 1 Com. No. 2 Com.
1" . . . \$200.00 \$150.00 \$80.00
1 1/4" . . . 210.00 160.00 85.00
1 1/2" . . . 220.00 170.00 90.00
2" . . . 230.00 180.00 100.00

MAPLE, HARD

(Dry weight 4200 lbs. per M. ft.)

1s & 2s Com. Com. Com.
No. 1 No. 2 No. 3
4/4 . . . \$115.00 \$ 95.00 \$ 55.00 \$ 35.00
5/4 & 6/4 . . . 125.00 100.00 65.00
8/4 . . . 130.00 105.00 75.00
12/4 . . . 155.00 145.00 100.00
16/4 . . . 190.00 155.00

SOFT MAPLE

The quantity of soft maple produced in Ontario is small and it is generally sold on a log run basis, the locality governing the prices.

PLAIN WHITE & RED OAK

(Plain sawed. Dry weight 4000 lbs. per M. ft.)

1s & 2s No. 1 Com.
4/4 . . . \$260.00 \$205.00
5/4 & 6/4 . . . 265.00 210.00
8/4 . . . 270.00 215.00
10/4 . . . 310.00 250.00
12/4 . . . 310.00 250.00
16/4 . . . 330.00 260.00

QTD. CUT RED OAK

1s & 2s No. 1 Com.
4/4" . . . \$325.00 \$245.00
5/4" and 6/4" . . . 340.00 260.00
8/4" . . . 345.00 265.00

OTTAWA, ONT.

Manufacturers' Prices

Pine good sidings:

1-in. x 7-in. and up . . . \$150 00
1 1/2 in. and 1 3/4 in., 8-in. & up . . . 190 00
2-in. x 7-in. and up . . . 200 00
No. 2 cuts 2 x 8-in. and up. . . 95 00

Pine good strips:

1-in. . . . 125 00
1 1/2 in. and 1 3/4 in. . . . 145 00
2-in. . . . 150 00

Pine good shorts:

1-in. x 7-in. and up . . . 135 00
1-in. x 4-in. to 6-in. . . . 110 00
1 1/2 in. and 1 3/4 in. . . . 135 00
2 in. . . . 140 00
7-in. to 9-in. A sidings . . . 80 00

Pine, No. 1 dressing sidings . . . 95 00
Pine, No. 1 dressing strips . . . 90 00
Pine, No. 1 dressing shorts . . . 75 00
Pine, 1-in. x 4-in. s.c. strips . . . 72 00
Pine, 1-in. x 5-in. s.c. strips . . . 73 00
Pine, 1-in. x 6-in. s.c. strips . . . 74 00
Pine, 1-in. x 7-in. s.c. strips . . . 74 00
Pine, 1 x 8-in., s.c. 12 to 16 ft. 48 00
Pine, 1-in. x 10-in. M.R. . . . 78 00
Pine, s.c. sidings, 1 1/2 and 2-in. . . . 65 00
Pine, s.c. strips, 1-in. . . . 70 00
1 1/4, 1 1/2 and 2-in. . . . 60 00
Pine, s.c. shorts, 1 x 4 to 6 in. . . . 62 00
Pine, s.c. and bet., shorts, 1 x 5 . . . 65 00
Pine, s.c. and bet., shorts, 1 x 6 . . . 68 00
Pine, s.c. shorts, 6'-11', 1"x10" . . . 68 00

Pine box boards:

1"x4" and up, 6'-11' . . . 52 00
1"x3", 12'-16' . . . 60 00

Pine, mill culls, strips and sidings, 1-in. x 4-in. and up, 12 in. and up . . . 55 00

Mill cull shorts, 1-in. x 4-in. and up, 6-ft. to 11-ft. . . 45 00
O. culls r & w p . . . 38 00 40 00

RED PINE, LOG RUN

mill culls out, 1-in. . . . 36 00 52 00
mill culls out, 1 1/4 in. . . . 36 00 52 00
mill culls out, 1 1/2 in. . . . 38 00 52 00
mill culls out, 2-in. . . . 40 00 52 00
mill culls, white pine, 1"x7" and up . . . 45 00

MILL RUN SPRUCE

1"x4" and up, 6'-11' . . . 50 00 52 00
1"x4" and up, 12'-16' . . . 50 00 52 00
1"x9"-10" and up, 12'-16' . . . 54 00 56 00
1 1/4 x 7, 8 and 9" and up, 12'-16' . . . 54 00 56 00
1 1/2 x 10 and up, 12'-16' . . . 54 00 60 00
1 1/2 x 2" x 12" and up, 12'-16' . . . 54 00 60 00

Spruce, 1-in. clear (fine dressing and B) . . . 60 00 63 00
Hemlock, 1-in. cull . . . 35 00 37 00
Hemlock, 1-in. log run . . . 45 00 47 00
Hemlock, 2x4, 6, 8, 10, 12/16' . . . 53 00 58 00
Tamarac . . . 34 00 36 00
Basswood, log run, dead culls . . . 52 00 56 00
Basswood, log run, mill culls . . . 54 00 58 00
Birch, log run . . . 48 00 50 00
Soft Elm, common and better, 1, 1 1/2, 2 in. . . . 60 00 70 00

Ash, black, log run . . . 62 00 65 00
1 x 10 No. 1 barn . . . 57 00 62 00
1 x 10 No. 2 barn . . . 51 00 56 00
1 x 8 and 9 No. 2 barn . . . 47 00 52 00

Lath per M:

No. 1 white pine, 1 1/2-in. x 4 ft. . . Open
No. 2 white pine . . . Open
Mill run white pine . . . 17 00
Spruce, mill run 1 1/2-in. . . 15 00
Red pine, mill run . . . 14 00
Hemlock, mill run . . . 12 00 13 00

White Cedar Shingles:
XXXX, 18-in. . . . 12 00
Clear butt, 18-in. . . . 10 00
18-in. xx . . . 7 00

Spruce logs (pulp) . . . 20 00 28 00

QUEBEC, QUE.

WHITE PINE

(At Quebec)

First class Ottawa waney, 18-in. average, according to lineal 100 110
19 in. and up average . . . 110 120

SPRUCE DEALS

(At Mill)

3 in. unsorted Quebec, 4 in. to 6 in. wide . . . \$42 00 \$44 00
3 in. unsorted, Quebec, 7 in. to 8 in. wide . . . 44 00 46 00
3 in. unsorted Quebec, 9 in. wide . . . 50 00 54 00

OAK

(At Quebec)

According to average and quality, 55 ft. cube . . . 1 00 1 20

ELM

(At Quebec)

According to average and quality, 40 to 45 feet cube . . . 1 00 1 20
According to average and quality, 30 to 35 feet . . . 90 1 00

BIRCH PLANKS

(At Mill)

1 to 4 in. thick, per M. ft. . . 50 00 60 00

SARNIA, ONT.

PINE, COMMON AND BETTER

1 x 6 and 8 in. . . . \$110 00
1 in., 8 in. and up wide . . . 110 00
1 1/4 and 1 1/2 in. and up wide . . . 120 00
2 in. and up wide . . . 125 00

CUTS AND BETTER

4/4 x 8 and up No. 1 and better . . . 100 00
6/4 x 8 and up No. 1 and better . . . 115 00
8/4 x 8 and up No. 1 and better . . . 115 00

No. 1 CUTS

1 in., 8 in. and up wide . . . 90 00
1 1/4 in., 8 in. and up wide . . . 100 00
1 1/2 in., 8 in. and up wide . . . 100 00
2 in., 8 in. and up wide . . . 105 00
2 1/2 in. and 3 in., 8 in. and up wide . . . 130 00
4 in., 8 in. and up wide . . . 135 00

No. 1 BARN

1 in., 10 to 16 ft. long . . . \$73 00 81 00
1 1/4, 1 1/2 and 2 in., 10/16 ft. . . 78 00 83 00
2 1/2 to 3 in., 10/16 ft. . . 81 00 95 00

No. 2 BARN

1 in., 10 to 16 ft. long . . . 68 00 75 00
1 1/4, 1 1/2 and 2 in., 10/16 ft. . . 72 00 77 00
2 1/2 in. to 3 in. . . 75 00 82 00

No. 3 BARN

1 in., 10 to 16 ft. Long . . . 65 00 70 00
1 1/4, 1 1/2 and 2 in., 10/16 ft. . . 70 00 75 00

BOX

1 in., 1 1/4 in. & 1 1/2 in., 10/16' 60 00 62 00

MILL CULLS

Mill Run Culls
1 in., 4 in. and up wide, 6/16 ft. . . \$50 00
1 1/4, 1 1/2 and 2 in. . . 51 00

ST. JOHN, N.B.

From Yards and Mills

ROUGH LUMBER

Retail Prices Per M. Sq. Ft.
2x3, 2x4, 3x3, 3x4, Rgh. Merch. Spr. \$47 00
2x3, 2x4, 3x3, 3x4, Dressed 1 edge.. 49 00
2x3, 2x4, 3x3, 3x4, Dressed 4 sides.. 52 00
2x6, 2x7, 3x5, 4x4, 4x6, all rough.. 48 00
2x8, 3x7, 5x5, 6x6 . . . 50 00
2x9, 3x8, 6x8, 7x7 . . . 55 00
2x10, 3x9 . . . 60 00
2x12, 3x10, 3x12, 8x8 and up . . . 65 00
Merch. Spr. Bds. Rough, 1x3-4 & 5. 45 00
Merch. Spr. Bds. Rough, 1x6 . . . 48 00
Merch. Spr. Bds. Rough, 1x7 & up.. 50 00
Refuse Bds., Deals & Setgs. . . 32 00
Above random lengths up to 18-0 long. Lengths 19-0 & up \$50 00 extra per M.

For planing Merch. and Refuse Bds. add \$2.00 per M. to above prices.
Laths \$13.00 per M. pieces.

SHINGLES

Per M.
Cedar, Extras . . . \$8 50
" Clears . . . 7 75
" 2nd Clears . . . 6 50
" Extra No. 1 . . . 5 00
Spruce . . . 5 00

WINNIPEG, MANITOBA

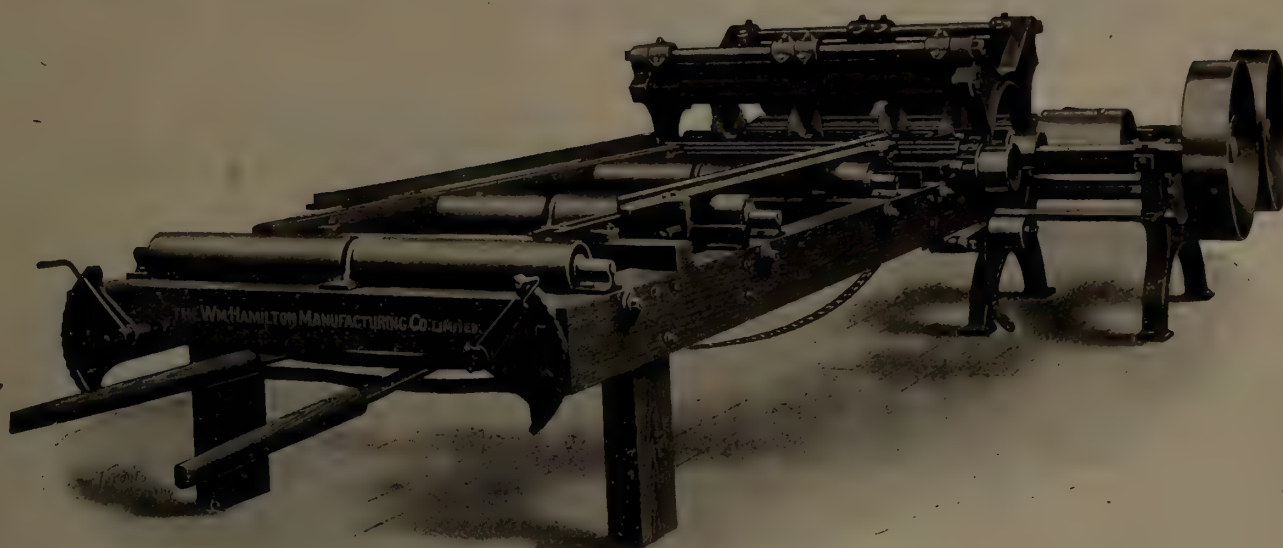
No. 1 SPRUCE

Dimension S.I.S and I.E
6 ft. 8 ft. 10 ft.
2 x 4 . . . All prices
2 x 6 . . . withdrawn.
2 x 8 . . .
2 x 10 . . .

Northern Spruce Mills stocks are depleted and quotations are afforded only for stock on hand. No lists being issued, above quotations are only nominal.

(Continued on page 7

"HAMILTON" EDGERS



Dependable Accurate Saw Mill Machinery

*Used In
Scores Of
Mills All
Over Canada*

LEADERSHIP, after all, ascends to the fittest. Economy, service and value are the qualities which count.

The "Hamilton" imprint has been known for years as a sufficient testimonial for these merits.

"Hamilton" Garland Gang Edgers are especially recognized for their worth. They are strong, accurate and easily operated, made in all widths with necessary number of saws to suit requirements.

Let us get together when you are in need of anything for the sawmill.

We manufacture a complete line of sawmill machinery for either band or circular mills.

William Hamilton Co., Limited

Peterboro, Ontario

Agent—J. L. NEILSON & CO. — Winnipeg, Man.

CURRENT LUMBER PRICES—Continued

2 x 12

2 x 4
 2 x 6
 2 x 8
 2 x 10
 2 x 12

All prices
 withdrawn.

For 2 inches, rough, add 50 cents.
 For S1E only add 50 cents.
 For S1S and 2E, S4S or D&M, add \$3.00.
 For timbers larger than 8 x 8, add 50c. for
 each additional 2 inches each way.
 For lengths longer than 20 ft., add \$1.00 for
 each additional two feet.
 For selected common, add \$5.00.
 For No. 2 Dimension, \$3.00 less than No. 1.
 For 1 x 2 and 2 x 2, \$2 more than 2 x 4 No. 1.
 For Tamarac add \$3.00.

FIR, HEMLOCK, SPRUCE AND LARCH

Mountain Stock

No. 1 Dimension and Timbers

2 x 4, 2 x 6, 2 x 8, 12/16 ft., S1S1E.. \$45 00
 2 x 4, 2 x 6, 2 x 8, 10 ft., S1S1E . . . 46 00
 2 x 4, 2 x 6, 2 x 8, 8 ft., S1S1E . . . 44 00
 2 x 4, 2 x 6, 2 x 8, 18/22, S1S1E . . . 47 00
 2 x 4, 2 x 6, 2 x 8, 24/32, S1S1E . . . 49 00
 2 x 10, 8 ft. to 16 ft., S1S1E . . . 46 00
 2 x 10, 10 ft., S1S1E . . . 47 00
 2 x 10, 18/22, S1S1E . . . 48 00
 2 x 10, 24/32, S1S1E . . . 50 00
 2 x 12, 8 ft. to 16 ft., S1S1E . . . 46 50
 2 x 12, 10, 18, 20 . . . 48 50
 2 x 12, 24, 26, 28, 30, 32 . . . 50 50

B. C. COAST FIR

Dimension S1S and E.

2 x 4 in., 6 ft. 44 50
 2 x 4 in., 8, 12 and 14 ft. 45 50
 2 x 4 in., 16 ft. 46 50
 2 x 4 in., 18 and 20 ft. 47 50
 2 x 4 in., 22 to 32 ft. 49 50
 2 x 10 in., 8, 12 and 14 ft. 46 75
 2 x 10 in., 16 ft. 47 75
 2 x 10 in., 18 and 20 ft. 48 75
 2 x 10 in., 22 to 32 ft. 50 75
 2 x 12 in., 8 to 14 ft. 48 25
 2 x 12 in., 16 ft. 49 25
 2 x 12 in., 18 and 20 ft. 50 25
 2 x 12 in., 22 to 32 ft. 52 25
 3 x 3 and 3 x 4 in., 8 to 14 ft. 48 75
 3 x 3 and 3 x 4 in., 16 ft. 49 75
 3 x 3 and 3 x 4, 18 and 20 ft. 50 75
 3 x 3 and 3 x 4 in., 22 to 32 ft. 52 75
 6 x 6, 6 x 8, 8 x 8, 6 to 16 ft. 51 50
 6 x 6, 6 x 8 and 8 x 8, 18 and 20 ft. 54 50
 6 x 6, 6 x 8, 8 x 8, 22 to 32 ft. 52 00

Shingles, XXX B. C. Cedar, straight
 cars on 40c rate Open
 Coast prices on Common listed, all cur-
 rent quotations f.o.b. 50c rate.

BUFFALO & TONAWANDA

WHITE PINE

Wholesale Selling Price

Uppers, 4/4 \$200 00
 Uppers, 5/4 to 8/4 200 00
 Uppers, 10/4 to 12/4 220 00
 Selects 4/4 180 00
 Selects 5/4 to 8/4 180 00
 Selects 10/4 to 12/4 200 00
 Fine Common 4/4 140 00
 Fine Common 6/4 145 00
 Fine Common 8/4 145 00
 Fine Common 5/4 145 00
 No. 1 Cuts 4/4 105 00
 No. 1 Cuts 5/4 115 00
 No. 1 Cuts 6/4 115 00
 No. 1 Cuts 8/4 120 00
 No. 2 Cuts 4/4 78 00
 No. 2 Cuts 5/4 93 00
 No. 2 Cuts 6/4 93 00
 No. 2 Cuts 8/4 97 00
 No. 3 Cuts 5/4 72 00
 No. 3 Cuts 6/4 72 00
 No. 3 Cuts 8/4 73 00
 Dressing 5/4 90 00
 Dressing 5/4 x 10 93 00
 Dressing 5/4 x 12 98 00
 No. 1 Moulding 5/4 120 00
 No. 1 Moulding 6/4 120 00
 No. 1 Moulding 8/4 120 00
 No. 2 Moulding 5/4 104 00
 No. 2 Moulding 6/4 104 00
 No. 2 Moulding 8/4 104 00
 No. 1 Barn 1 x 12 85 00
 No. 1 Barn 1 x 6 and 8 77 00
 No. 1 Barn 1 x 10 79 00
 No. 2 Barn 1 x 6 and 8 71 00
 No. 2 Barn 1 x 10 73 00
 No. 3 Barn 1 x 6 and 8 63 00
 No. 3 Barn 1 x 10 65 00
 Box 1 x 6 and up 56 00
 Box 1 x 10 57 00
 Box 1 x 12 58 00
 Box 1 x 13 and up 59 00

The following quotations on hardwoods re-
 present the jobber buying price at Buffalo
 and Tonawanda.

MAPLE

1s & 2s No. 1 Com. No. 2 Com.
 4/4 117-122 99-101 76-78
 5/4 to 8/4 133-135 106-108 76-83
 10/4 to 16/4 143-145 118-120 85-87

RED BIRCH

4/4 149-151 118-120 79-81
 5/4 to 8/4 152-164 127-129 88-90

SAP BIRCH

4/4 145-149 118-120 79-81
 5/4 and up 150-153 121-123 82-84

SOFT ELM

4/4 129-130 109-111 61-65
 5, 6 & 8/4 137-139 117-119 69-71

BASSWOOD

4/4 129-131 114-116 59-58
 Thicker 133-141 117-124 64-67

PLAIN OAK

4/4 166-171 138-142 74-76
 5/4 to 8/4 177-181 148-152 84-87

ASH, WHITE AND BROWN

4/4 147-149 122-126 68-71
 5/4 to 8/4 163-167 130-132 82-74
 10/4 and up 190-192 145-148 73-78

BOSTON, MASS.

Quotations given below are for highest
 grades of Michigan and Canadian white pine
 and Eastern Canadian Spruce as required in
 the New England market in carloads.

White pine uppers, 1 in. \$200 00
 White pine uppers, 1 1/4, 2 in. 210 00
 White pine uppers, 2 1/4, 3 in. 238 00
 White pine uppers, 4 in. 246 00
 Selects, 1 in. 180 00
 Selects, 1 1/4, 2 in. 190 00
 Selects, 2 1/4, 3 in. 225 00
 Selects, 4 in. 239 00
 Fine common, 1 in., 30 per cent. 12
 in. and up 168 00
 Fine common, 1 x 8 and up 162 00
 Fine common, 1 1/4 to 2 in. 168 00
 Fine common, 2 1/4 and 3 in. 215 00
 Fine common, 4 in. 225 00
 1 in. shaly clear 90 00
 1 1/4 to 2 in. shaly clear 95 00
 1 in. No. 2 dressing 90 00
 1 1/4 to 2 in. No. 2 dressing 90 00
 No. 1 Cuts, 1 in. 100 00
 No. 1 Cuts, 1 1/4 to 2 in. 105 00
 No. 1 Cuts, 2 1/4 and 3 in. 125 00
 No. 2 Cuts, 1 in. 70 00
 No. 2 Cuts, 1 1/4 to 2 in. 75 00 80 00

Hard Boards, No. 1, 1 x 12 90 00
 No. 1, 1 x 10 81 00
 No. 1, 1 x 8 79 00
 No. 2, 1 x 12 80 00
 No. 2, 1 x 10 78 00
 No. 2, 1 x 8 77 00
 No. 3, 1 x 12 68 00
 No. 3, 1 x 10 66 00
 No. 3, 1 x 8 65 00

No. 1 Clear

Can. spruce, No. 1 and clear, 1 x
 1 x 10 in. 110 00
 No. 1, 1 x 4 to 7 in. 95 00
 No. 1, 1 x 8 & 9 in. 95 00
 No. 1, 1 x 10 in. 98 00
 No. 2, 1 x 4 & 5 in. 57 00
 No. 2, 1 x 6 & 7 in. 60 00
 No. 2, 1 x 8 & 9 in. 63 00
 No. 2, 1 x 10 in. 68 00
 No. 2, 1 x 12 in. 71 00

Spruce, 12 in. dimension 69 00
 Spruce, 10 in. dimension 67 00
 Spruce, 9 in. dimension 66 00
 Spruce, 8 in. dimension 65 00
 2 x 10 in. random lengths,
 8 ft. and up 58 00 60 00
 2 x 12 in., random lengths 60 00 62 00

2 x 3, 2 x 4, 2 x 5, 2 x 6, 2 x 7 53 00 55 00
 3 x 4 and 4 x 4 in. 56 00 60 00
 2 x 8 in. 58 00 60 00
 All other random lengths, 7 in.
 and under, 8 ft. and up 54 00 55 00
 5 inch and up merchantable
 boards, 8 ft. and up, p 1s 55 00
 1 x 2 55 00
 1 x 3 53 00
 1 1/2 in. spruce lath 16 00
 1 1/2 in. spruce lath 15 00

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Extras 8 50 9 00
 Clears 8 00 8 50
 Second Clears 6 00
 Clear Whites 5 50
 Extra 1s (Clear whites out) 4 50
 Extra 1s (Clear whites out) 3 50 4 00
 Red Cedar Extras, 16-in. 5 butts
 to 2 in. 9 00
 Red Cedar Extras, 18-inch, 5-
 butts to 2 in. 12 00
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 to 2 1/4 13 00
 Washington 16-in. 5 butts to 2
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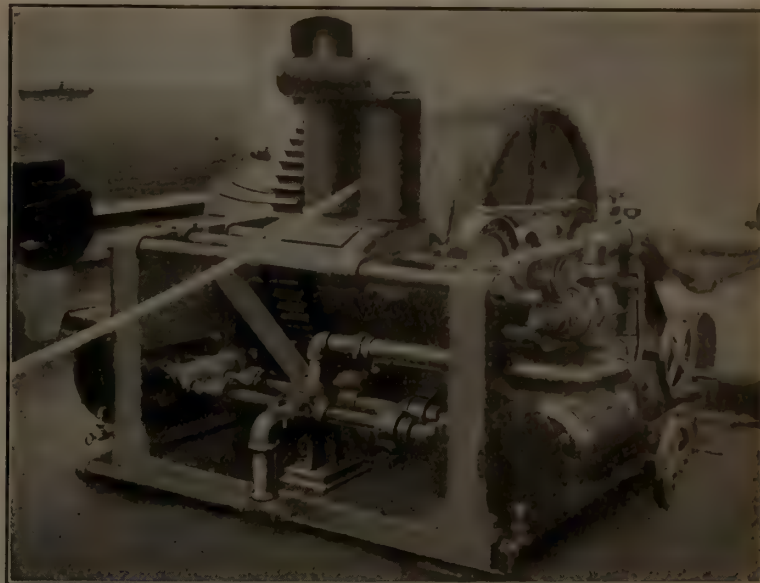
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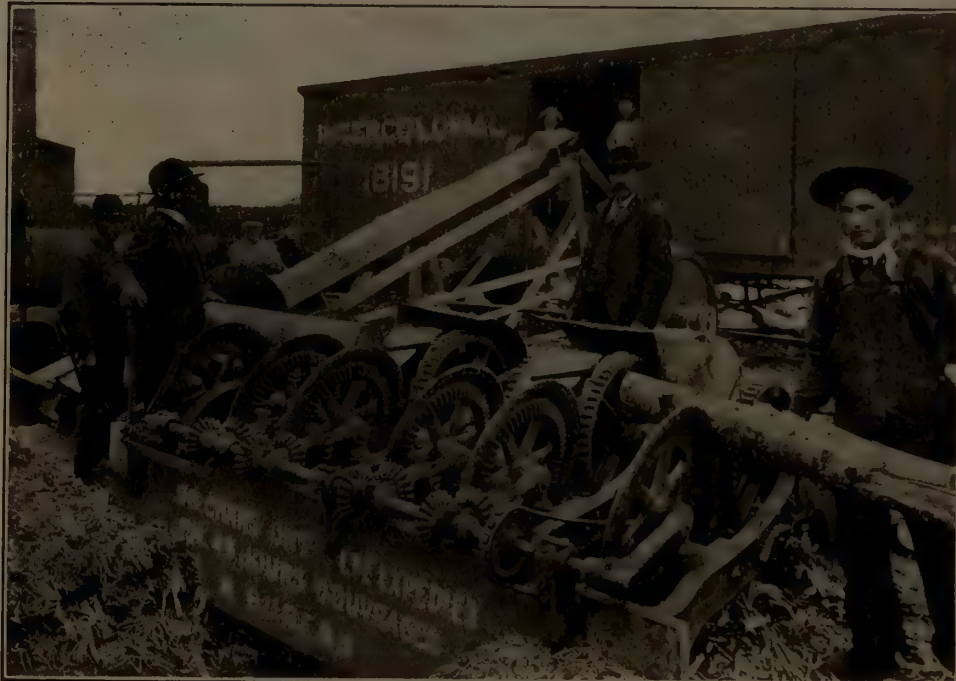
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PETERBOROUGH, ONT.



Illustrating permanent installation of Mathews Lumber Conveyor, between mill and shipping and distributing platform.

Photo by courtesy of Vancouver Cedar Mills,
Roche Point, B.C.

Illustrating portable unit of Mathews Conveyor for unloading cars.

Photo by courtesy of Windsor Lumber Co.,
Ltd., Windsor, Ont.




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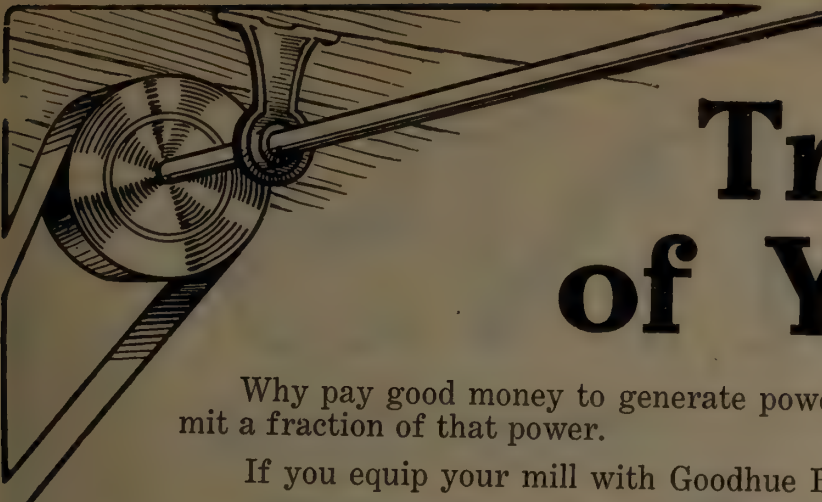
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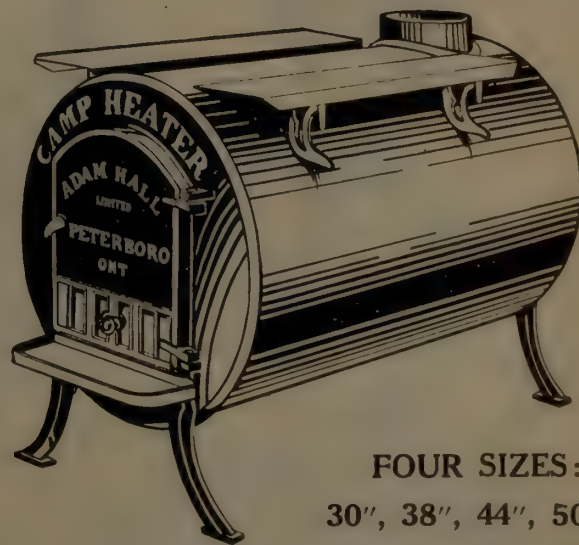
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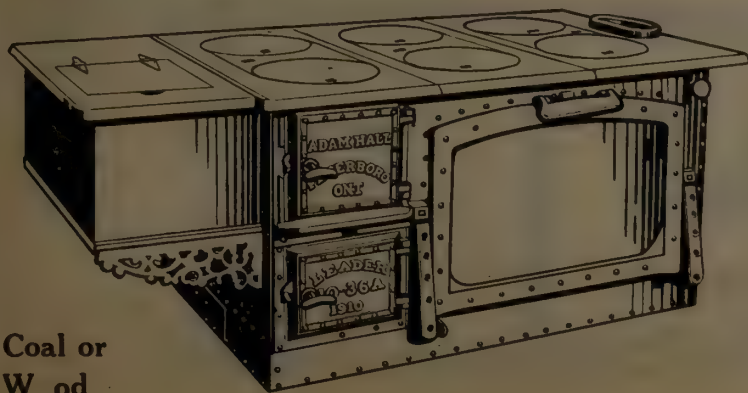
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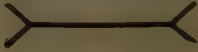
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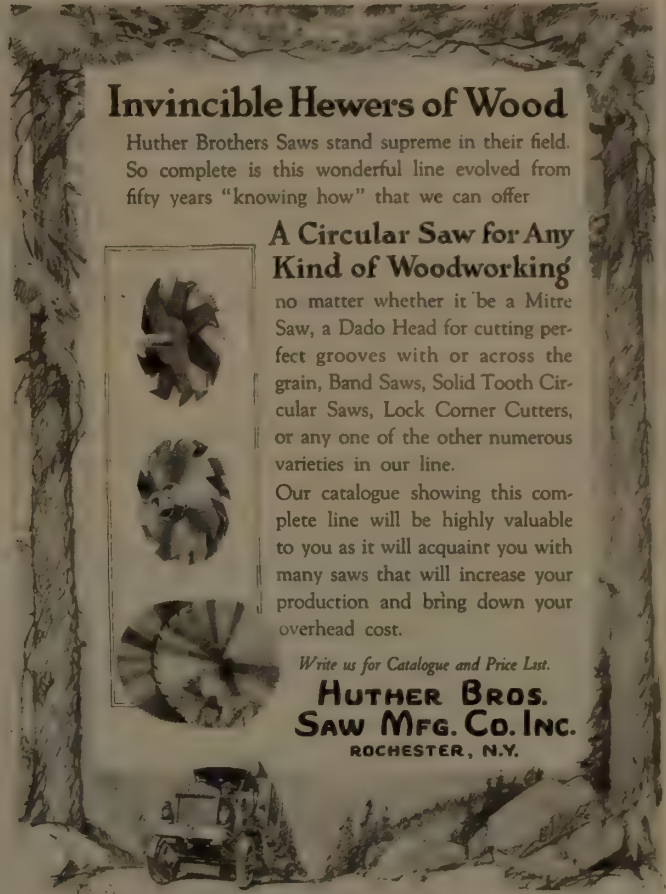
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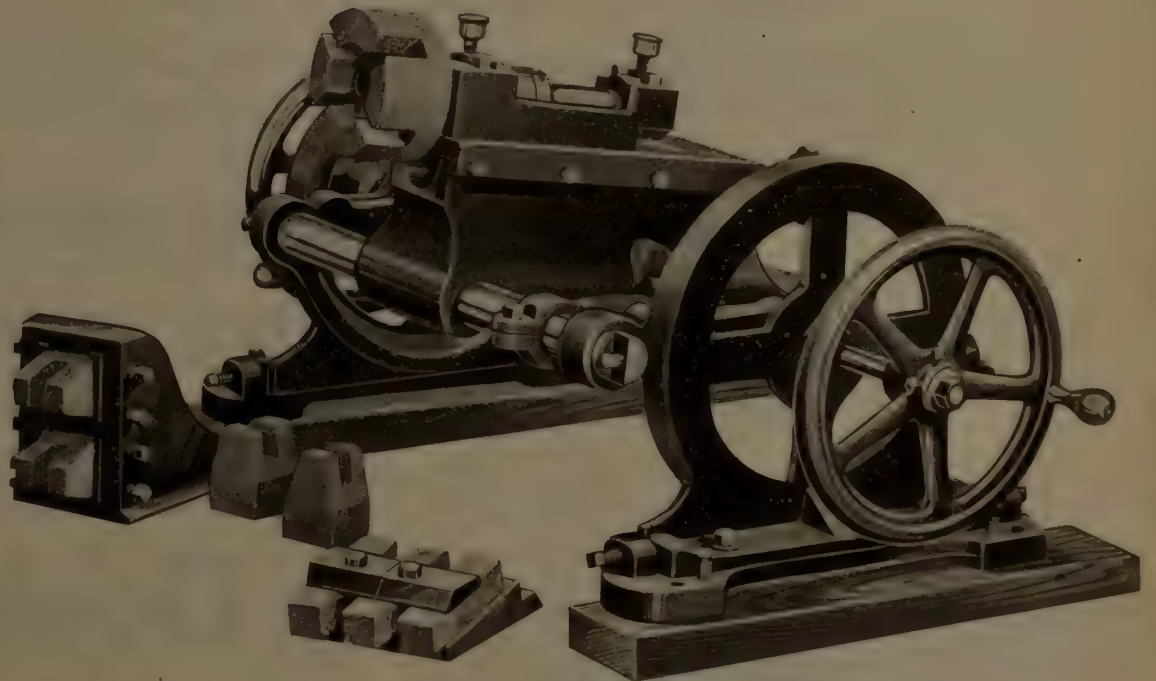


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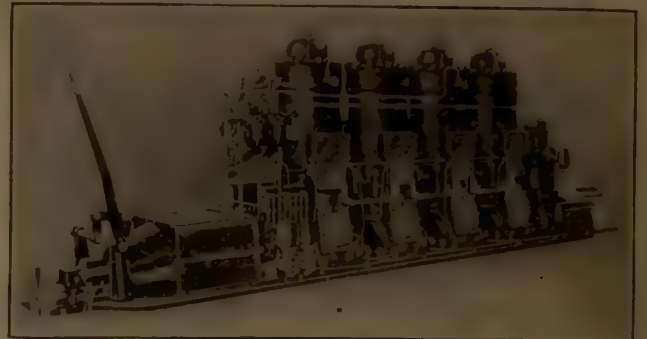
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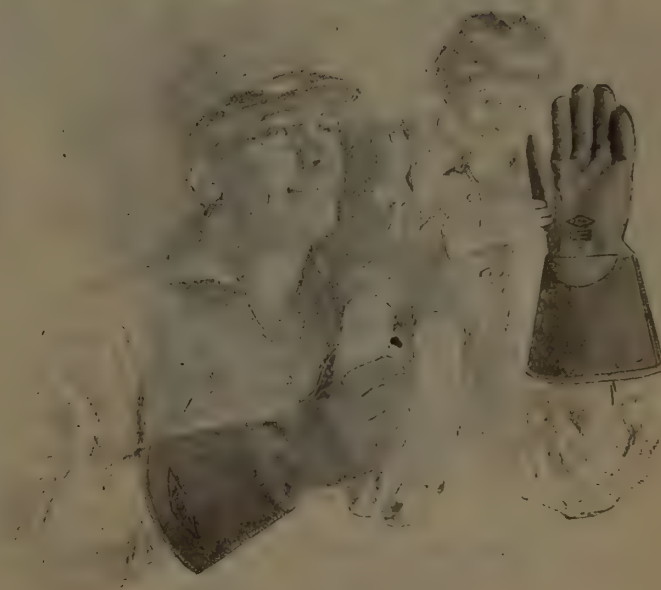
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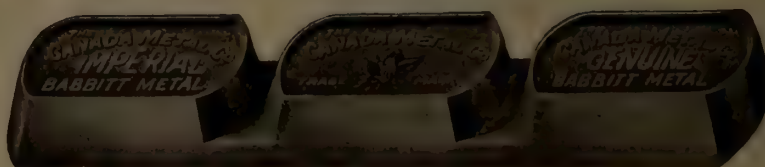
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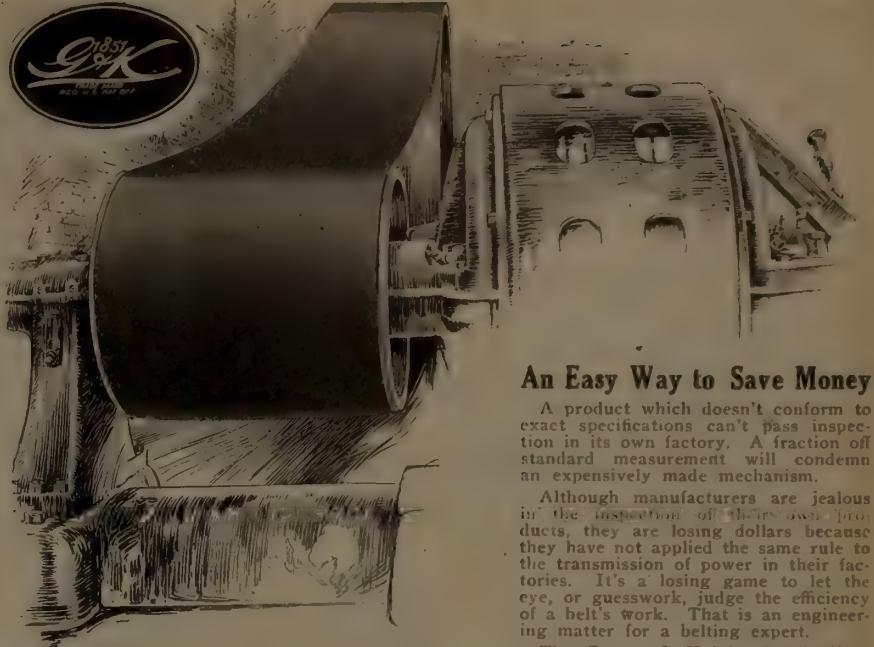
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Our All Steel Elevated Water Tanks will not rot out, leak, burn or burst—they last a lifetime, and operate successfully in the coldest latitudes.

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A product which doesn't conform to exact specifications can't pass inspection in its own factory. A fraction off standard measurement will condemn an expensively made mechanism.

Although manufacturers are jealous in the inspection of their own products, they are losing dollars because they have not applied the same rule to the transmission of power in their factories. It's a losing game to let the eye, or guesswork, judge the efficiency of a belt's work. That is an engineering matter for a belting expert.

The Graton & Knight Standardized Series of Leather Belting, which contains the one right kind and size of belt for every class of drive, is a series standardized in its manufacture and in its application.

High quality leather belting put to work on an exact engineering basis means the highest economy in power transmission.

Graton & Knight belting experts will be glad to extend their services to any belt user who questions the present efficiency of his power transmission. G & K experts are men trained in the G & K laboratories and by long service in the field.

Write for our book "Standardized Leather Belting."

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Representatives in Canada:
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Graton & Knight Standardized Series Leather Belting

Tanned by us for belting use

Survive Every Test

Arrow Head

Vanadium
Steel

SAWS

(Curve Ground)



Under all conditions of test, Arrow Head Saws have proved their worth and reliability.

In the lumber camps of the Dominion they have been a big factor in increased output, better quality of work and economical production.

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Standard for all Lumber and planing mills. Justifies present prices. Cheapest in the long run.

"Specify McCordick's." For sale by all good belting, mill supply and hardware firms.

If you have any difficulty in obtaining it

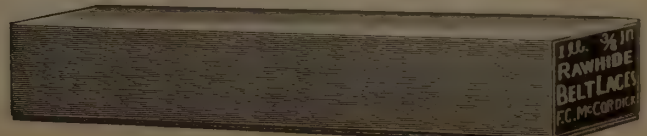
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Goodday & Company, H. R.
Grier & Sons, Ltd., G. A.
Harris Lumber Co., Frank H.
Harris Tie & Timber Company, Ltd.
Hart & McDonagh
Hettler Lumber Company, Herman H.
Hocken Lumber Company
Lloyd, W. Y.
Long-Bell Lumber Company
Mason, Gordon & Co.
McFadden & Malloy
McLennan Lumber Company
Montreal Lumber Company
Moore, Jr., E. J.
Muir & Kirkpatrick
Otis Staples Lumber Co.
Parry Sound Lumber Company
Russell, Chas. H.
Shearer Company, Jas.
Spencer Limited, C. A.
Summers, James R.
Terry & Gordon
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Watson & Todd, Limited
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PORK PACKERS

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Auger & Company
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Harris Tie & Timber Company, Ltd.
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Long Lumber Company
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Terry & Gordon

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Garlock-Walker Machinery Co.
General Supply Co. of Canada, Ltd.
Green Company, G. Walter
Engineering & Machine Works of Canada
Hamilton Company, William
Jeffrey Mfg. Co.

PULP MILL MACHINERY

Canadian Link-Belt Company, Ltd.
Engineering & Machine Works of Canada
Hamilton Company, William
Jeffrey Manufacturing Company
Waterous Engine Works Company

PUMPS

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Engineering & Machine Works of Canada
Hamilton Company, William
Smart-Turner Machine Company
Waterous Engine Company

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Gartshore, John J.
Sessenwein Bros.

RIP SAWS

Canada Machinery Corporation

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(Rubber, Plastic and Liquid)
Beveridge Paper Company
International Chemical Company

ROPE

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Atlas Asbestos Company
Dunlop Tire & Rubber Goods Co.
Goodyear Tire and Rubber Co.
Gutta Percha & Rubber Company

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Midland Woodworkers
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SAW GUMMING WHEELS

Carborundum Company

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Canada Machinery Corporation

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Disston & Sons, Henry
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Green Company, G. Walter
Hoe & Company, R.
Shurly Co., Ltd., T. F.
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Simonds Canada Saw Company

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SAW MILL MACHINERY

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General Supply Co. of Canada, Ltd.
Hall & Brown Wood Working Machine Company
Hamilton Company, William
Huther Bros. Saw Mfg. Company
Jeffrey Manufacturing Company
La Compagnie Manufacture, F. X. Bertrand
Long Manufacturing Company, E.
Mershon & Company, W. B.
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Payette Company, P.
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Goodyear Tire & Rubber Co.

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Marsh Engineering Works, Limited

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Waterous Engine Works Company

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Campbell-McLaurin Lumber Co.
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Cardinal & Page
Chalifour, J. Geo.
Dominion Lumber Sales Co.
Donovan, J.
Eagle Lumber Company
Edgecumbe-Newham Company
Federal Lumber Company
Fraser Limited
Genoa Bay Lumber Company
Gillespie, James
Gloucester Lumber Company
Grier & Sons, Limited, G. A.
Harris Lumber Co., Frank H.
Harris Tie & Timber Company, Ltd.
Heaps & Sons
Heeney, Percy E.
Long Lumber Company
Mason, Gordon & Co.
McLennan Lumber Company
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Reynolds Company, Limited
Rose, McLaurin Limited
Shingle Agency of B. C.
Terry & Gordon
Timms, Phillips & Co.
Vancouver Lumber Company
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Green Company, C. Walter
Hamilton Company, William
Long Manufacturing Company, E.
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Bartram & Ball
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Chalifour, J. Geo.
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Dudley, Arthur N.
Dunfield & Company
Edgecumbe-Newham Company
Fraser Limited
Fraser-Bryson Lumber Company
Gillies Brothers
Gloucester Lumber Company
Gooday & Company, H. R.
Grier & Sons, Ltd., G. A.
Harris Lumber Co., Frank H.
Hart & McDonagh
Lloyd, W. Y.
Hocken Lumber Company
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Made of 32 oz. duck and the best grade of rubber procurable.

Manufactured on giant presses weighing 550,000 pounds each, giving the greatest friction of any belt on the market.

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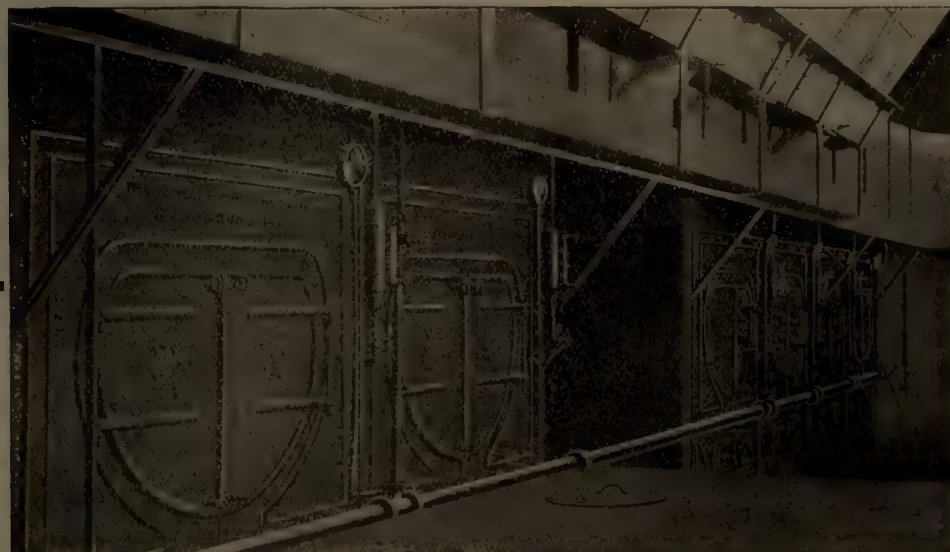
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Large Stocks Carried in Canada



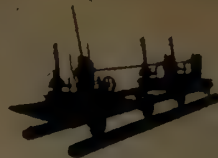
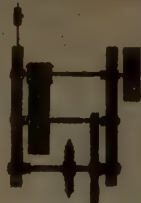
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OUR STANDARD EDGER

This machine is powerfully constructed to meet the heavy demands required of it. The side frames are extremely heavy to ensure the machine being kept rigid while it also gives perfect alignment to the arbor.

The rolls, saws, arbor, arbor bearings and saw shifting device are all thoroughly dependable and in every respect up to the "Long" standard of efficiency.

With this machine we supply a front table complete, ready for operating with rolls, boxes, shifting levers, quadrant, wrenches, etc., also three rolls with boxes for rear table.

May we send you our catalogue

The E. Long Manufacturing Co., Limited

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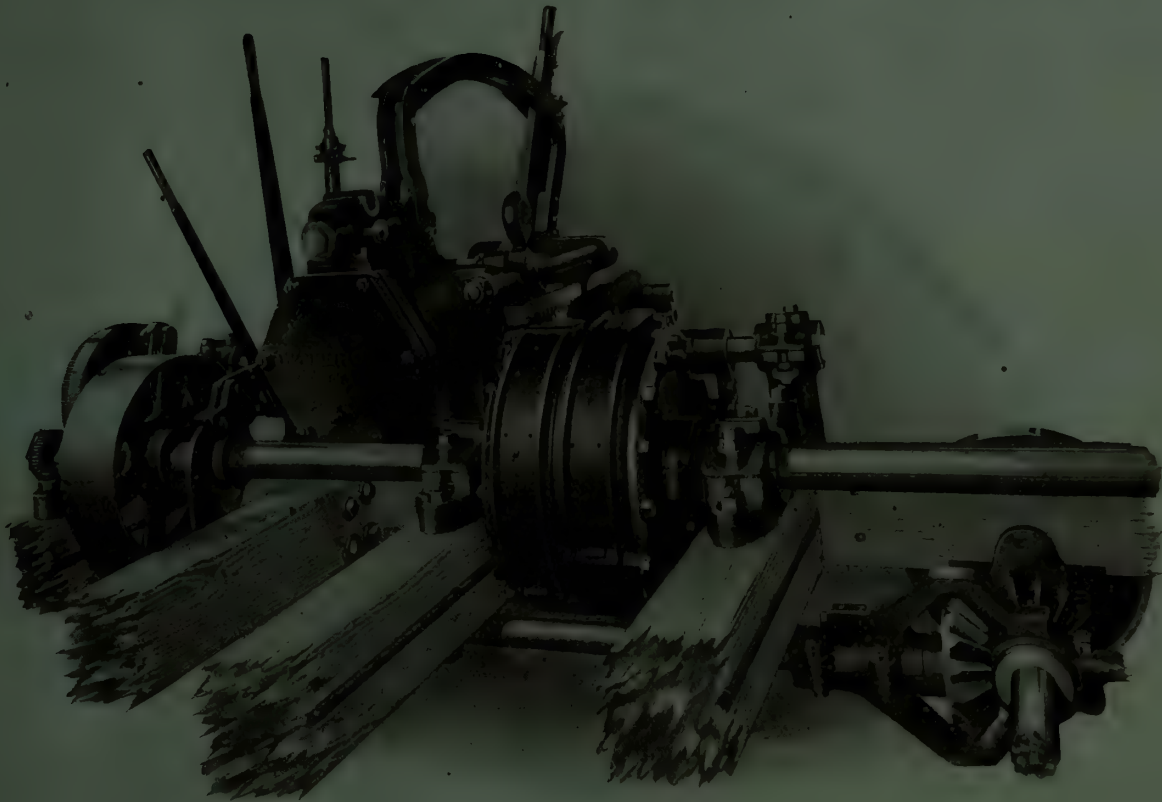
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Let Steam Do Your Setting



The hardest worked employee in the ordinary Saw Mill is the setter. The handling of large logs calls for great muscular effort on his part, while his work on the smaller logs is almost equally laborious, as he has to put through a much larger number of them.

Every cut makes necessary a new adjustment of the log, which, in the absence of our Steam Set Works, is accomplished by a long throw of the hand lever. Before the end of his day's labor, the setter is usually exhausted. In many mills, the setter, because of the fatiguing nature of his duties, is not required to work for as many hours per day as the other employees.

All this is changed by our Steam Set Works, making the labor of the setter so much less arduous that he can do a full day's work. He is also enabled to set logs more quickly, thus increasing the number of

cuts that can be made in a given time; and the lumber produced is materially improved in quality and regularity. Instead of the sawyer being kept waiting for the setter—the usual condition in ordinary saw mills—the reverse is true, and the setter is usually waiting for the sawyer.

It goes without saying that the main purpose of a saw mill is to produce as much good lumber as possible, at a minimum cost. As the cutting capacity of the mill depends mainly on the speed with which the logs are handled, the importance of an appliance which will shorten the time required to move logs into position for the next cut, is apparent.

The considerable saving of time effected by the use of these Set Works, together with the greater exactness in the thickness of the lumber thus obtained, accounts for the rapid adoption of this machine by mill men.

WHY NOT WRITE FOR INFORMATION NOW ?

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BRANTFORD, ONTARIO, CANADA

MOLSON'S BANK BUILDING, VANCOUVER, B. C.

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Here's Another Letter

McLean Machine Works,
Campbell's Bay, Que.

Dear Sirs:—

Having had fifteen years' experience as sawyer and used several makes of feed works, I must say the feed purchased from you is the easiest operated and without any special attention, giving excellent satisfaction in every way.

I would not use any other, and I recommend your feed works to any who are desirous of securing a feed that gives satisfaction.

We are sawing from 18 to 20 thousand feet per day, and are running 6½ inch feed and 15 gig without any trouble whatever.

THE O. A. LETTS LUMBER CO.,

Per O. A. Letts, Sect. Mgr.

FULL PARTICULARS ON REQUEST.



THE MACLEAN MACHINE WORKS, Campbell's Bay, Que.



**Not altogether what we
say, but what users say**

"We have used the Alligator or Warping Tug manufactured by you for the last 7 or 8 years, and consider them indispensable to lumbermen on waters of French River or similar streams."

Will move a bag containing 60,000 logs,
in calm weather, 30,000 in a head wind.

West & Peachey - Simcoe, Ont.



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General Mill Supplies

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Pink's Lumbering Tools

The Standard Tools in every province of the Dominion, New Zealand, Australia, etc.
We manufacture all kinds of lumber tools. Light and Durable.

Long Distance Phone, No. 87

Send for Catalogue and Price List.

Sold throughout the Dominion by all Wholesale and Retail Hardware Merchants.

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It's a Pink
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